23. The following rules for the protection from ... machinery in motion shall be observed in every factory to ... Certificate

(i) Every person who goes up to replace a b... loin cloth or tight trousers, and shall not wear any loose ... machinery.

(ii) Only experienced men and those specially trained for the work shall ... fast running belts.

(iii) All ladders used in replacing belts shall be specially made and reserved for that work, and provided with hooks and spurs.

(iv) As far as possible all important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers:

Provided that when the main belts of any machinery have to be adjusted, the machinery shall be stopped and shall not be set in motion again, until such belts have been completely adjusted.

24. All belts shall be regularly examined to see that they are kept at proper tension.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*b*).]

Notice of accidents.

25. (1) Notice of accidents resulting in death, or causing such severe injury that there is no reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to work within 48 hours, shall be sent by telegraph, telephone or special messenger within one hour of the occurrence to—

(*a*) the Inspector notified for any area as the person to whom notices are to be sent;

(*b*) the District Magistrate or, if he by general order so directs, the Sub-divisional Officer.

(2) In case of any accident resulting in death, notice shall also be sent within the same time and by similar agency to the officer in charge of the Police Station for the area in which the factory is situated.

(3) If the notice is sent by special messenger it shall be in Form E attached to these rules, and if it is sent by telegraph or telephone it shall be confirmed by a written report in that form.

26. Notice of accidents less serious than those referred to in Rule 25, but which nevertheless prevent the injured person from returning to work within 48 hours of the occurrence, shall be sent by post within twenty-four hours of the expiry of that time to the authorities mentioned in Rule 25 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) in Form E attached to these rules.

[*Section* 37 (1) *and* 37 (2) (*b*).]

27. In every factory where children are employed there shall be correctly kept up to date and written afresh from January 1st in each year a Register of Children in Form F attached to these rules.

28. In every factory the muster roll shall, in the case of every woman and child, show the time of beginning and ending of each period of employment during the day, and opposite the name of each child shall be recorded his number in the Register of Children.

29. In every factory where a child when at work wears, instead of his certificate, a token giving reference to the same, such token shall have the number of the child in the Register of Children ... stamped upon it. The token shall be attached round the neck of the child.

30. In order to enable the Inspector to see that the provisions of the Act for a weekly holiday are observed, the Manager of every factory, in which Sunday is not observed as the weekly holiday, shall keep a register showing the dates, whether Sundays or week days, on which the factory or any department thereof is closed.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*m*).]

Abstract of Act and rules.

31. (1) The abstract of the Act and of these rules required by section 36 of the Act to be affixed shall be, for textile factories, in Form G attached to these rules.

(2) The abstract of the Act and rules required by section 36 of the Act to be affixed shall be, for non-textile factories, in a form similar to Form G attached to these rules, but with necessary alterations approved by the Inspector.

(3) If the abstract of the Act and rules becomes illegible or defaced, a fresh copy shall be affixed.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*n*).]

Procedure in appeals.

32. (1) An appeal presented under section 40 of the Act shall lie to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue and shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order, and bearing a Court Fee stamp in accordance with article 11 of Schedule II of the Court Fees Act, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(2) On receipt of the memorandum of appeal the appellate authority shall, if it thinks fit, or if the appellant has requested that the appeal should be heard with the aid of assessors, call upon the body, if any, declared to be the body representative of the industry concerned under sub-section (3) of section 36 of the Act, to appoint an assessor within a period of 14 days. If an assessor is nominated,

appoint a second assessor itself. It shall then fix a date and notice of such date to the appellant and to the Inspector, call upon the two assessors to appear on such date to

assisted in accordance with the provisions of clause (2) shall receive a fee not fixed by the appellate authority for the hearing of the appeal. The fee shall be allowed. But, where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant, and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

[*Section 37 (2) (c).*]

Manner of service of notices.

33. The despatch through the post, under registered cover, of any notice, order or extract of an Inspector's report sent under the Act or under these rules, shall be deemed a sufficient service on the occupier or manager of the factory of such notice or order or of any directions contained in such extract.

Copies of abstract whereon to be obtained.

34. Copies of the abstract of the Act and rules can be obtained in English and in the chief vernacular language of the district from the Inspector notified under sub-section (5) of section 4 as the Inspector to whom notices are to be sent, at the price of——— annas each.

Copies of Act and rules whereon to be obtained.

35. Copies of the Act and of these rules can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, either in English, in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or in Canarese, at the price of——— annas each.

FORM A.

Register of Factories.

Serial number of factory.	District.	Place.	Class of factory.	Name of factory.	Name of occupier.	Name of manager.	Hours of starting and stopping work.	Average number of operatives employed.				Whether interval is given after 5 hours work and if so time and length of interval; or whether factory is worked on accordance with a system of shifts, or whether factory is exempted from intervals and if so under what provision of section 21.	Whether holiday is ordinarily given on Sundays, or week days are sometimes substituted, or whether factory is exempted and if so under what provision of section 22.	Remarks.
								Adults.		Children.				
								Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

FORM B.

Diary of Inspector.

Date.	Place.	Factories visited or other work done	Remarks on defects found and directions and orders issued.

FORM C.

Certificate

1. Serial No._____

Date_____

2. Name_____

3. Father's name_____

4. Sex and caste or religion_____

5. Residence_____

6. Age certified_____

7. Physical fitness_____

8. Distinctive marks_____

Thumb Impression.

A. B.
Initials of Certifying Surgeon.

Serial No. _____

Date_____

I hereby certify that I have personally examined (name)_____ son/daughter of_____ (caste, etc.)_____ residing at_____ who is desirous of being employed in a factory, and that his/her age as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination is _____ years and that he/she is fit for employment in a factory.

His/Her descriptive marks are_____

Thumb Impression

(Sd.) A. B.
Certifying Surgeon.

FORM D.

Register of Fees paid for the issue of Duplicate Certificates under Section 7 of the Factories Act.

Date.	Serial No.	Name of person to whom granted.	Initials of Certifying Surgeon.

*Paid into Treasury*_____

*Date*_____

Signature of Certifying Surgeon

FORM E.

Report of Accidents or dangerous occurrence.

Dated——, *the*——*191* .

SIR,

I——beg hereby to give notice under Rule——of the Factory Rules that an accident occurred in the factory of——at——

o'clock on —— death / serious injury / slight injury causing to the persons mentioned below—

Name and address of persons injured.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.*	Nature and extent of injury.†

The accident was caused by ‡——

The injured persons are under treatment by——

Signed A.B.
Manager.

* Usual employment or precise occupation at time of accident.
† Describe briefly the nature and extent, *e.g.*, loss of finger, fracture of leg, scald, etc.
‡ Here describe how caused, by what part of machinery, or in what other way; if machinery, state whether in motion by mechanical power at the time and if it was due to the carelessness of the operative or not.

FORM F.

Register of Children.

Number.§	Name.	Father's name.	Sex.	Caste or religion	No. of certificate.	Date of certificate.	Remarks.

NOTE.—§ The number given here will be the same as the number on the token, if any.

FORM G.

Abstract of Act and Rules.

The Act.

ALL PERSONS.

1. No person shall be employed before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M. unless he is employed in a system of shifts approved by the Inspector.

2. There shall be after each six hours of work a stoppage of half an hour during which all work shall be discontinued except by persons employed in a system of shifts approved by the Inspector.

3. No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday unless he has had or will have a holiday on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday.

Exceptions to (1), (2) and (3)

(*a*) work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or messengers;

(*b*) work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler house, the engine-room or power house, or in connection with the mill gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps;

(*c*) work on the cleaning of wells, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, blow-room flues or line shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories;

(*d*) work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examination or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory.

Explanation.—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing"

(*e*) work on the processes of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods.

Further exceptions (*1*) *and* (*2*)—

(*f*) work on sizing, calendering, finishing, sewing and tailoring

Further exception to (*1*)—

(*g*) work on cloth-printing, bleaching and dyeing.

WOMEN ONLY.

4. No woman shall work before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M. or for more than 11 hours on any one day.

CHILDREN ONLY.

5. No child shall be employed before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M. or for more than 6 hours on any one day.

6. No person shall employ or permit to be employed any child in more than one factory on any one day.

7. No child shall be employed unless he is over 9 years of age and has obtained a certificate of age and physical fitness.

8. Every child when at work must have in his possession either his certificate or a token giving reference to such certificate.

9. No child shall use or attempt to use as his own a certificate granted to another child.

10. No child shall obtain two certificates under section 7 or section 8 of the Act, but if he loses his certificate he may apply to the Certifying Surgeon for a duplicate certificate, the fee for which shall be one rupee.

11. When a child goes to work in a new factory he must give up his token (if any) but must show his certificate to the manager of the new factory.

The Rules

(Signed) A.E.,
Inspector of Factories.
*Address*_____.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1912.

No. 238.—The Principal, Madras Veterinary College, is hereby authorised *ex-officio* to sign all plants, written statements, pleadings and other papers that may be required in proceedings connected with the department under his control

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

No. 32.—The Rev. Ettrick Havelock Creak has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1912

No. 19.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Madras Out-ports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (Madras Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council hereby directs that the following rule be substituted for the rule framed under the provisions of the said section, and specified in the notifications of Government enumerated below:—

"Goods returned from vessels for reasons beyond the control of the shippers, whether damaged or not, will be allowed to be relanded free, provided the relanding pass is submitted to the proper authorities within twenty-four hours from the time of relanding

"The shipping dues paid for these goods may also be refunded, provided the same goods are reshipped and pay shipping dues again."

Vizagapatam Landing and Shipping Rules..	For rule No. 5 in notification No. 8 published in the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 17th February 1891, Part I, page 98.
Masulipatam Landing and Shipping Rules..	For rule No. 6 in notification No. 12 published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th February 1892, Part I, page 182.
Cuddalore Landing and Shipping Rules ..	For rule No. 4 in notification No. 21 published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st February 1905, Part I, page 163.
Negapatam Landing and Shipping Rules..	For rule No. 6 in notification No. 22 published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th February 1889, Part I, page 123.
Adirampatnam Landing and Shipping Rules.	For rule No 4 in notification No. 106 published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th November 1902, Part I, page 1191.
Tuticorin Landing and Shipping Rules ..	For rule No. 7 in notification No. 82 published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th July 1898, Part I, page 641.
Calicut Landing and Shipping Rules ..	For rule No. 4 in notification No. 64 published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th August 1907, Part I, page 873.
Ponnani Landing and Shipping Rules ..	For rule No 4 in notification No. 26 published in the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 21st February 1905, Part I, page 165.
Mangalore Landing and Shipping Rules ..	For rule No. 6 in notification No 71 published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd August 1892, Part I, page 1083.
Hangarakatta Landing and Shipping Rules.	For rule No. 4 in notification No. 46 published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th April 1905, Part I, page 316.

2. The Marine department notification No 66, dated 2nd November 1911, published on page 1038, Part I, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th November 1911, is hereby cancelled.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1912.

No. 11.—Under the provisions of section 31 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, (24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67), His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Edward Clerk of his office of additional member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 12.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, (24 & 25 Vic., c. 67), by section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, (9 Edw 7, Ch 4), and by Regulation I of the Regulations made under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, (9 Edw. 7, Ch 4), for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St George, the Governor is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George :—

Mr. Stewart Durand Pears.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1912.

No. 13.—The following amendment of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George was passed by the Council at the meeting held on the 13th March 1912 and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 19th idem —

Amendment

In rule 61, the following words shall be added at the end, namely,

"Such application shall be made through a member at least two clear days before the meeting."

2. The rule as amended is as follows :—

"61. Persons desirous of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of the Council "shall make application to the Secretary who will take the orders of the President thereon. Such "application shall be made through a member at least two clear days before the meeting."

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1912.

No. 10.—The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will be held at the new Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday the 2nd day of April 1912.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1912.

No. 125.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth edition), Mr. J. P. Alley, Acting Assistant Director of Survey, Third Class, and Superintendent of Land Records, Group No. I, is granted privilege leave for three months from 15th April 1912.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1912.

No. 126.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. U. Rama Rao Avargal, Deputy Collector, Fourth Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

He is permitted to prefix the Easter holidays to his leave provided the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations are fulfilled.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1912.

No. 127.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur D. Krishnayya Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector on Settlement duty, No. III Party, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. III Party.

No. 128.—M.R.Ry. J. Sundarayya Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector on Settlement duty, No. II Party, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. II Party.

No. 129.—M.R.Ry. C. S. Subramanya Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector on Settlement duty, No. IV Party, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. IV Party

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1912.

No. 130.—The following appointments and postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Alladi Narayana Aiyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Nellore district, to act as Deputy Collector, Seventh Grade.

M.R.Ry. Alladi Narayana Aiyar Avargal, to General duty, Bellary.

Fort St. George, March 26, 1912.

M.R.Ry. Dharmapuri Vatchesputtyam Srikantayya Avargal, Huzur Sarishtadar, North Arcot, to act as Deputy Collector, Seventh Grade.

M.R.Ry. Dharmapuri Vatchesputtyam Srikantayya Avargal, to General duty, Ganjam.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1912.

No. 131.—The following promotions of Deputy Collectors are ordered :—

I. With effect from 11th December 1911, consequent on the retirement from service of M.R.Ry. R. Rama Rao Avargal, Deputy Collector, Fourth Grade :

M.R.Ry. Madabusi Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, from the Fifth Grade to the Fourth Grade.

M.R.Ry. Marukhambady Saketarama Nayeda Garu, from the Sixth Grade to the Fifth Grade.

M.R.Ry. Conjeeveram Narayana Sastri Subramaniya Aiyar Avargal, from the Seventh Grade to the Sixth Grade, *on probation.*

Mr. Sylvester Norbert Saldanha, from the SeventhGrade, acting, to the Seventh Grade, *on probation.*

II. With effect from 20th December 1911, consequent on the death of M.R.Ry. M. V. Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal, Deputy Collector, Fourth Grade :

M.R.Ry. Arcot Rajabadar Mudaliyar Avargal, from the Fifth Grade to the Fourth Grade.

M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Rangaswami Aiyangar Avargal, from the Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, *on probation.*

M.R.Ry. Kruttiventi Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, from the Seventh Grade to the Sixth Grade, *on probation.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1912.

No. 132.—Under section V of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the resurvey of the Karaus (excise and monopoly) and Balacheruvu salt factories in the Vizagapatnam district shall be undertaken by the Madras Survey Department.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1912.

No. 133.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 205 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel so much of the notifications mentioned below as relate to the ports noted against them :—

Notification No. 82, dated 25th January 1911, published on page 217 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 14th February 1911, as amended by Notification No. 112, dated 24th February 1911, published on page 286 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 7th March 1911, and Notification No. 493, dated 6th November 1911, published on page 1042 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 7th November 1911—Coringa (Godavari district).

Notification No. 84, dated 25th January 1911, published on page 218 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 14th February 1911—Karangadu, Tiruppalaikudi and Mākkur (Ramnad district), Velliankod (Malabar district) and Kumbla and Manjeswar (South Canara district).

Fort St. George, March 21, 1912.

No. 134.—Under section 8 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (Madras Act II of 1890), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the undermentioned ferry in the Malabar district to be subject to the provisions of the said Act with effect from 30th January 1912.

Under section 10 of the said Act he is further pleased to fix the following scale of tolls leviable upon passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across the said ferry.

Taluk	Village.	Name of ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
Kottayam.	Vatakkumbad amsam, Vatakkumbad division.	Chekkila Kadavu.	500 yards on either side of the ferry. *Northern bank.* *East.*—Kal'chakki Nilathinda Purathu Kaipad Nilam—Eastern end of S. No. 5 of Pazhassikkara desam. *West.*—Kallathikke Nilam, S. No. 16-1 of Pazhassikkara desam. *Southern bank.* *East.*—Onhat Tenga parambu, S. No. 46-1 of Vatakkumbad desam. *West.*—Madathila Thathe Nilam, S. No. 76-1 of Vatakkumbad desam.

Scale of Tolls.

No.	Particulars.	Tolls. Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Four-wheeled carriage on springs with the men or animals drawing it, driver and passengers	0	4	0
2.	Two-wheeled carriage on springs with the men or animals drawing it, driver and passengers	0	2	0
3.	Conveyance without springs with the men or animals drawing it with load	0	2	0
4.	Conveyance without springs with the men or animals drawing it without load	0	1	6
5	Buffalo or bullock or other animals with load	0	0	4
6.	Buffalo or bullock or other animals without load	0	0	3
7.	Horse, mule, pony or ass with one attendant besides the driver	0	1	0
8.	Camel laden	0	1	0
9.	Camel unladen	0	1	0
10	Palanquin, dhelies, tonjon or manchil with eight or more bearers.	0	4	0
11.	Palanquin, dhelies, tonjon or manchil with less than eight bearers.	0	3	0
12.	Man or woman or child 7 or more years old	0	0	1
13.	Man or woman with load	0	0	2
14.	Each sheep, goat or pig	0	0	1
15.	For every 60 lb of baggage or goods not forming part of a vehicle or animal's or coolie's load	0	0	2
16.	For every bicycle with its rider	0	2	0

Once in any one period of 24 hours counted from mid-night to mid-night.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1912.

No. 135.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Industries.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1912.

No. 2144-8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to appoint Mr. H. S. Johnston, Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy, on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. H. Harris.

No. 2147-8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to appoint Mr. A. Topping of Messrs Macneill and Company, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. C. D. Inglis.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1912.

No. 136.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to admit under the provisions of section 18 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, the right of the public to use the temples noted below in the Papanasam-Alwarkurichi reserved forest lower slopes No. II (*b*) notified as reserved forest in notification No. 534, dated 27th November 1890, published at page 695 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 2nd December 1890 :—

(i) Access will be allowed for men by a path 6 feet wide by day light only.

(ii) Billhooks or other cutting instruments are not to be taken along the path.

(iii) Fires may be lighted in the enclosures in which they are permitted, but if the reserved forest is burnt owing to the concession, Government reserves the right to disallow the further use of the temple or temples in connection with which the concession abused has been allowed. This concession does not include the right to take firewood from the reserved forest.

(iv) Buildings are not to be erected in the enclosures without the previous permission of the Collector.

SCHEDULE.

Serial number	Name of the temple or shrine.	Situation.	Description.	Access.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sanatraja Sastha kovil.	This is situated in the Korakyar beat about 15 chains west of the reserve boundary between the south and north Karaiyar streams.	The site occupies about 6 cents. It contains no buildings, but there are some stone and pottery images on a flat rock on the lower side of the dam of a ruined tank.	The path starts from a point on the reserve boundary about 93 links north of forest pillar No. 13 going in a westerly direction for about half the length and turns in a north-westerly direction. Total length about 16 50 chains.	Access needed only on— 1. Panguni Uthiram. 2. Karthigai Dipam. 3. Chithrai Vishu. Fires may be lighted in the enclosure.
2	Singaraja Pattayan kovil.	In the same locality but about 3 chains from the reserve boundary.	This occupies about 3 cents. There is no building, but there is a broken image of pottery under the shadow of a large banyan tree (*Ficus indica*).	Follows the above path for about 3 chains, then branches southwards for 30 links.	Access needed only on— 1. Panguni Uthiram. 2. Karthigai Dipam. 3. Chithrai Vishu. Fires not allowed.
3	Nithanpolyam Pattayan kovil.	In the same beat, at about 85 links south-west of forest pillar No. 10.	It occupies about 2 cents. There is no building, but there are two stone images, one whole and the other broken under a tamarind tree.	The path starts from a point in the reserve boundary about 75 links south-west of pillar No. 01 and goes in a north-westerly direction for about 6½ chains.	The lighting of fires is not allowed.
4	Nithanpolyam Sastha kovil.	In the same locality but to the north-west of pillar No. 01 and south of the above items 3.	It occupies about 3 cents. There is a stone building containing images (human and animal) of stone whole and broken.	By the above path for a distance of 693 links from the reserve boundary, thence in a westerly direction for about 197 links.	Fires may be lighted only on— 1. Panguni Uthiram. 2. Adi Ammavasai. 3. Chithrai Vishu. 4. Karthigai Dipam.
5	Indira sastha kovil.	In the same beat on the reserve boundary between pillars 92 and 93 about 428 links south-east of pillar No. 92.	The site occupies about 10 cents. There is no building. There are 14 human stone images and numerous pieces of broken pottery images.	Adjoins the reserved forest boundary.	Fires not allowed.
6	Thaiyarmi Sudalai Maduraveeran kovil.	In the same beat on the reserve boundary between pillars Nos. 100 and 101 and touching the latter.	The site occupies about 2 cents. It consists of a "pidam" within 6 feet of the reserved forest boundary.	The path follows the right bank of the Public Works Department channel (Kodamalaiyaru kal).	Do.
7	Thaiyarmi Amman kovil.	In the same beat north of forest pillar No. 101.	There is no building, but there is one entire stone image and one broken.	The path enters the reserve boundary between pillars 100 and 101 from a point 57 links west of the latter and runs in a southerly direction for about 8 chains.	Do.

Serial number.	Name of the temple or shrine.	Situation.	Description.	Access.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Agasthar hill ..	In field No. 1506 of Vikramasingapuram.	This is the most important of the temples in the reserved forest. It occupies about 62 cents. There are stone buildings and the temple is used regularly.	By a path starting at the 5th furlong of the first mile of the Papanasam Ghat Road in a south westerly direction for about 14 chains and entering the enclosure near the north-western corner.	Fires may be lighted in the enclosure.
4	Pathamanasan koil.	In the Kalikal beat. It lies near the Pathimanasan koil forest buildings.	It occupies about 5 cents. It contains a stone building and images.	On the Papanasam Ghat Road.	Do.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1912.

No. 137.—Under section I of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act VII of 1865, as amended by Madras Act V of 1900, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the levy of water-cess on lands in the Kadiri taluk of the Anantapur district irrigated from Government sources and not classed as wet in the Government accounts.

Rules for the levy of water-cess on lands irrigated from Government sources in the Kadiri taluk of the Anantapur district.

Rule I.—When water is supplied to dry lands in Government villages, the following rates of water-cess will be charged :—

(1) For a single wet crop	The difference between the wet and the dry rates at which the land is assessed.
(2) For a second or third wet crop ..	One-half of the charge shown against item (1) *plus* half the dry assessment.
(3) For a first, second or third dry crop	One-third of the charge shown against item (1).
(4) For sugarcane, betel, plantains and other wet crops which ordinarily remain on the ground for more than six months.	The sum of the charges specified against items (1) and (2).
(5) For dry crops which ordinarily remain on the ground for more than six months.	One and a half times the charge against item (3).

NOTE.—Where the settlement register does not show the wet tarram and rate of any dry land, such tarram and rate shall be determined by the Collector.

Rule II.—When water is supplied to lands in the whole inam villages which have been surveyed and classified, the same rates of water-cess as in Rule I will be charged.

Rule III.—When water is supplied from first-class sources to lands in whole inam villages which have not been surveyed and classified, the following rates will be charged :—

	Per acre Rs.	A.	P.
(1) For sugarcane, betel, plantains and turmeric	6	0	0
(2) For paddy first crop	4	0	0
(3) For paddy, second or third crop	2	0	0
(4) For chillies, sweet potato, onion, brinjal and similar garden crops ..	3	0	0
(5) For indigo crop standing on the ground for more than six months ..	2	8	0
(6) For indigo crop standing on the ground for not more than six months	1	4	0
(7) For Mundlaveri paddy	2	0	0
(8) For korra, cholam, cumbu, ragi, areka, blackgram, horsegram, coriander and cummin-seed	1	0	0

NOTE.—Three-fourths of the above rates will be charged when water is supplied from second-class sources.

Rule IV.—When water used for irrigation cannot be obtained without raising it by baling or by some mechanical contrivance, the water-rate charged will be three-fourths of the rates specified in Rules I, II and III.

NOTE.—On lands under drawn wells a single charge of one-quarter or one-eighth of the difference between wet and dry assessments will be made according as water is raised by single or double lift. No charge will be made for second or third crop.

Rule V.—For the purposes of the rates specified in the Rules I, II and III above a second wet crop is a wet crop following an irrigated crop grown in the same fasli, and a third wet crop is a wet crop following two irrigated crops grown in the same fasli; a second dry crop is a dry crop raised in succession to another crop whether that first crop is wet or dry, and a third dry crop is a dry crop raised in succession to two other crops wet or dry.

NOTE.—These rules will come into force in the fasli in which the re-settlement rates are introduced in the Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for village chavadi of Doman; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Sarvasidhi is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Sarvasidhi and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjapatam district, Sarvasidhi taluk, Doman village			
Dry, S. No. 32 B ..	Vedia Nallayya and Swami ..	North, fresh water tank poramboke S. No. 12; east, Garja S. No. 21; south and west, remaining portion of S. No. 32 B.	Cents 10

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1912.

Under articles 233, 260, and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Alfred Egerton Ferns, Executive Engineer, Kistna Central division, is granted, with effect from the 1st May 1912 or date of relief, combined leave for seven months, viz., privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period.

Fort St. George, March 26, 1912.

Under articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Harry Boyd Peirce, General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras, is granted, with effect from the 29th May 1912, combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

He is also permitted to prefix Sunday the 26th May 1912 to his leave subject to the conditions of article 220, Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Herold Wood Milner, Temporary Engineer on Special duty, Public Works Stores, Madras, to officiate as General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Harry Boyd Peirce on combined leave or until further orders.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1912.

Mr. William Poulter Roberts, Superintendent, Diri Pumping Station, Kistna Central division, II Circle, to hold charge of the Kistna Central division during the absence of Mr. Alfred Egerton Ferns on leave or until further orders.

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1912.

The Mogaltur lock in the Godavari Western division will be opened on the 31st May 1912, instead of on the 1st July 1912 as already notified in the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th and 19th December 1911 and 9th January 1912.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1912

OPENING OF NEW WHARVES IN THE KISTNA DELTA.

In supersession of the notification published in page 1187, Part I, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th December 1911, and in subsequent issues, so far as it relates to the wharf at Jaggarlamud at 8 miles 3 furlongs of the Commemur Canal, it is hereby notified that the wharf has been available for loading and unloading cargo and shipping and landing passengers with effect from the 7th July 1911 and that wharfage and demurrage fees will be levied at this wharf from the said date, viz., 7th July 1911.

H. E CLERK,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Fort St. George, March 21, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·3066 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for handing over to the municipality for extending the Erode-Karur road in exchange for the land taken up from the municipality for railway station purposes; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. This being a case of urgency, the said Divisional Officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17, paragraph 1 of Act I of 1894

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, nanja or punjaha, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore District, Erode taluk, Erode village			
Dry, T.S No. 1402 .	T. Venkata Rajakon .. .	North, T.S. No 1430; east, T S Nos. 1402 and 1428, south and west, T S No 1402	sq. yr. 2,922
Do No. 1430 ..	Do.	North T S No. 1430, east, T.S. do 1428, south, T S No. 1402, west, T.S. No. 1430.	595
		Total ..	6,517 sq. ft or ·3066 acre.

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·35 *acres*, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Chidambaram water-works; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3 This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, nanja or punjaha, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot District, Chidambaram taluk, O. Pakkiramani village			
Ryotwari, wet, No. 230 B	Thulasammal, wife of Narayana Pillai.	North, No. 230 A, east, No. 231, south, No. 229, west, No. 229.	acs. ·24
Do. No 231 A-1,	Ayyavu Pillai, son of Subba Pillai.	North, No 231 A-2; east, No 232 B-1; south, No. 229; west, No 230	·41
Do. No. 231 B-1.	Nataraja Pillai, minor, represented by his mother and guardian Valiambal	North No 231 B-2; east, No. 232, south, No. 229; west, No. 230	·41
Do. No. 232 B ..	Rama Pillai, manegar ..	North, No. 232 A, east, No. 233; south, No. 228; west, No. 231	·44
		Total .	1·35

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·60 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Deputy Tahsildar's Office at Bikkavole; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ramachendrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramachendrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, waram or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Godavari District, Ramachendrapur taluk, Bikkavole village.	
			Acs.
Govt., wet, S. No. 455 D.	Sree Ramalavara (a local God); ryot M. Venkanna.	North, No. 455 main canal, east, No. 455 A poramboke; south, No. 455 D Sri Ramalavari's land, west, No. 454-2, Gannam Manikyam.	·19
Govt., dry, No. 454-2.	Gannam Manikyam having died, son-in-law.	North, No. 452, east, No. 454-2 G Manikyam; south, No. 454-3 B M. Venkanna; west, No. 451-2 G. Manikyam.	·02
Do. No. 454-2	Vallam Tirupayya	North No. 452, east, No. 455 D Sri Ramalavara; south and west, No. 454-2 G. Manikyam.	·07
Do No. 454-3 B	Mutukunda Venkanna ...	North and east, No. 454-2 G Manikyam; south, No. 454-3 B M Venkanna; west, No. 454-3 A S Sattayya.	1·30
Do. No. 454-3 A	Syamala Sattayya, having died, son Ramanna.	North No. 454-2 G. Manikyam; east, No. 454-3 B M. Venkanna; south and west, No. 454-3 A S Sattayya.	·05
		Total ...	1·63

Fort St. George, March 23, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 85 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Police station and huts at Kundotti; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malaparam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, waram or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		Malabar district, Ernad taluk, Kalattur village.	
			CENTS.
Dry, S. No. 16-5 A.	Owner, the Zamorin of Calicut, occupiers, Chakkiparambun Marumakathanni, Chakkiparambun Mammad Motan Kutti, Chakkiparambun Kutkutti and Chakkiparambun Hammadhumma.	North, S. No. 20-2; east, S. No. 16-6; south, S No. 16-5 B; west, S No. 13-6.	79
Garden, S No. 16-4 B.	Owner, Eranholi Athan, occupiers, Otakal Raya Pathumma, Pallisseri Beyi Umma, Pallisseri Kunnumma, Velikodan Veeran Kutti, Velikodan Moidu and Charusseri Aiyesumma.	North, S No. 16-5 B; east, S. No. 16-4 A; south road; west, S No. 17.	7
		Total ...	85 or 85 acre.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·0 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of police lines; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Vinukonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Vinukonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Vinukonda taluk, Dommarajupalli village			
Zamindari Agraharam, dry, karnam, No. 224.	Raja Mukkamalla Narasimha Row Bahadur, Zamindar of Narasaropet	North, K No 231, Y Venkata Narasiah, east, K No 236, south, E Nos (227 and 228), 222 donka and 228 well; west, K. No 226, village-site	4 ACRES 42
Do. No. 236 ..	Yerramsetti Venkatasubbamah being minor mother and guardian Chenchamma	North, K. No 222 donka, east, K. No. 235, south, K. No. 226, Rajagaru's site, west, K. No 230, Yerramsetti V Narsaiah	07
		Total ..	1·0

Fort St. George, March 23, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·25 acres be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing the Executive Engineer's quarters at Devanampalnem, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Devanampalnam village.			
Dry, S. No. 162 ..	Nattamai Ponnuswami Padayachi and Manicka Padayachi, Adinarayana Padayachi and Perumal temple trustee Ponnamal Padayachi	North, S No. 142; east, S. Nos. 157 and 158; south, S No. 161 C; west, S. No. 168.	ACS. 2·10
Do. No 161 C	Muttamal Pillai by his wife Thaiyanayagi ammal, Nattamai Ponnuswami Padayachi and Arunachala Padayachi	North, S No. 162, east, S. No. 158, south, S Nos 159, 161 A and 162 B; west, S. Nos. 163 and 161 B.	1 99
Do. No. 161 B-2	Arunachala Padayachi	North and west, S No. 161 C; south and west, S No. 161 B.	·07
		Total .	4·25

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Bunya distributary; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector for Suits and Land Acquisition, Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Vizianagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district. Palakonda taluk, Gopalapuram village			
Personal inam, dry, S No. 89 B	Chilakalapalli Gurubachalam ..	North, Chalwendri; east, S. No. 19 C; south, Chalwendri, west, S No. 19 A.	ACRS. 12

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·67 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Mahadevavalai East Side distributary; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector for Suits and Land Acquisition, Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Vizianagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acre.
Vizagapatam district, Palkonda taluk, Peddaru village.			
Kyotwari, dry, S. No. 23 B-4	Dwarapureddi Parasu Nayudu ..	North, S. No. 23 A, east, S. No 23 B-3; south, S. No. 28; west, S. No. 23 B-1.	·22
Peroolai inam, dry, S. No 29 E	Dwarapureddi Rasu Nayudu and Dwarapureddi Kazimi Nayudu.	North, Chalwendri; east, S No 29 C; south, Chalwendri; west, S No 29 A.	·12
		Total ..	·34
Chalwendri village.			
Eyotwari, dry, S. No. 307 B.	Dwarapureddi Manili Nayudu, Dwarapureddi Lakshmayya and Dwarapureddi Parasu Nayudu.	North and east, S. Nos 308 and 307 C, south, S No. 308; west, S. No. 307 A.	·07
Do. S No 34 A 1.	Bonga Sanyya	North, Peddaru; east, S. No. 34 A 2; south and west, S No. 34 B-2.	·04
Do S. No 34 B-2	Rongali Bangari	North, Peddaru, east, S. Nos. 34 A-2 and B-1; south and west, S. No. 34 B-1.	·12
		Total ..	·23
		Grand total .	·57

Under section 6 Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·26 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the supply channel of Sevalkulam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, at Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acre.
Trichinopoly district, Kulittalai taluk, Sendur village.			
Govt., dry, No 591-3 B.	Tirumalai Reddi .. .	North, S.F. No. 591-3 B, east, S.F Nos 592 and 591-4 C, south, S.F. No. 592; west, S F No 591-3 A & 3 B.	·13
Do No. 591-4 C	Munnuchi Reddi .. .	North, S F No 591-4 B; east, S F. No. 596; south, S F No. 592, west, S F. No 591-3 C	·67
Do No. 593 A.	Do.	North, S.F. No. 592; east, S F No 590; south, S F. No. 593 B; west, S.F. No. 592.	·05
Do No 595 1 B	Nallathambi Goundan ..	North, S F. No 595-1 A; east, S.F. No. 594, south, S F No 593, west, S F No. 595.	·04
Inam, dry, No. 595 C	Minor Munnuchi Reddi, represented by guardians Narayanamal, Thirumalai Reddi and Nallathai Munnuchi Reddi.	North and east, S F. No 595 B, south, S.F. No 592, west, S F. No. 591	·07
		Total .	1·26

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·09 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of an irrigation channel in Kakkundi and Pappeti villages, Walajah taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Ranipet Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Walajah taluk, Pappeti village.			
Dry, S. No. 113 A ..	Govinda Naicker	North, No. 111; east, Nos. 116 A and 117; south, No. 126; west, No. 40	ACRE. 04
Do. ..	Do.	North, No. 110 A; east, No. 117; south, No. 120; west, No. 113 B	01
		Total ..	05
Kakkundi village.			
Dry, S. No. 44 G ..	K. Thandrya Goundan ..	North, No. 44 G; east, No. 113 A; south, No. 60; west, No. 44-1.	04
		Total ..	04

Fort St. George, March 16, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·58 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing means of irrigation to the sale and darkhast lands in Sennagarampatti village, Melur taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Melur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Taluk office, Melur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Madura District, Melur taluk, No. 64. Sennagarampatti village.			
Dry into wet, No. 10 B	Ella Veerappan and others ..	North, S. No. 10; east, S. No. 11 C; south, S. No. 17; west, S. No. 11 A	ACRE. ·07
Do. No. 18 B ..	S. P. Sockanandy Ambalam ..	North, S. No. 17, east, S. No. 260 A; south and west, S. No. 18 A	·06
Do. No. 260 C-2.	Ramaiyengar	North, S. No. 260 A, B & C-3, east, S. No. 260 D-1; south, S. No. 260 C-1, west, S. No. 18.	·14
Do. No. 260 D-2.	Sura Ammayappan	North, S. No. 260 D-3; east, Thumbapatty village; south, S. No. 260 D-1; east, S. No. 260 C-1, C-2 & C-3.	·05
Wet, No. 284 A-2 ..	Lakshmana Pillai	North and east, Thumbapatty village; south, S. No. 284 A-1, west, S. No. 283.	·21
Do. No. 266 B ..	Do.	North, S. No. 284 B; east, Thumbapatty village, south and west, S. No. 255 A.	·02
		Total ..	55

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·25 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the repair of the Sudereddi tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Dhone division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Dhone division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Amrawati district, Dhone taluk, Sudapalle village.		
Eyelwari, dry, No. 445 B.	Karnam Hanumantha Row	North, Nos. 457 and 449; east, No. 457; south, No. 444 B; west, Nos. 448 and 439.	ACS. 2·28

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·62 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the excavation of a field channel from No. 1 sluice to the main canal at the seventh mile; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, No. 2. Tummapudi village.		
Govt., dry, No. 258-2.	Makkapati Kamayya ..	North, No. 258-3 B 6; east, Nos. 258-3 and 266-4, south No. 1 of Chivalura; west, No. 266-1.	ACRS. 01
Govt., wet, No. 258-2	Do ..	Do do	·21
Govt., dry, No. 258-2 B-2	Do. ..	North, No. 258-1; east, No. 258-2 B 3; south, No. 258-2; west, No. 258-2 B-1.	·04
		Total ..	28
	No. 13, Chilluvur.		
Govt., wet, No. 10 A.	Makkapati Kamayya ..	North, No 9; east, No. 10 B, south, No. 11 A; west, No. 39.	·00
Do. No. 11 A.	Do. ..	North, No 10 A; east, No. 10 B; south, No 13, west, No 39	·03
Do. No. 13 A.	Atmi Bapaiah	North and east, No 13 B; south, No. 13 A; west, No. 39	·00
Govt., dry, No. 12 A.	Do	North, No. 13 A; east and south, No. 12 C; west, No 32.	·05
Do. No 40 B	Sitar Sahib and Lela Sotiah ..	North, No 41; east, No. 31, south, No 38 B; west, No 40 A.	·08 ·07
Do. No. 36 B.	Makkapati Kamayya .	North, No. 40 B; east, No 39; south, No. 37 B-2; west, No. 36 A	·25
Do. No 37 B-2.	Lella Brahmaiah	North, No. 38 B; east, No. 34, south, No 36; west, No 37 B-1.	·15
Do. No 36 B-1.	Edla China Lingayya and Rattayya.	North, No. 37 B-2; east, No. 34; south, No. 35; west, No 36-1 A.	·10
Do. No 35 B.	Kagauti Subbayya . ..	North, No. 34-1 B; east, No. 34; south, No. 53; west, No. 35 A.	·10
Do. No 66-2 B	Vallvety Nagayya	*Nil*	·04
....	Vallvety Venkatrayudu ..	*Nil*	·05
....	Uppalapati Appanna	North, No. 68; east, No 60; south, No 68 B-2; west, No. 66-2 A.	·04
....	Alura Aryanna	*Nil*	·05
Govt., dry (Rar. wet), No. 68 B-2	Lella Subbayya	North, No 66-2 B, east, No. 68 B-3; south, No. 70; west, Nos. 68 B-1 and 68 A.	·17
Do. No 68 B-1.	Do.	Do do.	·07
Do. No 70-4.	Soriyaneni Venkatramiah ..	North No. 68 B-2; east, No. 69, south, No. 68-4, west, No 68-2.	·15
		Total ..	1·58
		Grand total ..	1·62

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a drainage sluice for Arumanikarichi gap in Coleroon left bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Anaimangalam village.			
Govt., Ryotwari, dry, S.F. No. 80.	Muthuswami Pillai	North, Coleroon left bank, east and south, S F No 79, west, S F. No. 184.	ACRE. 66

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·19 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing the Eganamcheruvu bye-wash of Maddikera East village, Pattikonda taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Dhone, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Dhone, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Kurnool District, Pattikonda taluk, Maddikera East village.			
Govt., dry, No. 775-1 A.	Kanuka Hanumanna ..	North, No. 741, east, No. 775-2 B; south, No. 775-3 A; west, No 775-2 B	ACR. ·42
Do. No 775-3 A.	Uppara Venkanna	North, No 741, east and south, No. 775-3 B; west, No 775-2 A.	·77
		Total ..	1 19

Fort St George, March 23, 1912.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·12 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an irrigation channel and closing a breach in a tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act the Sub-Collector, Penukonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said lands.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Penukonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Penukonda taluk, Marchepalle, hamlet of Pandapartthy village.			
Inam, wet, No. 270 B (portion)	Polepalli Ananthayya ..	North, No 271 B; east, No 214; south, 269 A, west, No. 270 A	ACRE. ·0
Wet, No 271 B (portion)	Do. ..	North, No 272-2 B; east, No. 214; south, No 270 B; west, No. 271 A	·5
Govt., Inam, wet, No 272-2 B (portion).	Do. ..	North, No. 272-1; east, No. 214; south, No. 271 B; west, 272-2A.	·7
		Total ..	·12

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7 1 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for raising and strengthening Divi flood bank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional officer, Bandar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Bandar and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or pormboke, with [illegible]	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Kanna District, Devi taluk, Kottapatam village.			ACRE.
Dry, 744-2-A 1-3 ..	Rasala Sarani and Sakam Moggalu.	North, No. 743-3 and 4; east, No. 745; south, No. 744-4; west No. 743-1.	·74

F. E. MORGAN.
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 19th and 26th March 1912, is published for general information :—

No. in the List.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1911	
1	Public ..	No. 1128, Oct. 26	Sanctioning the award annually by the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund of three stipends of Rs 25 each per annum to young women undertaking for the M.B. & C.M. degree; and ordering that a grant of Rs 12,000 per annum be made with effect from the 1st April 1912 to the Provincial Committee of the Fund to enable them to meet the expenditure on stipends and to assist by grants-in-aid those local bodies which are unable to defray the cost of giving enhanced salaries to women possessing higher medical qualifications than those now employed. [1 s.]
		1912	
2	Do ..	No. 288, Mar. 1 ..	Recording communication from the Straits Government forwarding copy of an Enactment amending the law relating to the protection of Indian Immigrants in the Johore State [5 s.]
3	Do. ..	No. 822, Mar. 12.	Directing that in future the expression 'Indian Christians' be used instead of 'Native Christians' in all official correspondence and returns [1 s.]
4	Judicial ..	No. 418, Mar. 14.	Approving the proposal of the Inspector-General of Registration for the transfer of the village of Devarapalli Suvarem from the sub-district of Tenali to that of Duggirala in the Guntur district [1 s.]
5	Do ..	No. 419, Mar. 14.	Approving the proposals of the Inspector-General of Registration for the transfer of villages from one sub-district to another in the Madras-Chingleput district. [1 s.]
6	Local and Municipal.	No. 303 L., Feb 23.	Budget estimate,—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Nellore District Board for 1912-13 [1 s.]
7	Do.	No. 318 L., Feb. 27.	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the South Canara District Board for 1912-13 [1 s.]
8	Do.	No. 341 L., Feb. 28.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tanjore District Board for 1912 13. [1 s.]
9	Do.	Nos. 351-352 L., Mar 2.	Boards —Ordering the publication of an erratum to the notification issued under G.O. No. 1597 L., dated 10th December 1910, so far as it relates to clause (3) of rule 9 of the rules framed for the conduct of elections of members of taluk — . [1 s.]
10	Do.	No. 193 M., Feb. 2	Budget estimate.—Suggesting to the Cocanada Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912-13. [1 s.]
11	Do.	No. 195 M., Feb 2	Budget estimate.—Suggesting to the Masulipatam Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912-13 [1 s.]
12	Do	No. 216 M., Feb 7.	Budget estimate.—Suggesting to the Mangalore Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912-13 [1 s.]
13	Do.	No. 224 M., Feb. 9.	Budget estimate —Suggesting to the Nandyal Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912-13. [1 s.]
14	Do.	No. 249 M., Feb 22	Budget estimate.—Confirming the alterations in the revised estimate for 1911-12 and the — for 1912-13 of the Kadiakanal municipality proposed in G.O. No. 148 M., dated 31st January 1912 [1 s.]
15	Do.	No. 328 M., Feb. 22	By-laws.—Approving and confirming, with remarks, the — relating to water-works adopted by the Guntur Municipal Council, and directing their republication in the *Guntur District Gazette*. [1 s.]
16	Do	No. 329 M., Feb. 22	Budget estimate.—Confirming, with remarks, the alterations in the revised estimate for 1911-12 and the — for 1912-13 of the Dindigal municipality proposed in G.O. No 194 M., dated 2nd February 1912. [1 s.]
17	Do.	No. 392 M., March 2.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tuticorin municipality for 1912-13. [1 s.]
18	Do.	No. 393 M., March 2	By-laws —Approving and confirming the — relating to water-works adopted by the Vizianagram Municipal Council and directing their republication in the *Vizagapatam District Gazette*. [1 s.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. L—M

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 13.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1912. [Price, 3 as. 6 p.

Part I.—Notifications by Government

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Supplement—

Rules under the Factories Act (Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Government House, Guindy,
22nd March 1912.

NOTIFICATION

No. 4.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble *Baron* Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., will depart from Madras on Friday the 29th March leaving the Banqueting Hall at 4-30 P.M.

2. All Civil Officers at the Presidency are requested to be present on that occasion, and Consular Officers and all non-official gentlemen are invited to attend.

3. Full dress, white, will be worn. Officers not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

4. The General Officer Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division is requested to issue the necessary orders for—

(*a*) Guards-of-Honour to be paraded at the Banqueting Hall and at the Harbour at 3-30 P.M. and 4-30 P.M. respectively.

(*b*) The route to be lined from the Banqueting Hall *viâ* Mount Road, China Bazaar Road and Beach Road to the Harbour.

(*c*) The usual salute to be fired as His Excellency leaves the Banqueting Hall.

(*d*) The attendance of the Officer Commanding Madras and Staff, and all Military Officers not on duty at the Banqueting Hall at 3-45 P.M.

(By order.)

H. B. CHAMPAIN, Major,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1912.

No. 170.—In supersession of the Notification No. 159, dated the 15th March 1912, published on page 307 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th March 1912, it is hereby notified that all communications intended for the Government of Madras, which cannot reach Madras by the 15th April 1912, should be addressed to "Stonehouse Hill, the Nilgiris."

The following communications should, however, be addressed to Fort St George as usual :—

(1) Communications intended for the Marine and Pension departments and for the Local and Municipal department (other than those relating to Pilgrims which should be addressed to Ootacamund).

(2) Communications relating to Archæology, Epigraphy, Emigration, the Government Press, Certificates of identity and Certificates of naturalization.

LEAVE.

No. 171.—Mr. Sidney Burn, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month and twelve days from the 9th April 1912, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 172.—Mr. George Frederick Paddison, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month and eleven days from or after the 25th April 1912, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 173.—The Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Davidson, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month and three days from the 13th April 1912, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 174.—Mr. Ernest Sampson Lloyd, I.C.S., privilege leave for five weeks from the 9th April 1912, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 175.—Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of furlough by one month.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1912.

No. 176.—Mr. Frank Hannyngton, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade, with effect from the 22nd March 1912.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1912.

No. 177.—Mr. Alexander Fotheringham, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

No. 178.—Captain Cecil Jarvis, 20th Deccan Horse, to be Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, with effect from the 18th March 1912.

No. 179.—Mr. Hugh Tempest Reilly, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Anantapur, during the absence of Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

RETIREMENT.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1912.

No. 180.—Mr. John George Denman Partridge has been permitted to retire from the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st April 1912.

(This cancels Public Department notification No. 99 on page 210 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th February 1912.)

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1912.

No. 181.—Mr. William Aitkenhead Daig, I.C.S., is posted to the Coonoor division of the Nilgiri district.

No. 182.—Mr. Charles Gordon Mackay, I.C.S., is posted as Head-quarters Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1912.

No. 183.—Mr. Hugh Maggison Hood, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Berwada division of the Kistna district.

No. 184.—Mr Gerald William Wells, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Pennkonda division of the Anantapur district.

No. 185.—Mr Maurice Gaskell Sykes, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Tirappattur division of the North Arcot district.

No. 186.—Mr John Frederick Hall, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Palghat division of the Malabar district.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1912.

MADRAS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

No. 187.—Captain Hugh Henry Gordon Mitchell, leave out of India for six months, from the 23rd March 1912 or date of departure.

Fort St. George, March 26, 1912.

MALABAR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

No. 188.—Captain Herbert Kirkpatrick, leave out of India for six months from 8th April 1912 or date of departure.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1912.

No. 189.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said section to the undermentioned missionaries on the dates mentioned against their names are hereby revoked :—

The Rev. John Bresden of the Wesleyan Mission, Madras—19th April 1899.
The Rev. Viggo Ernst Moller of the Danish Mission, Mel Thikan, Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot district—6th February 1904.

Fort St. George, March 26, 1912.

The Rev. Isaac Cannady, D.D., of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Guntur district—5th January 1906.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1912.

No. 190.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to the Rev. Cyprian Santra of the Baptist Mission, Berhampur, Ganjam district, on 3rd October 1904, is hereby revoked.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1912.

No. 191.—Under sections 9 and 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said sections to the undermentioned missionaries on the dates mentioned against their names are hereby revoked :—

The Rev. Nicolas Theodore Ahrens of the Schleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Vizagapatam district—22nd November 1899.
The Rev. Julius Theodore Timmoke of the Schleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Vizagapatam district—19th August 1905.
The Rev. John Stirling Morley Hooper of the Wesleyan Mission, Chingleput district—4th March 1910.
The Rev. Joseph Benjamin of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot district—15th May 1909.
The Rev. Daniel Perumal of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot district—4th June 1910.
The Rev. Vilhum Carl Laurits Nielsen of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot district—28th August 1901.

No. 192.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

The Rev. John Stirling Morley Hooper of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Madras.
The Rev. Theophilus Subrahmanyam of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Madras.
The Rev. George Hindson Findlay of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Madras.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1912.

A. Benjamin Balasundaram of the Australian Presbyterian Mission, residing at Sholinghur in the taluk of Wallajah in the district of North Arcot.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1912.

No. 193.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act :—

The Rev. John Stirling Morley Hooper of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Madras.
The Rev. Luther Barlow of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Madras.
The Rev. George Hindson Findlay of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Madras.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 222.—Mr. Cyril Edward Sweney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dindigul, privilege leave for one month from or after the 4th April 1912, with permission to prefix the Easter holidays thereto under articles 260 and 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 223.—Mr. Henry Francis Travers Phillips, Superintendent of Police, Madura, privilege leave for twenty-one days from or about 5th May 1912, with permission to affix the Whitsuntide holidays thereto under articles 260 and 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 224.—Mr. Brooke Cunliffe Loggatt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of three months' leave on medical certificate.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1912.

No. 225.—M.R.Ry. Venkatarama Ramachandra Aiyar, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Madura, to be in charge of Dindigal sub-division, Madura district.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1912.

No. 226.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Anantapur Desayi Ganda Rao, Taluk Sarishtadar, Dharmavaram, in the district of Anantapur.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1912.

M.R.Ry. Tarupper S. Srinivasa Aiyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Ootacamund, in the district of the Nilgiris.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1912.

No. 227.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the First class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to try cases summarily under section 260 :—

M.R.Ry. V. K. Annatakrishna Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, in the district of Karnool.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1912.

Mr. Hugh Meggison Hood, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Kistna.

No. 228.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Tarakad Krishna Puttar Venkateswara Aiyar, Sub-Registrar of Nadapuram, to be a Special Magistrate of the Third Class for the trial of offences punishable under sections 5 to 7 of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of Nadapuram, Kurumbranad taluk, Malabar district.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1912. [Price, 3 annas

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ചട്ടം 3.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1912 മാർച്ച് 14-ാം.

നമ്പർ 218.—1911 ലെ (1911 ലെ 12-ാം നമ്പർ) ഇന്ത്യൻ വേലശാല ആക്ട് 37-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ആലോചിക്കുന്ന താഴേ പറയുന്ന കരടു ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

2. ഈ കരടു ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ വിഷയത്തിൽ വല്ല ആളിൽനിന്നും 1912 ജൂൺ 20-ാംനു മുമ്പെ കിട്ടുന്ന വല്ല വിരോധാക്ഷേപങ്ങളും അഭിപ്രായസൂചകങ്ങളും കൂടെയായി ആലോചിക്കണമെന്നു ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

കരടു ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

[ഭാഷാന്തരം.]

1. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും കല്പനകൾക്കും "1912 ലെ മലിനാശി വേലശാല ചട്ടങ്ങൾ" എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

2. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലും കല്പനകളിലും—

(a) 1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ വേലശാല ആക്ടിൽ അർത്ഥം വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട വാക്കുകൾക്കും പദങ്ങൾക്കും മേപ്പടി ആക്ടിലെ വകുപ്പുകളിലെ അതേ അർത്ഥമെന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

(b) "ആക്ട്" എന്നതിനു മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് എന്നർത്ഥമായിരിക്കും.

(c) "ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ" എന്നതിനു ആ ആക്ട് 4-ാം വകുപ്പു (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(1) 36 ക്ലൗസ്.—വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ അഡിഷനൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ ഒരു അഡിഷനൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ ഒരു സബ്-രജിസ്ട്രാരോ ഒരു ഇൻഡിപെൻഡന്റ് ഫിസ്കൽ അധികാരത്തിനും നടത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു 4 - 36 വകുപ്പു (5) - 36 ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിന്മേൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു നൽകിയ സമ്മതത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായോ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ "ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ" എന്ന വാക്കിനു താഴെ കാണുന്ന ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ അഡിഷനൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതായി വിചാരിക്കയും വേണം.

(2) 36 ക്ലൗസ്.—വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തും ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ അഡിഷനൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ എന്തൊക്കെ അധികാരങ്ങളും നടത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിന്മേൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റു അറിയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ "ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ" എന്ന വാക്കിന്റെ പരസ്യത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ചട്ടത്തിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നോ അധിക ങ്ങൾ ചട്ടത്തെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളം മാത്രം ആവക ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ അഡിഷനൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതായി വിചാരിക്കയും വേണം.

[37 (1)-ം, 37 (3) (a)-ം (b)-ം വകുപ്പുകൾ.]

3. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളോടു ചേർത്ത A എന്ന മാതിരിയിലെ വേലശാലകളുടെ ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ വെക്കേണ്ടതും അതിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതി ഓരോ കൊല്ലം ഫിബ്രുവരി 1 - ാം തീയതി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു മുമ്പിൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ആയാൾ ഇതിനു മുമ്പെ താഴെ വന്നതു മുതൽ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു താഴെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ ഭേദങ്ങളും അവ ചെയ്യുന്ന സമയത്തു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു അറിവു കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണം.

വേലശാലകളുടെ രജിസ്റ്റർ

4. (1) ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ തൊഴിൽ നടത്തുന്നതായി ആക്ട് 33 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു അറിയിപ്പു കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ ആയാൾ ആവക വേലശാല തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ ആയാളുടെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി ടിപ്പുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

വേലശാലകളുടെ രജിസ്റ്റർ കയ്യിൽ കൂടുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ.

(2) ആ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തിനകത്തുള്ള ഇരിക്കുന്നതും ഒരു വേലശാലയായി തുടങ്ങി ഒരു, രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ആയ വല്ല സ്ഥലവും ആയാളുടെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു വിചാരിപ്പാൻ ആയാൾക്കു കാരണം ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ ആയാൾ ആവക സ്ഥലത്തും വേലശാലകളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ആയാളുടെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആയാളുടെ വിചാരത്തെപ്പറ്റി അറിയിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു അറിയിപ്പു ആ സ്ഥലത്തു തൊഴിൽ നടത്തുന്നവനു കൊടുക്കയും വേണം.

(3) മേപ്പറഞ്ഞ (2). ാ വണ്ണപ്രകാരം അറിയിപ്പു കിട്ടിയ ആളുടെ പേരിൽ നടപടിയെടുപ്പിനായോ ആയാൾ ആ അറിയിപ്പു കിട്ടിയ തീയതി മുതൽ 15 ദിവസത്തിനകത്തുള്ളിൽ തന്റെ സ്ഥലം ഒരു വേലശാലയായി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു നിങ്ങളുടെ വിരോധാക്ഷേപങ്ങളെ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു അയക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. ആ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ താൻ ആവശ്യമായി വിചാരിക്കുന്ന അന്വേഷണം ചെയ്ത ശേഷം ആവക വിരോധാക്ഷേപങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിച്ചു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും വേലശാലകളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള തന്റെ രജിസ്റ്റർ അതുപ്രകാരം ഭേദമാക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

വേലശാലയിൽ കയിൽ നടത്തുന്നു നിന്നുപോകുമ്പോൾ അറിയിപ്പു.

5. വല്ല സ്ഥലവും ഒരു വേലശാലയായി തൊഴിൽ നടത്തുന്നതു നിന്നുപോകുമ്പോൾ തൊഴിൽ നടത്തുന്നവൻ ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും ആകു' ആ സ്ഥലത്തിനെ ആതിൽ പിന്നെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ

ബോദ്ധ്യമായാൽ ആയാം വേലശാലയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള തന്റെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നു അതു തള്ളിക്കളയേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആവശ്യം അറിയിപ്പു ഇല്ലാതെ തന്നെ വല്ല വേലശാലയെയും അതു കണ്ടിനെ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നില്ലെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യമായാൽ തന്റെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നു തന്റെ സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ വല്ല പ്രത്യേക തള്ളിക്കളയും ചെയ്യാം.

എന്നാൽ ഓരോരോ കാലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമായി പണിചെയ്യുന്നതായ വേലശാലകൾ അവശ്യം ന്യായമായ രണ്ടു സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ വീണ്ടും പണി തുടങ്ങാൻ തുടയുള്ളതായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നു തള്ളിക്കളഞ്ഞതു കൂട്ടുന്നതുമല്ല.

6 ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ എല്ലപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെ നിയന്ത്രിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും ആ പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ആകട്ടെ നടത്തുവാനായി ആയാം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ ഉത്തരവാദിയായിരിക്കും. ആ പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഒരോ കാലത്തിൽ മാത്രമായി പണി ചെയ്യുന്നതായ ഒരു വേലശാലയിലും ഏതു വേലശാലയും ആറു മാസം കൂടുമ്പോഴും കണക്കപകയും ഒരുങ്ങലെങ്കിലും ആ പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഓരോരോ കാലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമായി പണിചെയ്യുന്നതായ എല്ലാ വേലശാലയും പണി നടക്കുന്ന ഓരോരോ കാലത്തു കണക്കപകയും ചെയ്തിക്കുലെങ്കിലും ആയാം പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. ആകൃതിയെയും ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെയും നിയമങ്ങൾ ക്രമമായി അനുസരിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു ആയാം ഒരു ബോദ്ധ്യമുണ്ടാവാനായി ആയാൾക്കോ ആയാം ഏതധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ ആ അധികാരപ്പെടുന്നതു ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന പ്രകാരം വിധിയായ പരിശോധനകളും ആയാം ചെയ്യേണം.

7. വേലശാലയിലെ പണിക്കാരുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തേയും രക്ഷയേയും സൂക്ഷിപ്പാനായി ആകട്ടിലും ചട്ടങ്ങളിലും ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കുന്നതോ എന്നും ഓരോ വേലശാലയിൽ പണിയെടുക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികളെ ക്രമമായി സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും കുട്ടികളുടെ രജിസ്റ്റർ ശരിയായിപ്പൊക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതോ എന്നും ഉറപ്പിയമായി പണി എടുക്കുന്ന സ്ത്രീകളെയും കുട്ടികളെയും ആഴ്ചകളെയും പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ദിവസങ്ങളിലും കൃത്യമായി എഴുതിപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും ആകൃതിനാൽ ഗ്രിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിശ്ചിത കാലങ്ങളിൽ പണിനിർത്തലും കല്പന ഭിവസങ്ങളും അനുവദിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നും ആതിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അതുപോലെ പണി എടുപ്പാൻ കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തിയ മണിക്കൂറുകളിൽ അധികരിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നും ആകൃതു 35-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട അഡ്വസ്സുകൾ അറിയിപ്പും ക്രമമായി വെക്കുകയും പ്രതിഷ്ഠിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലയോ എന്നും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഓരോ വേലശാലയിലേക്കു പരിശോധനക്കായിപ്പോകുമ്പോഴും തനിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതാണു. എന്നാൽ മാത്രമല്ല ഒടുവിൽ പരിശോധന കഴിഞ്ഞതിൽപിന്നെ ഉണ്ടായ എല്ലാ അപായങ്ങളുടെയും കാരണത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും ആയാം അന്വേഷണം വിസ്തരിച്ചു ചെയ്യേണം. ഇതിനു പുറമെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച പരിശോധനകളിൽ കാണിച്ചുകൊടുത്ത സ്ഥലത്തും എത്രയോകാലം നിക്കുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതുവരെയും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്ത കല്പനകൾ എത്രയോകാലം അനുസരിച്ചു നടന്നിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും ആയാം കണ്ടിച്ചുവെക്കേണം. അപ്രകാരത്തെ പരിശോധനയിൽ വെളിവിൽപ്പെട്ട വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തും ആകട്ടെ കാലം ആയാം കല്പിച്ച വല്ല കല്പനകളും പിന്നെ എഴുതിവെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. മാനേജരുടെ കയ്യിൽകൊടുപ്പാൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതായി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ കല്പനകൾ അടങ്ങിയ റിജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നുള്ള ഒരു എക്സ്ട്രാക്ട് അവിടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊടുവരുവാൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതായി അദ്ദേഹത്തോടു കാണപ്പെടുന്നതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിലകൾക്കും മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ കയ്യേക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി എക്സ്ട്രാക്ടിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

കുറിപ്പു.—വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ അഡിഷനൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാംകൂടി വല്ലതോ നടത്തുമ്പോൾ മേല്പറഞ്ഞതെ

കണ്ടെടുക്കുന്നതിനും നിരക്കുകൂടാതെയും ഒരു പ്രതി ആക്ട് 4 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

8. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ തന്റെ പരിശോധനകളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിരാസ്പദങ്ങളായ ഫൈനൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടും ഓരോ കേസ്സായി ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചുനിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും രണ്ടാം ചട്ടങ്ങളോടു ചേർത്ത B എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ തലപ്പാസനിത ചെയ്ത പണി കാണിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു ഡയറി താൻ ഏതധികാരസ്ഥന്റെ കീഴായിരിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ അധികാരസ്ഥനു ഒരു ആഴ്ചയിന്റെ അവസാനം 10 - മണിക്ക് അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും മേപ്പടി ഡയറിയുടെ ഒരു പ്രതി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെവശം വെച്ചുകാണ്മാൻ തരേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

[31 (1) (c) ചട്ടം.]

സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഒരു സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുവാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളിൽ ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതും അവർക്ക് വയസ്സിനെയും ദേഹബലം സംബന്ധിച്ചു യോഗ്യതയെയും പറ്റിയുള്ള സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതും.

9. (1) സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഒരു സർക്കാർ നിലയിൽ ആയാളുടെയും ആയാളുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുവാൻ ആക്ട് 8 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റാളുടെയും പ്രവൃത്തികളിൽ ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതും അവർക്ക് വയസ്സിനെയും ദേഹബലം സംബന്ധിച്ചു യോഗ്യതയെയും പറ്റിയുള്ള സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. ആയാൾ പരിശോധനകൂടാതെ അയ്യുക്കരുതെന്നും ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യപത്രവും കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെന്നു യാതൊരു ഫീസ്സും മുമ്പിൽച്ചൂടുന്നതല്ല.

(2) സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ വയസ്സിനെയും ദേഹബലം സംബന്ധിച്ചു യോഗ്യതയെയും പറ്റിയുള്ള സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം കിട്ടുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ ഫാക്ടറികേഷനിനു തക്കതായ സ്ഥലവും സമയവും നിശ്ചയിക്കേണം. അങ്ങിനെ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലത്തെയും സമയത്തെയും പറ്റിയും അറിയിച്ചു ആയാളെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ദിവസം ആവശ്യകാംക്ഷികളുടെ ലിസ്റ്റിലുള്ള വേലശാലകളുടെ പേരുകൾ കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണം.

10. (1) സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന എല്ലാ സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ചട്ടങ്ങളോടു ചേർത്ത C എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ഉള്ളപോലെ ഫോയിലിലും കൌണ്ടർഫോയിലിലും ഉള്ളതായ മാതിരികൾ തുടങ്ങിയതായി കെട്ടിച്ച ഒരു പുസ്തകം വെക്കേണം. മാതിരികൾക്കു വഴിക്കുവഴിയായി നമ്പർ ഇട്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടതും പുറത്തു തുണിപറിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കടലാസ്സിൽ അച്ചടിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾക്ക് ആക്ട് 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കപ്പെടുന്ന എല്ലാ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രികയും ഫോയിലിലും കൌണ്ടർഫോയിലിലും വിവരങ്ങൾ എഴുതിച്ചേർത്തു തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതും അതിൽ ഏതാണ്ടു പേരിൽ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രികം കൊടുക്കുന്നുവോ ആയാളുടെ ഇടത്തെ കൈയുടെ പെരുവിരലടയാളം പതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) അതിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ശരിയാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യമായാൽ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ ഫോയിലിൽ ഒപ്പിട്ടുകയും കൌണ്ടർഫോയിലിൽ ഇപ്പടയാളം വെക്കുകയും ഫോയിലിന്റെ പേരിൽ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രികം നല്കുന്നുവോ ആയാൾക്കു ഫോയിൽ കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണം. അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ഫോയിൽ ആക്ട് 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട സാക്ഷ്യപത്രികമായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

(4) സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ ഒരു ചട്ടപ്രകാരം വായു ആൾക്കു ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യപത്രികം കൊടുക്കയില്ലെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ മൂന്നുമാസകാലം കഴിയുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു ആയാൾ

ആളെക്കൊണ്ടു ഒരു സ്റ്റാമ്പിലിക്കാറിന്റെ യാതൊരു പുതിയ അപേക്ഷയും ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന കുറിയുന്നതിനു മറ്റൊരു അപേക്ഷിക്കാതെന്നു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനു കൊടുക്കയില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു സാധിച്ചു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു സർക്കാർ എഴുത്തുകുലം അന്നവാദം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നും ആവാം.

(5) സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതത്തിന്റെ ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റിനു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെ എഴുതുന്നതിൽ തിരിച്ചറിവാൻ വേണ്ടി (12 - ാം ചട്ടം നോക്കുക) സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ എഴുതുകൾക്കു സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം കൊടുക്കുന്നവരും അവരുടെ പേരുകളും അഡ്രസ്സുകളും ചേർത്തു ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ വെക്കേണം. ഈ രജിസ്റ്റരുകൊണ്ടു ആളുടെ പേരിൽ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതത്തിന്റെ നമ്പരും ആയതു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ നമ്പരും (അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തിരിച്ചറിവാനുള്ള മറ്റുപടിയാലും) കാണുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ആളുകളിലും നേരുവണ്ണത്തെ ചുമതലയിൽ നിയമിച്ചപ്പെട്ട പ്രകാരം സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

11. സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഒരു സർക്കാർ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ താൽക്കാലികമായി നടത്തുവാൻ ആക്ട് 8 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ആളുകളിലും നേരുവണ്ണത്തെ ചുമതലയിൽ നിയമിച്ചപ്പെട്ട പ്രകാരം സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ 'താൽക്കാലികം' എന്ന വാക്കു ഓരോ ഫോയിലിന്റെയും തെണ്ടർ ഫോയിലിന്റെയും മുകളിൽ ചുകന്ന മഷികൊണ്ടു അച്ചടിക്കുകയോ മുദ്ര കുത്തുകയോ വേണം.

12. (1) ആക്ട് 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഏതൊരാൾക്കു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഏതു സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതം ആയാളുടെ കൈയിൽ നിന്നു നഷ്ടപ്പെടായാൽ ആയാൾ ആ സ്റ്റാമ്പധികാരിയുടെ ഒരു പ്രതിക്കു വേണ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാരോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കാവുന്നതും സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ തനിക്കു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന അന്വേഷണം നിശ്ചയിച്ചശേഷം രേഖയിലെ ഒരു ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റ് കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. "ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റ്" എന്ന വാക്കു ആ സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതത്തിന്റെ പ്രതിയുടെ മുകളിൽ ചുകന്ന മഷികൊണ്ടു വ്യക്തമായി എഴുതി സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ ഒപ്പുയും വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ഓതിരിക്കുടെ കൊടുത്ത പുസ്തകത്തിലുള്ള തെണ്ടർ ഫോയിലിലും അതേപ്രകാരംതന്നെ "ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റ്" എന്ന എഴുതി ഒപ്പുയും വെക്കുകയും വേണം.

സ്റ്റാമ്പധികാരി സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു.

(2) ഈ ചട്ടത്തിലെ (1) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡം കാരം കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതത്തിന്റെ ഓരോ പകർപ്പിനും ഓരോ ഉറുപ്പിക ഫീസ്സു മുതൽതന്നെയും അല്ല ശവർന്റെ കണക്കിൽ വരുവു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങളുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു കിട്ടുന്ന എല്ലാ ഫീസ്സുകൾയും D - എന്ന മാതിരിയിലുള്ള ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ വെക്കേണ്ടതും അതിൽ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ട ഓരോ വിവരത്തിനും ഒപ്പുയും വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) ആക്ട് 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം രണ്ടാമതും ഒരു സ്റ്റാമ്പിന്മേൽ ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമല്ലാതെ വേറെപ്രകാരം യാതൊരു പകർപ്പും കൊടുത്തുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

13. (1) സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ എഴുത്തുകുലങ്ങൾക്കു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതൊ ആ പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിലുള്ള എല്ലാ വേലശാലയും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും കൂടുന്നതുപക്ഷം കൈക്കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതൊ ആയ സർക്കാർ ചെന്നുനോക്കേണ്ടതും താൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്റെ പുറമെ അറിയിപ്പു ഉൻമുട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ നോക്കിയാൽ ചെന്നുനോക്കുമ്പോഴും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പണിയെടുക്കുന്നവരായാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കാരെപ്പെട്ടവരും ആക്ട് 7 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങൾ കൈവശമില്ലാത്തവരും ആയ എല്ലാ കുട്ടികളെയും സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു ആയാളുടെ മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതും,

എന്നാൽ രുൽ 3 – ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം പണിക്കാരെ ടിയിക്കുന്ന കുടികളെ ആയാളുടെ ഉദ്ദേശത്തെ ഫാമാക്കേണ്ടതുള്ളൂ.

(2) 8-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട "ഒരു താൽകാലിക" സാക്ഷ്യപത്രത്തിനുള്ള കൈവശക്കുള്ള എല്ലാ കുടിയേയും സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു സർക്കിൾ നേരിട്ട പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതും "താൽകാലിക" സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം ശരിയാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നു അതു സാക്ഷ്യപത്രത്തിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഭൂമിയുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) 8-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു "താൽകാലിക" സാക്ഷ്യപത്രത്തിനുള്ള കൈവശക്കുള്ള ആൾ 9 വയസ്സിനു മുകളിലുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും ആൺകുട്ടിയെ ഏതെങ്കിലും വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കായി കൊടുപ്പാൻ യോഗ്യനല്ലെന്നു ആവശ്യമായ പരിശോധനയിൽ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കിളിന്റെ അടിപ്രാധാന്യത്തിൽ തോന്നുകയും ആയാൾ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രിതനായ ആയാളുടെ കൈവശക്കുള്ള "ഉത്പാദിപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ അതിനുമേൽ എഴുതി അതിനു ഒപ്പിടേണ്ടതും ആ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം കൊടുത്ത ആൾ ശ്രദ്ധിപ്പാനായി തനിക്ക വല്ല അഭിപ്രായവും പറവാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതോടുകൂടി ആയതു മടക്കി അയക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

[31 (3) (c) വകുപ്പ്]

14. (1) എല്ലാ വേലശാലയിലേയും മുറികളുടെ എല്ലാ അകത്തുമതിലുകളും ആവക മുറികളുടെ എല്ലാ തട്ടുകളും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മേപ്പുരകളും ആവക ചുമരുകളും തട്ടുകളും മേപ്പുരകളും കൊണ്ടു ഇടവിയാതിരിയും അല്ലെങ്കിലും വേണ്ടതില്ല) എല്ലാ നടവഴികളും കോണിപ്പടികളും കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ഒരിക്കലെങ്കിലും വെള്ളപൂശിക്കേണം. ഒരു കൊല്ലം കണക്കാക്കുന്നതു ഒടുവിൽ വെള്ളപൂശിച്ച തീയതി മുതൽക്കാകുന്നു.

(2) വെടിപ്പുവരുത്തിവെക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി രുൽ 9 – ാം വകുപ്പ് (2) ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ ആവശ്യപ്പാടുകൾ നിറവേറ്റുവാൻ മേപ്പടി നിയമങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നോ പ്രസ്തുതകാര്യസ്ഥർക്കുള്ള സംബന്ധിക്കയില്ലെന്നോ ഉള്ള സംഗതിയിലല്ലാതെ ആവക നടപടികളിന്മേൽ വല്ല തരം വേലശാലകളെ അവയുടെ ഭാഗങ്ങളെ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രത്യേക കല്പനപ്രകാരം ഒഴിവാക്കാം.

15. എല്ലാ വേലശാലയിലേയും എല്ലാ ഉത്തരങ്ങളും കഴുക്കോലുകളും വാതിലുകളും മറ്റു മരപ്പണിയും നന്നായിട്ടെല്ലാം ചൂടുമ്പോഴും ഒരിക്കൽ ചായമിടുകയോ വാർണ്ണീഷ് ഇടുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതുമായ വെടിപ്പായ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

16. 14 – ാം ചട്ടത്തിലെ (2) – ാം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടാത്ത എല്ലാ വേലശാലയുടെയും മാനേജർ വേലശാലയുടെ ഭാഗങ്ങളും വെള്ളപൂശിക്കുകയോ ചായമിടുകയോ വാർണ്ണീഷ് ചെയ്തു തീയതികളും കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ വെക്കേണം.

17. (1) ഒരു വേലശാല മാനേജർ വേലശാലകളിൽ തീപ്പിടുത്തം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിലോ സ്ഥിതിയിലോ ഉള്ളതായ വല്ല കുഴിയോ അഴുക്കുചാലിയോ തൻറെ മേൽവിചാരത്തിൻകീഴിലുള്ള വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തും കൂടിവെപ്പിക്കുകയോ കൂടിവെപ്പാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതുമല്ല.

(2) എല്ലാ മല ഉത്തരവിടുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളും ശുചീകരിച്ച വെക്കേണം.

[31 (3) (f) വകുപ്പ്]

18. (1) ഒരു വേലശാലയിലെ വല്ല മുറിയിലും പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ട ആരോ ആൾക്കും സമയത്തിൽ കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 36 അടി ചതുര അളവും ശ്വാസോച്ഛ്വാസത്തിനായി കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 500 കണക്കിൽ അടി സ്ഥലവും കൊടുത്തിരിക്കേണം.

സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ പരിമാണം സ്ഥാനം.

(2) വേലശാലയിലെ ഓരോ മുറിയുടേയും അളവുകളും കണ്ടി അളവുകളും ഓരോ മുറിയിൽ യന്ത്രങ്ങൾക്കൊ നാട്ടിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റു ഉപകരണങ്ങൾക്കൊ പിടിക്കുന്ന തറയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണവും ഇതിനു തന്നെ തറയെവരുന്ന ചുമരുകൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നുകാരം കാറ്റു ഗതാഗതത്തിനുള്ള പഴുതുകൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെ ചുമരിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണവും കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രേഖിസ്റ്റർ എല്ലാ വേലശാലയും മാസത്തിലും ചെക്കേണം.

[ലഘു (3) (g) ചട്ടം.]

ചില വേലശാലകളിലെ പരിശോധനയും.

19. ഒരു വേലശാലയിലെ എല്ലാ മുറിയിലും അതിൽ പണിചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ഓരോ ആളുകൾക്കും 5 അടി ഉയരം അടി വിസ്തൃതിപ്രകാരം കാറ്റിന് ഗതാഗതത്തിനുള്ള പഴുതുകൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെ ചുമരുകളുടെ ഒരു പഴുതുകൾ ശുദ്ധവായു സഞ്ചരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഉള്ളവയായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ മറ്റു മുറിയിലും പണിചെയ്യുന്നവർക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന ദേഹാരോഗ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ക്ലാസ് യാതൊരു ചുമതലയിലെ നിയ്യുക്തനായും ചെയ്തുകരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു തന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ തോന്നുന്ന ... ഗതിയിൽ മുകളിൽ വെക്കുന്നതിലും കാരണങ്ങളാൽ അയാൾ ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ നേരിട്ടുള്ള നടത്തിപ്പിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരുപായം അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

[ലഘു (3) (h) ചട്ടം.]

ചെറുതു വിസർജ്ജനത്തിനുള്ള സ്ഥലം.

20. (1) താഴെ 18-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കാതെ നിർവ്വാഹമില്ലാത്ത എല്ലാ പ്രയോഗങ്ങളിലും മനുഷ്യർക്കുവേണ്ടി ഓരോ ഏഴു വിസർജ്ജന സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കേണം, അതു വേലശാലയുടെ പുറമെ എടുപ്പുകളിലെങ്കിലും മറ്റുള്ളതായ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു കൂടെ പറയുന്ന രീതിയിലും പ്രകാരവും ആയിരിക്കേണം:—

	ഇരിപ്പുകൾ.
പണിയെടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം 50 ൽ അധികമില്ലാത്തപ്പോൾ	3
പണിയെടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം 50 ൽ കുറയുകയും 150 ൽ അധികരിച്ചിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ	4
പണിയെടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം 150 ൽ അധികരിക്കുകയും 200 ൽ അധികരിച്ചിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ	5
പണിയെടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം 200 ൽ അധികരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരോ അമ്പതിന്നോ അമ്പതിന്റെ അംശത്തിന്നോ.	1 കൂടി.

(2) സ്ത്രീകളെ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ പുരുഷന്മാർക്കുള്ള മറ്റുള്ള കക്കൂസിനു പുറമെ കെട്ടിടത്തിലുള്ള "സ്ത്രീകൾമാത്രം" എന്നു തെളിവായി കാണുന്നതരം വണ്ണമുള്ള അക്ഷരങ്ങളിൽ ഒട്ടു ഭാഷയിൽ എഴുതിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയ പ്രത്യേക വെപ്പുകക്കൂസ് ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കേണം.

പുരുഷന്മാർക്കുള്ളവയിൽ മേലുപോലെതന്നെ "പുരുഷന്മാർ മാത്രം" എന്നു എഴുതിയിരിക്കേണം.

[ലഘു (3) (i) ചട്ടം.]

വെള്ളം ശേഖരിച്ചു വെയ്ക്കുക.

21. (1) വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾ എന്തുകൊണ്ടെങ്കിലും കേടുതട്ടാതെയും ശുദ്ധത്തോടും ഗാലൻകണക്കിനുവാൻ തക്കതായ വെള്ളം നിവസിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ വേലശാലയിലും ശേഖരിച്ചു വെക്കേണം. കുടിപ്പാനുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിനു മതിയാകുവണ്ണം വെള്ളം ഇതിനു പുറമെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം.

(2) കുഴിക്കേണ്ട ദ്വാരത്തിന്റെ ചുറ്റളവിൽ പൊള്ളലുണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുവാൻ കരുതൽ വേണം.

(3) വെള്ളം നല്ലവണ്ണം ഒഴുകിപ്പോകുന്നതിനുള്ള ചരിവ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചുറ്റുപാടുമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ നിരപ്പിനെക്കാൾ താഴ്ചയായി വെക്കേണ്ടതിനുള്ള തക്കതായ ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുകയും വേണം.

(4) പണിക്കാർക്ക് ചെലവുകൂടാതെ വെള്ളം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

[31 ലക്കം (2) (j).]

22. തകര ഉരുക്കം (ടിൻ സോൾഡർ) തുടങ്ങിയ ചുവട്ടിൽനിന്നു താഴോട്ടു പോകുന്ന വല്ല സാധനവും താഴെയുള്ള ഇടയിൽ കൂടി മേല്പോട്ടു പൊങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ തക്കവിധത്തിൽ പതിവായ ഗതിയിൽ ചുറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായ എല്ലാ "റിങ്ങ് സ്പോസിൽ ഫ്ലെയിലും" "ഡബ്ലിങ്ങ് ഫ്ലെയിലും" പ്രധാനമായി ഓടുന്ന യന്ത്രങ്ങളുടെയും ഓരോ കഷണങ്ങളുടെയും അറ്റത്തിന്റെയും എല്ലാ ലയിനും താഴെപറയും പ്രകാരം തടവുകെട്ടി സുരക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തി വെക്കേണം.

കടവു കെട്ടിക്കുക.

(i) അവക എല്ലാ ഫ്ലെയിലിന്റെയും ഓരോ വക്കത്തിലും നെടുനീളം ഉഴവുള്ള ഫ്ലെയിലിന്റെ താഴെ സ്റ്റീൽ പ്ലേസസ്സുകളുടെ ഓരോ കാലിന്റെ മുഴുത്തിൽനിന്നു തക്കപ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങളെ സ്ഥിരമായി ഉറപ്പിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കേണം. അവക പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ ഒരുയുദ്ധത്തിനും ഉപയോഗിക്കാതെ കൈകൊണ്ടു നീക്കം ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കാകുന്നതായിരിക്കയും അരുതു.

(ii) ഈ പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ ഒന്നോ അധികമോ ശ്രേഷ്ഠതാനമായി വെക്കപ്പെട്ട തടിപ്പ് ഇരുമ്പു കഷണങ്ങളോ കല്ലുകളോ മരപ്പലകകളോ ആയിരിക്കേണം. അവയെ അവയിൽ എതെങ്കിലും രണ്ടെണ്ണത്തിന്റെ ഇടയിലോ എറ്റവും ഒടുവിലത്തിന്റെയും സ്പിണ്ടിൽ റയിലിന്റെയും ഇടയിലോ എറ്റവും അടിയിലുള്ളതിന്റെയും തറയുടെയും ഇടയിലോ കത്തനെയുള്ള ഒഴിവായ ഇടം യാതൊരു സംഗതിയിലും 2 ഇഞ്ചിൽ കവിയാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വെച്ചിരിക്കേണം. ഇങ്ങനെ കഷണങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവ വളഞ്ഞുപോകാതെ കണ്ടിരിപ്പാൻ മതിയായവയായിരിക്കേണ്ടതിനുവേണ്ടി വേണ്ടേടത്തോളം കനമുള്ളവകയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം.

(iii) അവക വല്ല ഫ്ലെയിലിന്റെയും അറ്റത്തിനു താഴെ തറയിൽനിന്നു എട്ടു ഇഞ്ചിൽ അധികമിരിക്കുന്നതായി ഒഴിച്ചയ സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമ്പോഴൊക്കെയും അതു പോലുള്ള ഓരോ പ്രതിബന്ധം അതറ്റത്തിനു വിലങ്ങനെ അപ്രകാരമതേതന്നെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കേണം.

(iv) വല്ല വേലയാലയിലും മേലിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതൊ പുതുക്കി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതൊ ആയ അവക എല്ലാ ഫ്ലെയിലും ഉപയോഗത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ അതിനു മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം തടവുകെട്ടിയിരിക്കേണം.

(v) മേലാൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയൊ പുതുക്കി സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതും തറയിൽനിന്നും 6 അടിയിൽ കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയി ഓടുന്ന എല്ലാ പ്രധാന യന്ത്രങ്ങളുടെയും അവക വല്ല തണ്ടുകളുടെയും അറ്റങ്ങളുടെയും മേലെ തുണികൊണ്ടു പ്രവൃത്തി എടുപ്പാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ചലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ അടുത്തു ചെല്ലുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം തടവുള്ളതായി വെക്കേണം.

23. ചലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന യന്ത്രസംബന്ധമായി പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളെ അപകടത്തിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷിപ്പാനായി ഫാക്ടറി പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എല്ലാ വേലശാലയും അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കേണം :—

(i) ഒരു പട്ടയോളം ഇടുവാനൊ യന്ത്രത്തെക്കൊണ്ടു സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കുഴികളിൽ എണ്ണയിടുവാനൊ കയറിച്ചെല്ലുന്ന എല്ലാ ആളുകളും ഇടപ്പിൽനിന്നും വന്നും പുറപ്പെടുകയൊ കയറുകയൊ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഇടയൊ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ യന്ത്രത്തിന്റെ പിടിപെടാനിടയുള്ള വല്ല അഴഞ്ഞ വസ്ത്രവും ധരിക്കാതിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(ii) പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ പാശക്കയറുള്ള ആളുകളെയും പണി ചെയ്വാൻ പ്രത്യേകമായി പഠിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരെയും മാത്രമെ വേഗത്തിൽ ഓടുന്ന പട്ടകൾ വീണ്ടും ഇടുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചുകൂടു.

(iii) പട്ടകൾ വീണ്ടും ഇടുവാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ കോണികളും ആ പണിക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കി കഴിവുറ്റിട്ടുള്ളവയും ചെരിയാതുമുള്ളവയും ഉറപ്പുകാലുകളും ഉള്ളവയും ആയിരിക്കേണം.

(iv) പ്രധാനമായ വല്ല പ്രവൃത്തിയും കഴിയുന്നേടത്തോളം പട്ടകൾ ഇടുന്നതു പ്രയാസം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം.

എന്നാൽ വല്ല യന്ത്രത്തിന്റെയും പ്രധാന പട്ടകൾ ക്ഷയപ്പെട്ടതോ ഉടഞ്ഞതായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ യന്ത്രം നിർത്തുന്നതുള്ള ആവശ്യം പട്ടകൾ പുതിയതായി ക്ഷയപ്പെട്ടതുണ്ടാവുകയും വീണ്ടും ഇടുവിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

24. എല്ലാ പട്ടകളും ശരിയായ ദൂരത്തുതന്നെ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ എന്നു ക്രമമായി പരിശോധിച്ചു നോക്കേണം.

[41 & (k) ചട്ടം.]

25. (1) മരണമാകട്ടെ ഉപദ്രവപരമായ ആപത്തു 45 മണിക്കൂറിനുള്ളിൽ പണിക്കു തിരിച്ചു വരുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നു ന്യായമായി മനുഷ്യർ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന കഠിന ഉപദ്രവമാകട്ടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്ന അപായങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി അറിയിപ്പു തരുവാനും സംഭവിച്ചതിന്റെവിശേഷം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും വേണ്ടി മണിക്കൂറിനുള്ളിൽ—

അപായങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി അറിയിപ്പുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു.

(a) അറിയിപ്പുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആളായി വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തേക്കും നിയമിച്ച ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ,

(b) ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അയാളുടെ സാധാരണ കല്പനയാൽ അങ്ങിനെ കല്പിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസർക്കും,

ടെലിഗ്രാഫ് മൂലമൊ ടെലിഫോൺമൂലമോ പ്രത്യേക ആൾ മൂലമൊ അയക്കേണം.

(2) മരണംസംഭവിപ്പിച്ച വല്ല അപായത്തിനെപ്പറ്റിയും സംഗതിയിൽ വേലശാല ഇരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തെ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷൻചാർജ്ജുള്ള ആഫീസർക്കുതന്നെ സംഭവത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവത്തിന്റെ മാറ്റുമായും അറിയിപ്പു അയയ്ക്കേണം.

(3) അറിയിപ്പു ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ആൾവശം അയക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു ഒരു പച്ച അപ്പോട്ടയിലെ F എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ആയിരിക്കുകയും അതു ടെലിഗ്രാഫ്മൂലമൊ ടെലിഫോൺ മൂലമൊ അയക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതേമാതിരിയിൽ എഴുത്തുമൂലമായ ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടിനാൽ അനുസരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും വേണം.

26. 25 - ാം ചട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അപായങ്ങളെക്കാളും കഠിനം കുറഞ്ഞവയും എന്നാൽ ഉപദ്രവപരമായ ആപത്തുകൾ സംഭവിച്ചതിനുശേഷം 45 മണിക്കൂറിനുള്ളിൽ

പണിക്കു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന തിനും മുമ്പേയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ തൊഴിലാളിയുടെ പേരിൽ ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ കീഴിൽ ഒരു സമയം കഴിഞ്ഞതിൽ പിന്നെ 24 മണിക്കൂറിനുള്ളിലോ ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളോടുചേർന്ന E എന്ന ഷെഡ്യൂളിലെ 25 (1) ചട്ടം (a) പ്രകാരം (b) പ്രകാരവും പറഞ്ഞ അധികാരസ്ഥന്റെ തൊഴിൽ മാസ്റ്റർ ഒപ്പുകളും വേണം.

[31 (1)-ാം, 32 (1) (l)-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ.]

27. കൂലിക്കു പണിക്കാരെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള വേലരാജപ്രകാരവും ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളോടുചേർന്ന F എന്ന ഷെഡ്യൂളിലെ കൂലിക്കുടിശ്ശിക രജിസ്റ്റർ ഓരോ കൊല്ലം ജനുവരി 1-ാംനു മുമ്പ് മാനേജരുടെ തീയതിവെച്ചു പുതുതായി എഴുതി ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിവെക്കേണം.

28. എല്ലാ വേലശാലയിലും മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ രജിസ്റ്ററിലെ എല്ലാ സ്ത്രീകളുടെയും കൂലി കുടിശ്ശിക സംഗതിയിൽ മിച്ചമുണ്ടെന്നു പണിക്കാരെപ്പറ്റി ഓരോ പ്രാവശ്യമുള്ളപ്പോഴും അവരുടെ പേരിലുള്ള കുടിശ്ശിക മുഴുവനും കാണിക്കേണ്ടതിലേക്കു ഓരോ കൂലിയുടെ പേരിലും മേൽ കുടിശ്ശികയുടെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ഓരോന്നു നമ്പർ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതും ആകണം.

29. എല്ലാ വേലശാലയും ഓരോ കൂലി പണിയെടുക്കുമ്പോഴും അവന്റെ സ്വന്തം ടിക്കറ്റിന്നു പകരം താനിനെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു ടോക്കൺ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ കൂലിക്കുടെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ഒരു കൂലിക്കുള്ള നമ്പർ ആയ ടോക്കൺ ഓഫീസിൽ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുകയും വേണം. ഒരു ടോക്കൺ കൂടിയുടെ കഴുത്തിൽ കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

30. ഒരു പ്രായപൂർത്തിയുള്ള കല്പനിവാസത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഒരുകിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു നോക്കുവാൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു സാധിപ്പാനായി പേണ്ടി തൊഴിലാളി ഓരോരുത്തരുടെയും ഒരു കല്പന കിടപ്പുമുറി അനുസരിക്കാത്ത എല്ലാ വേലശാലയും 23-ാം ക്ലാസ്സിൽ ഈ വേലശാലയും തന്നെ ആണെന്നു വല്ല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റും പൂരിയിരിക്കുന്ന കിടപ്പുമുറി (തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ 200 കിടപ്പുമുറികളുടെ ആയിരുന്നാലും) കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ വെക്കേണം.

[31 (3) (n) വകുപ്പ്.]

ഷെഡ്യൂളുകൾ കൂടുതലായി ചേർക്കുന്നതു.

31. (1) പതിച്ചുവെക്കേണമെന്നു ഈ ചട്ടം 28-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതായ ഈ കൂലിനിരക്കും ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും ഓർഡ്സ്റ്റാൻഡിംഗ് ഓർഡേഴ്സിന്റെയും ഒരു ശാലകൂടെ കാണ്മാനിൽ ഓരോ ചട്ടങ്ങളോടു ചേർത്ത G-എന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ആയിരിക്കേണം.

(2) പതിച്ചുവെക്കേണമെന്നു ഈ ചട്ടം 28-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതായ ഈ കൂലിനിരക്കും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും ഓർഡ്സ്റ്റാൻഡിംഗ് ഓർഡേഴ്സിന്റെയും ഒരു ശാലകൂടാതുള്ള വേലശാലകളുടെ കാണ്മാനിൽ ഓരോ ചട്ടങ്ങളോടു ചേർത്ത G-എന്ന മാതിരിയിലുള്ളതും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതുമായ ഭാഷകളിൽ ഓരോ ഭാഷയിലും ആയിരിക്കേണം.

(3) ഈ കൂലിനിരക്കും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും ഓർഡ്സ്റ്റാൻഡിംഗ് ഓർഡേഴ്സും വായിപ്പാൻ കഴിയാതെ വരികയോ മറ്റുപോകയോ ചെയ്യാത്ത ഒരു പുതിയ പ്രതി പതിക്കേണം.

[31 (3) (n) വകുപ്പ്.]

ഷെഡ്യൂളുകൾ മാറ്റിനടയ്ക്കൽ.

32. (1) ഈ ചട്ടം 50-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരുത്തരവിൽ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തി, അഡീഷനൽ സെപ്യൂട്ടി റവന്യൂ കമീഷനരുടെ യുക്തിപോലെ ഈ കല്പനയെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിനുള്ള ന്യായങ്ങൾ ചുരുക്കമായി കാണിക്കുന്നതും കോട്ട് ഫീസ്സ് ഈ ചട്ടം 2-ാം പട്ടിക 11-ാം നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരം ഒരു കോട്ട് ഫീ സ്റ്റാമ്പ് പതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയ ഒരു

മെയ്യോൻന്നിന്റെ മതിയിയിൽ ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ശരിയോടൊന്നിച്ചു എടു കൂടിന യിന്മേൽ അപ്പീൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഒരു കക്ഷിയുടെ ഒരു പ്രതി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) അപ്പീൽ മെയ്യോൻന്നും കിട്ടിയാൽ അപ്പീൽ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ തനിക്കു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നിയാലും അസസ്സർമാരുടെ സഹായത്തോടു കൂടി അപ്പീൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു അപ്പീൽ അന്യായക്കാരൻ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്താലും സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട താലിലിന്റെ പ്രതിനിധി യോഗമായിരിക്കണമെന്നു അറിയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല യോഗവും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ യോഗത്തോട് 14 ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അസസ്സറെ നിയമിപ്പാൻ അപേക്ഷ 50 - ാം വകുപ്പു (3) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആവശ്യപ്പെടണം. ആവക യോഗത്താൽ തന്നെ അസസ്സർ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അപ്പീൽ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ താൻ തന്നെരണ്ടാമതു ഒരു അസസ്സറെ നിയമിക്കണം. അതിനു ശേഷം ആ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ അപ്പീൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഒരു ദിവസം നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ ദിവസത്തെപ്പറ്റിയ നോട്ടീസ് അറിയിപ്പു അപ്പീൽ അന്യായക്കാരനും എടു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ കല്പനയിന്മേൽ അപ്പീൽ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും അപ്പീൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ സഹായിപ്പാനായി ആ ദിവസം ഹാജരാപ്പാൻ തന്റെ അസസ്സർമാരോടും ആവശ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) 2 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു അസസ്സർ അപ്പീൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അപ്പീൽ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ നിശ്ചയിപ്പെടേണ്ടതിനായി 50 രൂപ്പികയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു ഫീസ്സു കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു. ആ ഫീസ്സ് ഗവർന്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അസസ്സർമാരെ അപ്പീൽ അന്യായക്കാരന്റെ അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും അപ്പീൽ ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടുകയും എതാനും അവസ്ഥ വിരോധമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുള്ളതുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അസസ്സർമാരുടെ ഫീസ്സ് ഉഴപ്പാവശ്യമായ എതാനുമൊരു തുക അപ്പീൽ അന്യായക്കാരൻ കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നു അപ്പീൽ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

[37 (1) (a) ാമത്തേ.]

അറിയിപ്പുകൾ നടത്തേണ്ടുന്ന വിധം.

38. ഒരു ആക്ട്പ്രകാരമോ മട്ടുള്ളതും പ്രകാരമോ ആയിരുന്നതായ വല്ല അറിയിപ്പും കല്പനയോ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ എക്സ്ട്രാക്ടോ നടിസ്സർ ലാശാലിൽ തപ്പാൽമാസ്റ്റർ മുഖേന നല്ല ആവക അറിയിപ്പോ കല്പനയോ ആവക എക്സ്ട്രാക്ടിൽ അടങ്ങിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ഭാഗങ്ങളോ വേലാശാലയിൽ നടത്തുന്നവനെന്നറയൊ ഓഫീസുകാരുടെയൊ മേൽ മതിയുംവണ്ണം നടത്തിയതായി വിചാരിക്കയും വേണം.

ഇഷ്ടിന്റെയും കെട്ടുകളുടെയും പ്രതികൾ അറിയിപ്പുകൾ എടുക്കുന്നിടത്തു കിട്ടുമെന്നു.

34. ആക്ടിന്റെയും കെട്ടുകളുടെയും അബ്സ്ട്രാക്ടിന്റെ പ്രതികളും എടു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കയയ്ക്കേണമോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരായി 4 - ാം വകുപ്പു (5) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരിൽനിന്നു ഇപ്പോഴിലും അതാതു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലെ പ്രധാന നാട്ടുകാരുടെയിലും ഓരോന്നിനു തക്കവില കിട്ടുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ആക്ടിന്റെയും കെട്ടുകളുടെയും പ്രതികൾ എവിടെനിന്നു കിട്ടുമെന്നു.

35. ആക്ടിന്റെയും ഏതു കെട്ടുകളുടെയും പ്രതികൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലൊ തമിഴിലൊ തെലുങ്കിലൊ മലയാളത്തിലൊ കന്നടകത്തിലൊ ഓരോന്നിനു തക്കവില കിട്ടുവാൻ "ജനറൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടെന്റിന്റെ" അപ്പുടം സൂപ്രണ്ടെന്റിന്റെ അടുക്കൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുവാനുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

A എന്ന മാതിരി.

വേലായുധന്റെ രജിസ്റ്റർ.

സബ്രാജസ്ട്രാർ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തു വരിസംഖ്യ.	നമ്പർ.	ഒപ്പിടുവിച്ചതിന്റെ തീയതി.	ഒപ്പിടുവിച്ചതിന്റെ സ്ഥലം.	ഒപ്പിടുവിച്ചതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം.	ഒപ്പിടുവിച്ചവരുടെ പേരും വിലാസവും.	ഒപ്പിടുവിച്ചവരുടെ വയസ്സ്.		ഒപ്പിടുവിച്ചവരുടെ ജാതിയും തൊഴിലും.		ഒപ്പിടുവിച്ചവരുടെ ഒപ്പിനു പകരം അടയാളം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ കാരണം.	ഒപ്പിടുവിച്ചവരുടെ ഒപ്പിനു പകരം അടയാളം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനു സാക്ഷികളുടെ പേരും വിലാസവും.	ഫീസ്.
						പുരുഷന്മാർ.	സ്ത്രീകൾ.	ആണുങ്ങൾക്ക്.	പെണ്ണുങ്ങൾക്ക്.			

B എന്ന മാതിരി.

ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ഡയരി.

തീയതി.	സ്ഥലം.	വേലായുധ സമ്പ്രദായക്കിണ്ടുകൾ മറ്റു ചിന്നി ചെയ്യുക.	കണ്ടതിലുള്ള സൂചനകളും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവിടെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പേരുകളും.

C എന്ന മാതിരി.

1. വഴിക്കവഴി നമ്പർ _____

തീയതി _____

2. ഉപർ _____

3. അച്ഛന്റെ പേർ _____

4. ആണ്ണോ പെണ്ണോ എന്നും ജാതിയും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം _____

5. പ്രായം _____

6. സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ വയസ്സു _____

7. ഉദ്യോഗം _____

8. തിരിച്ചറിയത്തക്കതായ അടയാളങ്ങൾ _____

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ അടയാളം.

A. B.

സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ.

അടിയിലെഴുത്ത്.

വഴിക്കവഴി നമ്പർ _____

തീയതി _____

ഈ വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ടവൻ അല്ലായിരുന്നു _____

ഉടെ മകൻ / മകൾ _____ (ജാതി, ഉദ്യോഗം) _____ ആയി താമസിക്കുന്നു _____

(പേർ) ഞാൻ നേരിട്ടു പരിശോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും അവന്റെ / അവളുടെ വയസ്സു എന്റെ പരിശോധനയിൽനിന്നു നിശ്ചയപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടും _____ കൊല്ലമാണെന്നും അവൻ / അവൾ ഈ വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളാണെന്നും ഞാൻ ഇതിനാൽ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ അടയാളം തിരിച്ചറിയത്തക്ക അടയാളങ്ങൾ _____ എന്നിവ.

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ അടയാളം.

A. B. (പേർ),

സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ.

D എന്ന മാതിരി

വേലശാല ആക്ട് 7 – ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയതുടെ ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റുകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അടച്ചു തീർക്കേണ്ട ഫീസുകളുടെ വിവരം.

തീയതി.	വഴിക്കവഴി നമ്പർ.	ഏതാൾക്കു കൊടുത്തുവോ അയാളുടെ പേർ	സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ.

_____ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ അടച്ചു

_____ തീയതി.

സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോ.

E എന്ന മാതിരി.

തടവുപുള്ളികളെയോ തടവുകാരായ സ്ത്രീകളെയോപാർപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ട്.

19 ... ആണ്ടു ... മാസം ... നു.

ആലുന്നു,

താഴെ പറയുന്ന തടവുപുള്ളി { പേരുള്ള / പേരില്ലാത്ത } വന്നതിയതായി ... നു ... മണിക്കു ... ടവിശാലയിൽ ഒരുപായം സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു വേലശാല ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ ... ചട്ടപ്രകാരം ... തിയ്യതി ഞാൻ ഇതിനാൽ സമ്മതം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉപായം കൊടുത്ത തടവുകാരുടെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും.	ജാതി.	സ്ത്രീയുടെ പുരുഷന്റെ എന്നു.	പ്രായം.	തൊഴിൽ.*	ഉപായത്തിന്റെ സാമഗ്രിയും അളവും തൂക്കവും.†

ഉപായം ഉണ്ടായതു ‡ ... കാരണത്താലാകുന്നു.

ചെയ്യുവാൻ നടിയ തടവുകാരെ ... ടെ കീഴിൽ ചികിത്സിച്ചുവരുന്നു.

* തടവുകാരെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ ഏർപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന തൊഴിലിനെ ഇതിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുക.

† സാമഗ്രിയുടെ പ്രത്യേകതകളെന്തെന്നു ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കുക.
ഉദാഹരണം.—ഗിൽറ്റുപാട്ടുള്ള കുപ്പി, ചെമ്പുപാത്രം, പൊള്ളുന്ന ഉണ്ടായവ.

‡ എങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ ചേർക്കുക. ഇതുസംബന്ധിച്ചിൽ ഈ സംഭവത്തെ സൂപ്രണ്ടെന്തിനാണു കരുതുന്നതു എന്നും ചേർക്കുക.

A. B. (ഒപ്പു)
സൂപ്രണ്ട്.

F എന്ന മാതിരി.

കുട്ടികളുടെ രജിസ്റ്റർ.

നമ്പർ.	പേർ.	അച്ഛന്റെ പേർ	ജനിച്ച പ്രദേശം എന്നു.	ജാതി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മതം.	സ്കൂളിലിടുന്നതിനു മുമ്പത്തെ വയസ്സ്.	സ്കൂളിലിടുന്നതിനു ശേഷമുള്ള വിവരം.	രീതിയും.

§ ഇവിടെ കൊടുക്കുന്ന വയസ്സ് ഒരു ജാതകം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള സത്യമായതായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

6 എന്ന ചാർട്ട്.

തൊഴിലിന്റെയും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും അപ്പെന്റിക്സ്.

തൊഴ്.

എല്ലാ തരം കടകളും.

1. യാതൊരാളെയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗപ്പേരി സന്ദർഭാനുസരണം പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം രാത്രിയോ രാവിലെ 5-30 മണിക്കു മുമ്പായോ വൈകുന്നേരം 7 മണിക്കുശേഷമോ പണിക്കാക്കിക്കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

2. ആറു മണിക്കൂറു നേരം പണി ചെയ്തതിനുശേഷം അരമണിക്കൂറോളം പണി നിർത്തണമെന്നും ആ സമയത്തു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗപ്പേരി സന്ദർഭാനുസരണം പണിക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ട തൊഴിലാളികളെ തൊഴിലിൽനിന്നു മാറ്റുകയും വേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

3. യാതൊരാളെയും തുടർച്ചയായ നേരത്തെ ഒന്നിനു പിന്നാലെ ഉടനെ 3 ദിവസത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ദിവസം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കരാറനുസരണമായിരിക്കുകയും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരു തുടർച്ചയായ 7 ദിവസം വല്ല വേലശാലയിലും പണിക്കാക്കിക്കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

(1) – ൽ (2) – ൽ (3) – ാം ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കുവ്യത്യസ്തങ്ങൾ :

(a) മേൽവിചാരക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായോ ക്ലാർക്കായോ കാവല്ക്കാരനായോ എഴുത്തുകാരനായോ മറ്റും കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നവനായോ ചെയ്യുന്ന പണി,

(b) യന്ത്രശാലയിലോ കരിവാന്റെ കൊട്ടിലിലോ വാർപ്പുശാലയിലോ തുറമുഖങ്ങളിലോ കിടങ്ങുപുരയിലോ എണ്ണുന്ന ഉറിയിലോ ശക്തിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന യന്ത്രശാലയിലോ യന്ത്രക്കോപ്പുകളോ വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി ഓടുന്നതിനോ വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി വെളിച്ചത്തിനോ മറ്റു ഉപകരണങ്ങളോ യന്ത്രസാമാനമോ വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തിയാലോ കയറ്റുന്നതിനുള്ള സൂത്രപ്പണി നിരീക്ഷണപ്പണികളോ പൊട്ടുന്നതുകളോ ചാമ്പുകമ്പുകളോ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതൊ അല്ലാത്ത പണി.

(c) വേലശാല എടുപ്പുകളുടെ മുകളിലോ തട്ടുകളിലോ മറ്റു ഭാഗങ്ങളിലോ വെടിപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതോ കൂരകളോ കിണറുകളോ പണിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനോ കാറ്റു ഗതാഗതത്തിനോ മറ്റു ഉപകരണങ്ങളോ തുരങ്ങളോ മണ്ണോ കരിമണ്ണോ ലൈൻക്കാൻഡ് തുലികയോ പങ്കുത്തി കുഴിക്കുന്ന വേലശാലകളിലോ വെടിപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതായ പണി,

(d) ഒരു വേലശാലയിൽ പണി നടത്തുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായ വല്ല യന്ത്രമോ മറ്റു യാതൊരു സാധനമോ എണ്ണയിടുന്നതിനോ പരിശോധിച്ചു നോക്കുന്നതിനോ കേടുപാടു തീർക്കുന്നതിനോ എണ്ണയിടുകയോ പരിശോധിക്കുകയോ കേടുപാടു തീർക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു മേൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ ആയിത്ത സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉദ്യോഗിപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട തൊഴുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന പണി.

വിവരണം.—അതാതു പേലശാലയിൽ വെടിപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതു "പരിശോധിക്കുകയോ" "കേടുപാടു തീർക്കുകയോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല.

(e) പണിതീരുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ മിനുക്കുകയോ കെട്ടായക്കുകയോ സാമാനങ്ങൾ കൈകൊള്ളുകയോ അയക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു സംബന്ധമായ പണി.

(1) – ൽ (2) – ാം ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു പിന്നെയും വ്യത്യസ്തങ്ങൾ :

(f) പുരപ്പണികളോ അടുപ്പിലിടുന്ന ദിവസം വരുത്തുകയോ പൂർത്തിയാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുകയോ തുറക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന പണി.

(1) എന്ന ചട്ടത്തിനു പിന്നെയും വ്യത്യാസം:

(g) ശീട്ടുണ്ടു കൂട്ടിക്കുകയും തുണിവെടുപ്പിക്കുകയും ചായം ഇടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന പണി.

സ്തികൊക്കരുതു.

4. യാതൊരു സ്ത്രീയും രാവിലെ ആറുമണിക്കു മുമ്പായോ വൈകുന്നേരം 7 മണിക്കു ശേഷമോ യാതൊരു ദിവസവും 11 മണിക്കൂറിൽ അധികമായോ പണിയെടുക്കരുതു.

കുട്ടികൾക്കും.

5. യാതൊരു കുട്ടിയെയും രാവിലെ 5-30 മണിക്കു മുമ്പായോ വൈകുന്നേരം 7 മണിക്കുശേഷമോ യാതൊരു ദിവസവും $5\frac{1}{2}$ മണിക്കൂറിൽ അധികമോ പണിക്കാക്കി കൂടുന്നതല്ല.

6. വല്ല കുട്ടിയെയും യാതൊരു ദിവസവും ഒന്നിലധികം വേലശാലയിൽ യാതൊരുതും പണിക്കാക്കുകയോ പണിക്കാക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

7. ഒരു കുട്ടിക്കു 9 വയസ്സുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടിരിക്കുകയും വയസ്സിനെയും രൂപ ബല യോഗ്യതയെയും പറ്റി തൃപ്തനായ ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാത്ത പക്ഷം ആ കുട്ടിയെ പണിക്കാക്കികൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

8. പണി തുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ എല്ലാ കുട്ടിക്കും അവന്റെ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രമോ ഏതു സാക്ഷ്യപത്രത്തെപ്പറ്റിപ്പറയുന്ന ഒരു ഡോക്ടരുടെ അവന്റെ കൈവശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

9. യാതൊരു കുട്ടിയും മറ്റൊരു കുട്ടിക്കു കൊടുത്ത ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയോ അവനെന്റെ സ്വന്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നപോലെ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

10. യാതൊരു കുട്ടിക്കും, ആക്ട് 7-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ 8-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമോ ഉള്ള സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം വാങ്ങുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. എന്നാൽ അവന്റെ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം അവന്റെ കൈയിൽനിന്നു പോയ്പോയാൽ അവൻ ഡ്യൂപ്ലിക്കേറ്റ് സാക്ഷ്യപത്രത്തിനു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സർജ്ജനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കാവുന്നതും അതിനു ഫീസ് 1 രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത തിരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

11. ഒരു കുട്ടി ഒരു പുതിയ വേലശാലയിൽ പണിക്കുപോകുമ്പോൾ അവനു വല്ല ദോഷവുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു മാറ്റിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും എന്നാൽ പുതിയ വേലശാലയുടമ ഈ അവന്റെ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

മാട്ടരുതു.

A. B. (ഒപ്പു),
വേലശാല ഉടമസ്ഥൻ.
തീയതി.....

ഫ്രെഡ്. എ. സ്റ്റുവർട്ട്,
ആക്ടിങ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

M. ERISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 13.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1912. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-B.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 26, 1912

No. 453.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. V. Raghavendra Rao Garu to be a member of the District Board of Bellary.

No 454.—In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 21 (iii) of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Arrabelu Gurumurti Nayudu Garu as a member of the Berhampur Taluk Board in the Ganjam district.

No. 455.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Abhimanyu Patnaik Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chicacole.

No 456.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Bora Narayanappa Pantulu Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chicacole.

No 457.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Rev. John Benjamin Panse to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Masulipatam.

No 458.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Otto Richard Handmann to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Dindigul.

No 459.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Satyamoogalam Sesha Sastri Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Kurnool.

No. 460.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William Gunn to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bimlipatam.

No 461.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Kurnool Abdul Karim Sahib, Khan Bahadur, has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bellary.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 462.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. M. Venkayya Garu, M.R.Ry. T. V. Krishnamacharlyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. P. Raghava Reddi Garu have been appointed by election, as members of the Nellore District Board by the Gudur Taluk Board.

No. 463.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Mutta Pillai Swaminada Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Negapatam in the district of Tanjore.

No. 464.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Avalapati Bala Virareddi Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Rayachoti in the district of Cuddapah.

No. 465.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Maremanda Venkataramanayya Pantulu Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Vizagapatam Taluk Board in the Vizagapatam district.

No 466.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. A. P. Patro Garu, B.A., has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Berhampur Taluk Board.

No. 467.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Rev. William Carl Laurits Neilsen has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

No 468.—The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Kadambi Gopalacharlu Garu to be a member of the Adoni Taluk Board.

No. 469.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Muhammad Kalnadir Sahib Bahadur and M.R.Ry. A. S. Chengalraya Chettiyar Avargal to be members of the Kollegal Taluk Board

No. 470.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the tahsildar of Tirutturaippundi to be a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board.

No 471.—The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the deputy tahsildar of Chengam as a member of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

No. 472.—The President, District Board, Chittoor, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office M.R.Ry. R. Qadir Sahib, a member of the Chandragiri union panchayat, for neglecting, without sufficient excuse, for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the said panchayat and for his absence for more than four months from the local area over which the panchayat has authority.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 473.—With the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the District Board of Malabar hereby notifies under section 38 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that from and after the 1st April 1912, the Nedumpoyil toll-gate now situated at 25/3 mile of road *No.* 3 in Kottayam taluk will be shifted to 22.6 mile of the same road where it is joined by road No 24.

2. Under sub-section (4) of section 37 of the said Act it is hereby further declared that payment of tolls at the aforesaid gate shall clear carriages, carts and animals withe a period of twenty-four hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise from liability to tolls at the Iritti toll-gate on road *No.* 2 in the same taluk and *vice versa*.

No. 474.—Under section 23 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the date of this notification the plot of land described in the following schedule at present forming part of the street called Ramalingeswaraswami street in the Tenali municipality be excluded from the operation of the said Act :—

SCHEDULE.

A triangular plot of land measuring 0·00198 of an acre, adjoining house door No. 344 in No. 4 ward and belonging to Pillalamari Anjaneyulu, bounded on the east by the said house, on the south by the vacant site of Pillalamari Anjaneyulu and on the north by Ramalingeswaraswami street.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 475.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 001 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of a street; and under sections 3 and 7, the tahsildar of Tenali taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahsildar, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Tenali village.			
Village-site poramboke in the enjoyment of the party.	P. Anjanayulu	North, village-site (street); south, village-site in the occupation of P. Anjanayulu	ACRE. 091

No. 476.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11·27 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Bikkavolu-Kuravakapalli road, and under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Peddapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Peddapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Peddapuram taluk, Tarrumpalem village			
Zamindari waste, dry.	Proprietrix of Jaggampeta A. Sri Raja Dameva Subbayamma Garu.	North, Chandragiri Jogayya's zamindari jeroyati; east, zamindar's waste, south, Surampalem, west, zamindari waste land.	acs. ·51
Zamindari, dry ..	Proprietrix of Jaggampeta A. Chandragiri Jogayya and Mangapati Sastri, being minors, their mother and guardian Subbamma.	North, zamindari waste land; east, Chandragiri Jogayya's jeroyati, south, zamindari waste land, west, Chandragiri Jogayya's jeroyati.	·67
Do. ..	Proprietrix of Jaggampeta A. Sri Raja Dameva Subbayamma Garu.	North, Varanasi Venkayya's inam; east, zamindari waste, south, Chandragiri Jogayya's jeroyati; west, zamindar's waste.	·62
Subsequent inam, dry	Varanasi Venkayya	North, zamindar's waste; east, Varanasi Venkayya's inam; south, zamindar's waste, west, Varanasi Venkayya's inam.	34
Zamindari, dry ..	Proprietrix of Jaggampeta Sri Raja Dameva Subbayamma Garu and Sri Raja Dameva Venkata Sitammayyagaru.	North, poramboke, east, zamindari waste and Varanasi Venkayya's inam, south, Varanasi Venkayya's inam, west, zamindari waste	1·04
Do. ..	Proprietrix of Jaggampeta A. Sri Raja Dameva Venkata Sitammayya Garu.	North, Chandragiri Jogayya's inam; east, Gayalu; south, punta; west, Gayalu.	76
Inam, dry	Chandragiri Jaggayya ..	North, Chandragiri Suriyanarayana's inam; east, Chandragiri Jaggayya's inam; south, Gayalu; west, Chandragiri Jaggayya's inam.	84
Do.	Chandragiri Suriyanarayana ..	North, Cholikanivari jeroyati; east, Chandragiri Suriyanarayana's inam, south, Chandragiri Jogayya's inam; west, punta.	·70
Zamindari, Pallavukuta Cheluva, dry	Proprietrix of Jaggampeta A. Cholikani Sitayammagaru and Sri Raja Dameva Venkata Sitammayyagaru.	North, mango garden of Cholikani Venguyammagaru; east, Cholikani Sitayammagaru's jeroyati; south, Chandragiri Suriyanarayana's inam, punta; west, Cholikani Sitayammagaru's jeroyati.	·94
Zamindari sari mango garden behind Ramudu tank, dry.	Sri Rajah Cholikani Venguyammagaru.	North, Aradhyula Sarayya's inam; east mango garden of Cholikani Venguyammagaru; south, Cholikani Sitayammagaru's Jeroyati; west, mango garden of Cholikani Venguyammagaru.	3·25
Enfranchised service inam behind Reddi Ramudu tank, dry	Aradhyula Sarayya	North, Jogada Sumyya's jeoyati; east, Aradhyula Sarayya's inam; south, mango garden of Cholikani Venguyammagaru; west, Aradhyula Sarayya's inam.	·64
Proprietrix of Jaggampeta A. Zamindari Sitammavari garuvu, dry.	Jogada Sarayya	North, punta; east, Jogada Sumyya's jeroyati, south, Aradhyula Sarayya's inam; west, Jogada Sarayya's inam.	1·17
		Total ..	11·27

No. 477.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,050 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Kantabattunivari street in the Nellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the head-quarters deputy collector,

Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the head-quarters deputy collector, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Nellore village.		
			sq. ft.
Poramboke village-site H. No. 469	Kalavakuru Nagamma ..	North, vacant site, joint path to the backyard of Gaddam Venkamma and P. Krishna Reddi, H. No. 470, east and south, street, west, No. 468.	590
Do. No. 468.	Anam Bojjamma ..	North, vacant site; east, No. 503; south, No. 468; west, No. 467.	70
Do. No. 493	Bandaru Venkata Reddi and Bandaru Venkatasubba Reddi, minor, by guardian Anam Narasa Reddi.	North, street; east, Nos. 493 and 494; south, No. 498, west, street.	135
Do. No. 494.	Kolan Venkatasubba Reddi ..	North, No. 494, east, vacant site; south, joint way; west, street.	69
Do. No. 502.	Chajarla Obula Reddi..	North, street; east, No. 502; south, No. 503; west, street.	34
Do. No. 503.	Do	North, No. 502; east, No. 503; south, No. 504; west, street.	22
Do. No. 504	Pulim Chinna Penchala Reddi.	North, No. 503; east, No. 504; south, vacant site to the west of No. 506; west, street.	58
Do. No. 506	Pulim Chinna Penchala Reddi and Pulim Kesava Reddi.	North, No. 506, east, No. 505; south, No. 506; west, street.	82
		Total ..	1,060

No. 478.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0555 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Kudubi lane in the Mangalore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, Attavar village.		
			ABAR.
Garden, No. 48 E ..	Monica Mary Matilda Brito Vas Bai.	North, No. 111; east, No. 48 A; south, No. 109; west, Nos. 112 and 110.	·0250
Do. No. 121 A-2	Annappa Sheregara	North, No. 111 E; east, No. 121 A-1; south, No. 48; west, No. 111 B.	·0020
Do. No. 115 A-2	Juana Maditha Senra Bai ..	North, No. 112; east, No. 115 B; south, No. 116; west, No. 116 A-1.	·0020
Do. No. 112 A-2.	Meremma Mendes	North, No. 104; east, No. 112 B; south, No. 115; west, No. 112 A-1.	·0024
Do. No. 104 A-2.	Narasimha Mallaiya	North, No. 108; east, No. 104 B & C; south, No. 112; west, No. 104 A-1.	·0025
Do. No. 110 B ..	Ananta Sheregara	North, No. 109; east and south, No. 110 A; west, No. 108.	·0005
Do. No. 109 B ..	Koraga Gowda	North, No. 108; east, No. 109 A; south, No. 110; west, No. 108.	·0030
Do. No. 108-1 E-2	Anna *alias* Annappa Sheregara.	North, No. 110; east, No. 108-1 E-1; south, No. 111; west, No. 108-1 D.	·0025
Do. No. 108-2 A-2	Koraga Gowda	North, No. 80; east, No. 108-2 A-1; south, No. 109; west, No. 108-2 B.	·0050
Do. No. 108-1 A-2	Anna *alias* Annappa Sheregara.	North, No. 108-1 A-1; east, No. 108-1 B & 1 C; south and west, No. 108-1 A-1.	·0025
Nanja, No. 60 A-2 ..	Baya *alias* Sannaki	North, No. 77; east, No. 60 C; south, No. 108; west, No. 60 A-1.	·0033
Do. No. 60 B-2 ..	Do.	North and east, No. 60 B-1; south, No. 108; west, No. 60 C.	·0035
		Total ..	·0505

No. 479.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·02 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the local fund store-yard at Salur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the deputy tahsildar of Salur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the deputy tahsildar of Salur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnabooks, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam district, Salur taluk, Salur village.		
House-site, vacant	Radhi Ramayya, son of Mutiyala, being minor, guardian Gadi Ramanna.	North, union road, east, the house and vacant site of Kalli Appadu; south, dry land of Sura Appadu; west, travellers' bungalow compound.	Acs. 06
Cattle shed ..	Alla Appadu	North, union road; east, the house and vacant site at Kalli Appadu; south, dry land of Sura Appadu, west, vacant site of Radhi Ramayya.	·04
Thatched house and cattle shed	Kalli Appadu ..	North, union road; east, the house and cattle shed and vacant site of Kalli Sittamma; south, dry land of Sura Appadu; west, cattle shed and vacant site at Alla Appadu.	03
Do.	Kalli Sittamma	North, union road, east, the house and vacant site of Gullipilli Appadu, south, dry land of Sura Appadu, west, the house, cattle shed and vacant site at Kalli Appadu	02
Thatched shed .	Gullipilli Pedu Appadu .	North, union road; east, the house, mill shed and vacant site of Gullipilli Appadu, south, dry land of Sura Appadu, west, the house, cattle shed and vacant site at Kalli Sittamma	03
Thatched house and cattle shed.	Gullipilli Appadu	North union road; east, the house and vacant house of Kalli Somayya, south, dry land of Sura Appadu; west, the house and vacant site of Gullipilli Appadu	04
Thatched house ..	Kalli Somayya .. .	North union road; east, the house and vacant site of Koyyana Matiyala; south, dry land of Sura Appadu, west, the house and shed of Gullipilli Appadu	02
Do. ..	Koyyana Ramayya, being minor, guardian Koyyana Sittamma.	North, union road, east, the house and cattle shed and vacant site of Sura Appadu; south, dry land of Sura Appadu, west, the house and vacant site of Kalli Somayya.	03
Thatched house, cattle shed and dry land	Sura Appadu	North, union road and the houses and sheds of Alla Appadu and others, east, the house and vacant site of Gadi Appadu and union road; south, zamindar's garden, west, the house and vacant site of Koyyana Matiyala and travellers' bungalow compound.	49
Thatched house .	Gadi Appadu ..	North, union road; east, the house and vacant site of Arnipilli Latchanna, south, dry land of Sura Appadu, west, the house, cattle shed and dry land of Sura Appadu.	·06
Do ..	Arnipilli Latchanna . ..	North, union road, east, the house and vacant site of Gadi Kuzmanna, south, dry land of Sura Appadu; west, the house, cattle shed and dry land of Sura Appadu	·08
Do ..	Gadi Kuzmanna, being minor, mother and guardian Sittamma.	North, union road, east, the house and vacant site of Yandapu Ramanna and the union road; south, the vacant site of Arnipilli Latchanna; west, the house and vacant site of Arnipilli Latchanna.	05
Do .	Yandapu Rajanna	North and east, union road, south, vacant site of Gadi Ramanna, west, the house and vacant site of Gadi Ramanna.	03
		Total ..	1·02

No. 480.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·97892 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening of certain new roads and for widening lanes in the Mangalore municipality; and under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or jamabandi number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, Kanka Bunder village.		ACS.
Dry, S. No. 274 B ..	Kesavir Rodraya	North, No. 276 A; east, No 1040; south, No. 267; west, No 273.	·00500
Do. No. 272 E ..	Kesavir Rodraiya; mulgeni, Pando.	North, No 273 A, east, No. 276; south, No. 267; west, No. 272.	·01000
Garden, No 271 B ..	Kesavir Rodraiya, mulgeni, Dharmanna.	North, No 271 A; east, No. 273; south, No 267; west, No. 268.	·05000
Do. No. 268 B ..	Kesavir Rodraiya; mulgeni, Nagamma.	North, No 268 A; east, No. 271; south, Nos. 267 and 266, west, No. 265.	·03000
Do No. 224 B ..,	Samagara Chikka, mulgeni, Lingoji.	North, No. 224 A, east, No 265; south, Nos 226 and 225; west, No. 243.	·02800
Do. No. 223 B .	Khanjamma, mulgeni, Rapanna	North, No. 223 A, east, No. 224, south, No. 226, west, No. 223 A.	·01000
Do No. 223 B ..	Annanna and Chagabba Rahimat Sahib Beari (mortgagor)	North, Nos. 223 and 224, east, No. 234; south, No 225 A; west, No. 226.	·04250
Do. No. 309 B ..	Mahabala Cheti	North, No 309 A; east, No 1038; south, No. 309 C, west, No. 305	·10750
Do. No. 303 B ..	Do. ..	North, No. 303 A; east, No. 305; south, No. 302 C, west, No. 301.	·06750
Do No. 301 B ..	Lingappa Cheri .	North, No 301 A; east, No. 303, south, No. 301 C; west, No. 302.	·02000
Do. No. 292 B ..	Ganga Bai ..	North, No 292 A, east, No. 293; south, No. 292 C, west No. 289.	·05000
Do No. 289 B ..	Lingappa Cheti, mulgeni, Abdul Rahiman Sahib	North, No 290, east, No. 292, south No 289 A; west, No 287	·03750
Nanja, No 709 B .	Krishnavemamma ..	North, No. 709 A, east, No. 722; south, No. 709 C; west, No 710.	·13000
Do. No 722 B	Deva Chetti; mulgeni, Sitamma kulayata.	North and east, No 722 A; south, No. 721; west, No. 709.	·01000
Do No 721 B ..	Deva Chetti ..	North, Nos 721 A and 722; east, No. 721 A; south, Nos. 721 C and 720; west, No 721 C	·15000
Do. No. 685 B ..	Venkata Rao	North, No. 720; east, No. 685 A, south and west, No 685 C	·14000
Garden, No 681 B	Bhoja Rao	North, No. 681 A; east, Nos. 688 and 681 A; south, No 681 C; west, No 685.	·08500
Do No. 553 B	Sridevamma	North, No. 682; east, No. 553 A; south, No 554; west, No. 577.	·02688
Do No. 554 B	Bhoja Rao, mulgeni, Nadakarni Ananda Rao; occupant Nadakarni Margesha Rao	North, No. 553; east, No. 554 A; south, No. 555; west, No. 577.	·02250
Do No. 565 B .	Bhoja Rao, mulgeni, Mir Hasan Sahib.	North, No. 564, east and south, No. 565 A; west, No 577.	·00142
		Total ..	·87431

No 481.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·94 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the road leading from Asika to Boirani near Bhagava bridge, and, under sections 8 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Gumsur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Gumsur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or jamabandi number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ganjam district, Asika taluk, Kotnada village		ACRS.
Inam, dry ..	Shaikh Madina Sahib, manager of Mecca pungi dargha, Asika	North, dry land of Shaikh Madina Sahib, east, Bhagava river; south road poramboke; west, dry land of Shaikh Madina Sahib.	·67
	Lakshmipuram, hamlet of Kumari village		
Malakdari, dry .	T. V. Kondala Rao Pantulu, proprietor of Korla estate; Govindu Sanku of Lakshmipuram, tenant, possessing occupancy right	North, land of Shaikh Madina Sahib; east, road; south road poramboke; west, lands of T. V. Kondal Rao Pantulu.	·27
		Total ..	·94

No. 482.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·5701 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening out the congested areas in the Aska union, and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Gumsur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Gumsur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Serial number	Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Ganjam district, Aska taluk, Sunnambi village.		
1	Poramboke threshing floor	Tripurara Venkata Narasimha Chakravarti Pattala being minor, his mother and guardian T. Sundaramma Garu.	North, path; east, Malukdari jeroyati lands; south, path and Malukdari jeroyati lands; west, Malukdari jeroyati lands	ACS. 1·5500
		Aska village.		
2	Village-site threshing floor	Khaji Sayid Abdul Ghafur Sahib	North, Malukdari jeroyati lands; east, vacant site of Aska union; south, lane leading to Jokkobondho; west, vacant site of Haddi Bhago Chowdari.	·1600
3	Do.	Haddi Bhago Chowdari	North, Malukdari jeroyati lands; east, Haddi street; south, lane leading to Jokkobondho; west, Sweeper's street.	·1400
4	Do.	Shaikh Vahid	North, Malukdari jeroyati lands; east, vacant site of Haddi Bhaigu Chowdari; south, lane leading to Jokkobondho; west, path.	·1406
5	Do.	Kurapati Tammayya ..	North, lane leading to Jokkobondho; east, house of Nunnu Sahib and Babu Sahib; south, vacant site of Kovilada Gurayya; west, lane	·0125
6	Do.	Kurapati Kanayya	Do do.	·0100
7	Do.	Kurapati Gurayya	Do do.	·0125
8	Do.	Kuramona Sanyasi	Do. do.	·0100
9	House on the site of item No. 3	Nadakerti Appalaswami ..	Do. do.	..
10	Village-site ..	Nawab Muhammad Sahib	North, lane leading to Jokkobondho; east, Chuckla Ramayya's house; south, Babu Sahib's land; west, Chucklers' houses.	·0300
11	Do. ..	Taleti Ramayya	North, lane leading to Jokkobondho; east, Shaik Lala Sahib's house; south, Babu Sahib's house; west, Nawab Muhammad Sahib's house	0400
12	Do.	Shaikh Lala Sahib	North, lane leading to Jokkobondho; east, lane; south, Babu Sahib's house; west, Taleti Ramayya's house.	·0401
13	Do.	Babu Sahib	North, house of Shaik Lala Sahib; east, lane; south, Bhago Maharani's house; west Babu Sahib's house.	·0200
14	Do. ..	Babu Sahib	North, Nawab Muhammad Sahib's house and also houses of Taleti Ramayya and Shaikh Lala Sahib; east, Babu Sahib's house; south, road; west, vacant site of Kovilada Gurayya.	·1000
			Do. do.	..
15	House on the site of item No. 14		Do. do.	..
16	Do.	Nalla Yerrigadu	North, house of Babu Sahib; east, Bhaigo Maharani's house; south, road; west, Babu Sahib's house.	·0200
17	Village-site ..	Karim Sahib	North, Chucklers' houses; east, Babu Sahib's house; south, road.	·0700
18	Do. ..	Kovilada Gurayya	Do. do.	·0144
19	Village-site, including houses.	Satrughna Nayak	Do. do.	·0133
20	Do	Vandlacia	Do. do.	·0083
21	Do.	Bhima	Do. do.	·0133
22	Do	Rhakem	Do. do.	·0166
23	Do.	Bavaria	Do. do.	·0166
24	Do.	Bonoma	Do. do.	·0200
25	Do.	Danya	Do. do.	·0166
26	Do.	Gonna	Do. do.	·0416
27	Do.	Athango	Do. do.	·0166
28	Do.	Jaggatia	Do. do.	·0200
29	Do.	Jogga	Do. do.	0166
30	Do.	Chandeomoni	Do. do.	0166
31	Village-site ..	Onantho	North, Malukdari jeroyati lands; east, vacant site of Narana Gowda; south, lane; west, footpath	
			Do do.	·0166
32	Do. ..	Mahato	Do do.	·0166
33	Do. ..	Mania	Do. do.	0166
34	Do. ..	Jogi Pallayi	Do do.	·0066
35	Do. ..	Silya		

Serial number.	Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or poramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Ganjam District, Aska taluk, Aska village—cont.		
36	Village-site	Krushna Behara	North, lane; east, jeroyati lands, south, lane and backyards; west, lane.	Acs. ·1300
37	Do.	Yoli Beharani	Do do.	·0300
38	Do.	Mangalo Behara	Do do.	·0200
39	Do.	Dhana Behara	Do do.	·0250
40	Do.	Kolomma Behara	Do do.	·0300
41	Do.	Ogadha Behara	Do do.	·0400
42	Do.	Kalarara Behara	Do do.	·0300
43	Do.	Rudhi Beharani	Do do.	·0200
44	Do.	Govinde Behara	Do do.	·0200
45	Do.	Bikka Behara	Do do.	·0200
46	Do.	Dubba Behara	Do do.	·0200
47	Do.	Panda Behara	Do do.	·0200
48	Do.	Do	Do do.	·0200
49	Do.	Bikka Behara	Do do.	·0140
50	Do.	Govinda Behara	Do do.	·0100
51	Do.	Dubba Behara	Do do.	·0150
52	Do.	Bodki Beharani	Do do.	·0100
53	Do.	Balaram Behara	Do do.	·0100
54	Do.	Boisomo Behara	Do do.	·0100
55	Do.	Ogadho Behara	Do do.	·0100
56	Do.	Balaram Behara	Do do.	·0100
57	Do.	Sonya Behara	Do do.	·0100
58	Do.	Dhana Behara	Do do.	·0100
59	Do.	Mangali Behara	Do do.	·0100
60	Do.	Naroya Gouda	Do do.	·0100
61	Do.	Kuboora Sadhano and Tumbanadha Pradhano alias Magata Pradhano.	Do do.	·0100
62	Do.	Gudia Damodara Sahu ..	North, path; east Gudia Markonta Sahu's house, south, road, west, lane	·0200
63 to 126	Houses on site noted in item No. 2.	Bhuja Chowdari, Bavaria Naiko, Lokano Chowdari, Jagannadha Naiko, Posia Naiko, Raghava Naiko, Thria Naiko, Bhuiga Naiko, Kesaini Naikani, Sombari Naiko. Kusom Chowdari, Gombara Naiko and Potiya Naiko.	North, malukhdari jeroyati lands, east, vacant site of Aska union, south, lane leading to Jakhandho; west, vacant site of Haddi Bhago Chowdari	..
		Tamia Naiko, Sanno Pilla Naiko, Dasya Naiko, Balaji Chowdari, Chandra Behara, Sabudhi Naiko, Bode Dasya, Bangalu Naiko, Damya Naiko, Rama Naiko, Mongalu Naiko, Magata Naiko, Sonya Naiko, Bodachandra Naiko, Raghu Naiko Monia Naiko, Vathi Naikani, Sama Behara, Jagilla Naiko's wife Sanno Jaya and Gauda Chowdari	Do. Do.	
		Bodu Rambo Naikani, Hadia Naikani, Gongo Naiko, Madava Naiko, Chengava Naiko, Sanko Naiko, Potia Naiko, Gauda Naiko, Pandi Naikani, Latya Naiko, Jogya Naiko, Bikkari Naiko, Jamokolia, Kuha Naiko, Magata Naiko, Koila Naikani, Bisa Naikani, Chikka and Tella Naiko.		
	Do.	Adhargo, Dasia Naiko, Sahru Naikani, Bethari Naiko, Magata Naiko, Boirani Naiko, Sonya Naiko, Ramachandra Naiko, Somo Naiko, Boisomo Naiko, Ogadho Naiko and Gahuru Naiko.	Do do.	
127	Village-site	Surakula Gopalcha Behara	North, malukhdari jeroyati lands; east, road; south, owner's garden; west, Srikumbeswari garden.	·5000
128	Malukdari wet, mad-varam	Tripasuri Venkata Narasimha Chakravarti Pantulu, being minor his mother and guardian T. Sundaramma Garu.	North and east, jeroyati lands of Chiluka Sonadharama, south, tope of Gopalcha; west, malukdari jeroyati lands	·3000
129	Do. kodivaram, village-site.	Chiluka Surathamma alias Uttarani.		
		Bhavani Muni, trustee of Srikumbeswari temple.	North, malukdari jeroyati lands; east, garden of Gopalcha; south, garden of Srikumbeswari; west, compound of Sir Samson's bungalow.	·1300
130	Village-site garden with pond.	Thomas F. Samson, Esq	North, malukdari jeroyati lands, east, garden of Srikumbeswari temple; south, compound of E. Samson Esq., west, lane.	·3800
131	Malukdari jeroyati, dry.	Malvarasudar—Tripasuri Venkata Narasimha Chakravarti Pantulu, being minor, his mother and guardian T. Sundaramma Garu.	North, malukdari jeroyati wet lands; east, path; south, back yards of Paudere people; west, Naroya Gouda's wet land	1·6700
	Do.	Kudivarasudara— Bahadur Jenna	....	..
	Do.	Hadu Bertia	....	..
	Do.	Bhorto Dambadhu	....	..

Serial number.	Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramb number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Cuddapah district, Addanki taluk, Addanki village—cont.		
	Malukdari jeroyati, dry	Ravanudi Jamma	....	Ac. ..
	Do.	Kotholyo Jamma .	...	..
	Do.	Sellawayi . .	....	..
	Do.	Kotholyo Jamma	...	..
	Do.	T. Venkataratnam	....	..
	Do.	Sakra Jamma	...	..
133	Village-site ..	Bhima Pradhano ..	North, jeroyati wet lands; east, path, south, back yards of houses and gardens of Ch. Venkatasawmi Nayudu, west, house of Julpamayya.	·1200
133	Do. ..	Kotholya Pradhano and Tumbanadha Pradhano.	Do. do.	·2500
134	Do. .	Tila Pradhano	Do. do.	·1100
135	Do. ..	Chilaka Venkatasawmi Nayudu ..	Do. do.	·0700
136	Do. ..	Bhavani Jamma . ..	Do. do.	·3000
137	Malukdari jeroyati, wet.	Molvarandar, Tripuri Venkata Narasimha Chakravarti Pantulu, being minor, his mother and guardian T. Sundrammagaru, Kudivarandaru; Narasu Gowda Sellawayi, Kotholyo Jamma, Chilaka Saradhamma.	North and east Malukdari jeroyati wet land; south, compound of Mr Samson's bungalow and Kanhesvari temple, west, Malukdari lands.	5·00
138	Village-site ..	Narasu Gowda	North, Malukdari jeroyati wet land; east, garden dry lands; south, Potter's street, west, Haddi street.	·1800
139	Malukdari, jeroyati, wet	Molvarandar, T. V. N Chakravarti Pantulu, being minor, his mother and guardian T Sundrammagaru, Kudivarandar; Sanja and Ramulu	North, Malukdari jeroyati wet land; east, Jeroyati lands; south, vacant site in the occupation of Matan gowda and Haddi street; west, lane.	·2160
140	Malukdari dry ..	Molvarandar, T. V N Chakravarti Pantulu, being minor, his mother and guardian T. Sundrammagaru; Kudivarandar Bahadder Jamma.	North, and East, Malukdari jeroyati wet lands, south, compound wall of Mr. E. Samson; west, lane.	·1000
141	Do. ..	Molvarandar, T. V. N Chakravarti Pantulu, being minor, his mother and guardian T. Sundrammagaru; Kudivarandar Surji.	North, Malukdari jeroyati wet land; east, lane, south, dry lands of Tumba Matha Pradhano; west, dry lands of Tila Pradhano.	6300
142	Village site ..	Chilaka Venkatasawmi Nayudu ..	North, garden of Bhavani Jamma; east, back yard of Tila Pradhano, south, owner's garden; west Garden of W. Venkatasawmi Nayudu.	4340
143	Do. ..	Wudtilla Venkatasawmi Nayudu ..	North, path; east, garden of Ch. Venkatasawmi Nayudu, south, owner's garden; west, house of Duryodhana Sahe.	·2700
144	Do. ..	Ho. do. .	North, path, east, garden of Ch. Venkatasawmi Nayudu, south owner's Bhagvat kuam, west, house of Duryodhana Sahe.	·6300
			Total ..	3 6761

No. 483.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2,367 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the Kalmavari street in the Nellore Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the head-quarters deputy collector, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the head-quarters deputy collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramb number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Nellore village.		Sq. yr.
Poramboke village-site and vacant-site to the west of Kalmavari street.	Anam Penchala Reddi, Anam Subba Reddi, Anam China Subba Reddi and Anam China Venkata Subba Reddi.	North, backyard of house No. 497, east, street, south, vacant site of Kandati Subbamma; west, vacant-site of Punugoti Venkaiya and house No. 498.	2 214
Poramboke village-site and vacant site to the north-west of the above.	Kandati Subbamma	North, vacant-site in front of house No 497, east and south, vacant-site of Anam Penchala Reddi; west, vacant-site of Punugoti Venkaiya.	153
		Total ..	2,367

No. 484.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,043 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Munneeswari street in the Nellore Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the head quarters deputy collector, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the head-quarters deputy collector, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnibokka, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Sri ra district, Nellore taluk, Nellore village.		
Pormboke village-site, H. No. 470.	Gaddam Venkanna	North, No. 470, east, No. 471; south, street; west, vacant-site in front of H. No. 469.	sq. ft. 20
Do No. 471 ..	Panugoti Krishna Reddi ..	North, No. 471, east, No. 472; south, street; west, No. 470.	28
Do. No. 493	Anam Penchela Reddi, Anam Subba Reddi, Anam Chinna Subba Reddi and Anam Chinna Venkatasubba Reddi.	North and east, street; south, No. 493, west, street.	997
		Total ..	1,043

No. 485.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring '07 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the play-ground attached to the board high school at Amalapuram, and, under sections 3 and 7, the tahsildar of Amalapuram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the taluk office, Amalapuram, for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnibokka, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Amalapuram village.		
Inam, dry, No. 688-6	Kuchimanchi Bhogaraza, Kuchimanchi Peda Narasya, Kuchimanchi Venkayya, Kuchimanchi Kanaka Sundaramma, Kuchimanchi Somasundaram, Kuchimanchi Pattabhi and Kuchimanchi China Narasya.	North, S. No. 688-6; east, S. No. 688-8; south, S. No. 690; west, S. No. 702.	ACRE. ·07

No. 486.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·16 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the Anatandavapuram road; and under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mayavaram, and can be had for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnibokka, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, No 26 Anatandavapuram village.		
Wet, S. No. 222 ..	Pallachi, No. 96 Thiyu Ammal and thirty others enjoyer, No. 27, Ramaswami Aiyar.	North, S. No. 222; east, S. No. 223; south, S. No. 226, west, S. No. 242.	ACRE ·16

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 26, 1912.

No. 103-*P.*—The following notification of the Government of India, Department of Education (Sanitary—Plague), No. 416, dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1912, is republished :—

Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Bhadrachalam in the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Godavari district of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sriramanavami festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the station of Yellandu on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway shall be sold from the 26th March to the 5th April 1912 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Sriramanavami festival at Bhadrachalam.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1912.

*No.*104-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 93-P., published on pages 201—204 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th March 1912, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Gooty ..	Chabala (including its hamlet Dharmapuri).
		Gudekallu.
		Guntakal.
		Havalgi.
		Kadadurabanchi.
		Kazakamukkala.
		Karuru.
		Pallaru.
		Pekki.
		Tatrakallu.
		Timmagherla.
		Uravakonda.
		Velpumadugu (including its hamlets Kottapalli and Janarthanampalli).
		Vitapanakallu (including its hamlet Kothakota).
	Hindupur ..	Goravanahalli (hamlet of Maka).
	Kalyandrug ..	Doddaghatta (hamlet of Kalyandrug).
		Narayanagaddapalli.
Bellary.	Adoni ..	Adoni.
		Arlibanda.
		Basaperam.
		Chinnatumbalam.
		Kavutalam.
		Kotgi.
		Kotakallu.
		Mandigiri.
		Nagandhanahalli.
		Sambagallu.
		Viropaperam.
		Yammiganoru.
	Alur ..	Bantanahalu.
		Baparam.
		Chippigiri.
	Alur—*cont.*	Halaherri.
		Kaminahalu.
		Kasapuram.
		Kudangurru.
		Medehalu.
		Molagavalli.
		Nagaradona.
		Nemakallu.
		Peddahutturu.
	Bellary ..	Bellary.
		Hondrahalu.
		Viraparam.
		Yemmiganooru.
	Hadagalli.	Hadagalli.
		Hampasagaram.
		Holagonda.
		Uttangi.
	Harpanahalli.	Harpanahalli.
		Hiremyagalageri.
	Hospet ..	Dharmasagaram.
		Gundlu Yaddigiru.
		Jinganooru.
		Hospet.
	Kudligi ..	Danakanahalli.
		Kallahalli (76).
		Morariva.
		Saladahalli
		Varlahalli.
	Rayadrug ..	Govindavada.
		Hosuru.
	Sondur State.	Ramadrug.
	Siruguppa.	Dasanuru.
		Kothalu.
		Toodallalu.
		Venkatapuram.

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Chittoor	Punganur	Rajupalli.
	Palmaner	Baireddipalle.
		Palmanar.
Coimbatore.	Avanashi.	Karaimadai
		Mettupalayam.
	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.
		Devarayapuram.
		Kalappatti.
		Krishnarayapuram.
		Karichi.
		Perur Settipalayam.
		Pahiyakulam.
		Sarcarpalayam.
		Singanallur.
		Sundakkamuttur.
		Tennamanallore.
		Tirumaniyapuram.
		Tudiyalur.
		Uppilipalayam.
		Vellakkinar.
		Vellalur.
	Kollegal	Kannur.
		Mullur.
		Uttamballi.
	Palladam	Kallapalayam.
		Karadivavi.
		Oddarpalaiyam.
		Pappampatti.
Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor	Coonoor.
		Kattagiri.
	Gudalur	Devalai.
		Gudalur.
	Ootacamund.	Kukkal.
North Arcot.	Gudiyattam.	Kavanur.
		Kilvayattanakuppam.
		Vadugantangal.
		Udayendram.
North Arcot —*cont.*	Tirupattur.	Alangayam.
		Ambur.
		Chinnakallapatti.
		Devarkanam.
		Kadayanji.
		Mangalam.
		Mullakommai.
		Narasingapuram.
		Nattarampalli.
		Nekkundi.
		Pannandakuppam.
		Punneri.
		Tirupattur.
		Turaiyeri
		Valaiyampatti
		Vellpatta.
		Vaniyambadi town.
		Vaniyambadi village.
		Vellakkattu.
	Vellore	Sedavalai.
		Virinjipuram.
	Arni	Nadavalur.
		Poddurayakkam-palaiyam.
		Punavasal.
		Pungavadi.
	Dharmapuri.	Komarasampatti.
		Unguranhalli.
Salem	Hosur	Azleri.
		Bagalur.
		Berikai.
		Darevanatiram.
		Matagondapalli
		Sanumavu.
		Toraipalli.
		Tradi.
	Krishnagiri	Kallaguriki.
South Canara.	Mangalore	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore	The whole province.	II. Bombay —*cont*	2. *Central Division*—
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(a) Districts—
	(a) Districts—		Ahmednagar.
	Ahmedabad.		East Khandesh.
	Kaira.		Nasik.
	Surat.		Poona.
	Thana.		Satara.
	(b) Towns and ports—		Sholapur.
	Bassein.		West Khandesh.
	Bhiwndi		(b) Towns—
	Bombay.		Poona.
	Bulsar.		
	Mahim.		3. *Southern Division*—
	Surat.		(a) Districts—
	Thana.		Belgaum.
	(c) States and Agencies—		Bijapur.
	Rewa Kantha Agency.		Dharwar
	Surat.		Kanara.

Presidency or Province.	Infested localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
II. Bombay —*cont.*	*b. Southern Division*—cont. (*a*) Districts—*cont.* Satara. Sholapur. Belgaum. (*b*) Towns and ports— Hubli. Panvel. Vengurla. (*c*) States and Agencies— Bijapur. Sawantvadi. *c. Sindh*— Town and port— Karachi *d. Political Charge*— States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State. Kathiawar agency. Kolhapur and Southern Maratta country. Satara Agency.
III. Bengal.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Burdwan. Darbhanga. Gaya. Manbhum. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. 24. Parganahs. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (*b*) Towns— Bhagalpur. Calcutta Gaya. Howrah. Monghyr. Patna.
IV. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Bndam. Delhi. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jullundar. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Montgomary. Moradabad. Multan. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. (*b*) States— Jind. Kapurthala. Malarkotla. Patiala. (*c*) Town— Patiala.
V. Burma ..	(*a*) District— Amherst. Bassein. Bhamo. Hanthawady. Mandalay. Manbin. Maktila. Minbu. Myanngmya. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Shwebo. Tharrawaddy. Thaton. Thayetmyo. Tounguo. Yamethin. (*b*) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.
VI. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Akola. Amraoti Balaghat. Bandara. Betul. Buldana. Chindwara. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsingpur. Nimar. Raipur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha. Yeotmal. (*b*) Towns— Badnur. Balaghat. Bilaspur. Chanda. Chindwara. Damoh. Jubbulpore town. Jubbulpore Cantonment. Kamptee Cantonment. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsingpur. Raipur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha (*c*) States— Nandgaon.
VII. Rajputana.	Alwar State. Bharatpur State. Jhalawar State. Mewar State. Tonk State. Udaipur City.

Residency or Province.	Interest localities. Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Residency or Province.	Interest localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VIII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts—	VIII. The United Provinces—cont.	(b) Towns—
	Agra.		Allahabad.
	Aligarh		Benares
	Allahabad		Cawnpore.
	Azamgarh.		Farrukhabad.
	Bahraich.		Jhansi.
	Ballia		Lucknow.
	Bara Banki.		Shahjahanpur.
	Bareilly.	IX. Central India.	Barwani State.
	Basti		Bhopal State.
	Benares.		Dewas State (Junior Branch).
	Bijnor.		Indore Residency.
	Bulandshahr		Indore State.
	Cawnpore.		Kurwai State.
	Dehra Dun.		Maihar State.
	Etah.		Malwa Prant of Gwalior.
	Etawah.		Mhow Cantonment.
	Farukkabad.		Nagode State.
	Fatehpur.		Narsingarh State.
	Ferozepore.		Rajgarh State.
	Fyzabad.		Rewa State.
	Ghazipur.		Sohawal State.
	Gonda.	X. Hyderabad State.	(a) Districts—
	Gorakhpur		Adilabad.
	Gujranwala.		Atrafibalda.
	Gurgaon.		Aurangabad.
	Gurdaspur.		Bidar.
	Hardoi.		Bir.
	Jalaun.		Gulburga.
	Jaunpur.		Karimnagar
	Jhansi.		Mahbubnagar.
	Keri.		Medak.
	Lucknow.		Nander.
	Mainpuri.		Nizamabad.
	Meerut.		Parbhani.
	Mirzapur.		Raichur.
	Mathra.		Usmanabad.
	Muzaffarnagar.		Warangal.
	Partabgarh.		(b) Towns—
	Pilibhit		Hyderabad.
	Rai Bareli.		Secunderabad.
	Saharanpur.	XI. Coorg	Coorg.
	Shahjahanpur.	XII. Kashmir	Jammu.
	Sitapur.		
	Sultanpur.		
	Unao.		

3.—Passport Stations.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Tudiyalur.	Madukkarai.	Tirupur.
Singanallur.	Periyanayakkanpalaiyam.	Somanur	
Podanur.		Avanashi Road.	
Coimbatore.			

The Nilgiri Railway.

Kartari. | Coonoor. | Wellington.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Vinukonda.	Lattori.	Bellary Cantonment.
Kuppam.	Amber.	Hospet.	Hagari.
Mulanur.	Gudiyattam.	Hayadrug.	Kudatini.
Petchur.	Velattur.	Kottur.	Adoni.
Jalarpet.	Mailpatti.	Gadigenooru.	Kosigi
Vaniyambadi.	Virinjipuram.	Tarasugallu.	
Kothandampattu.	Kavanur.	Bellary.	

3. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to have not passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No. 632 P., dated 31st May 1900.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1912.

No. 105.—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar, No. R. 6577—San. 71-11-15 (General), dated 13th March 1912, is published :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the fairs and festivals noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897 :—

Car festival of Sri Chennakesavaswami at Belur, Belur taluk, Hassan district, from 25th March to 5th April 1912 (both days inclusive).

Vasumodi jatra and Sri Ramanujacharia's Tirunakshetram at Melkote, French Rocks sub-taluk, Mysore district, from 23rd March to 22nd April 1912 (both days inclusive).

Sri Kodandaramaswami jatra and cattle fair at Yeldur, Srinivaspur taluk, Kolar district, from 30th March to 5th April 1912.

Sri Venkataramanaswami jatra and cattle fair, at Roner, Srinivaspur taluk, Kolar district, from 6th to 17th April 1912.

* Sri Venkataramanaswami jatra, at Chik Tirupati, Malur taluk, Kolar district, from 30th March to 3rd April 1912.

* Sri Savaramma's jatra, at Chalaganahalli, Malur taluk, Kolar district, from 1st to 6th April 1912.

* Sri Venkataramanaswami jatra, at Alangiri, Chintamani taluk, Kolar district, from 31st March to 2nd April 1912.

* Prohibits the holding of the jatra.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 13.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1912. [Price, 6 *pies.*

Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1912.

No 48.—Mr William Snelling Hadaway, Superintendent of the School of Arts, Madras, special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and sixteen days in continuation of the ensuing summer vacation of the school, under articles 277 and 313 of the Civil Service Regulations

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for two months and a half with effect from the date of his relief to M.R.Ry. C. M. Srinivasa Chari, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nellore district

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th March 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Miss E. Hunter, Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Godavari Girls' Range, in the Director's notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th July 1911, is extended by a further period of six months from 1st January 1912.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th March 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

In partial modification of the Director's notification in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th March 1912, the Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

(1) Mr A. V. J. Vas, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah district, acting in the Madura district, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore district, *vice* M.R Ry. B. C. Ramasami Aiyar on other duty or until further orders—to join on relief by M.R Ry N. R Krishnamma Avargal

(2) M.R Ry. S. Venkatasubba Aiyar Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput Range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore district to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah district, *vice* No. (1)—to join on relief.

(3) M.R.Ry. G. S. Raghunatha Chariyar, Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore district, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, North Arcot district, *vice* Maulavi Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur on other duty or until further orders—to join on relief.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 21st March 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

(1) M.R Ry. A. Emma Arser, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruppattur Range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sankrid Range, *vice* M.R.Ry. T. L. Subba Rao permitted to retire—to join expeditiously on relief

(2) M R Ry. S. Nanjayanaswami Ayyar, Headmaster, Municipal High School, Mayuravam (on leave), to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruppattur Range, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* No. (1) transferred and to be in the second class *vice* M R Ry. S. Soundararaja Ayyangar who has been permitted to retire. To join on the forenoon on the 1st April 1912.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th March 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1912.

NOTICE.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Days and dates.	Hours.	Subjects.
1912.		
Monday, 25th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	English (First Paper).
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Do (Second Paper).
Tuesday, 26th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Elementary Mathematics.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A).
Wednesday, 27th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Languages (Group C).
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	History of England.
Thursday, 28th March	9 A.M. to 12 noon	Needle-work and Dress-making.
	1 P.M. to 4 P.M.	
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Algebra and Geometry; Agriculture.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Physics (Theoretical); Hindi; Physiology
Friday, 29th March	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Chemistry (Theoretical).
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Trigonometry; Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.
Saturday, 30th March	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Practical Mathematics; Commercial Practice and Geography.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Botany.
Monday, 1st April	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Precis-writing and Indexing.
	2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.*	Shorthand.*
Tuesday, 2nd April	9 A.M. to 12 noon	Typewriting †
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Chemistry (Practical)—First batch ‡
Wednesday, 3rd April	9 A.M. to 12 noon	Do (do.)—Second batch.‡
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Physics (Practical)—First batch.‡
		Do. (do.)—Second batch.‡

* *Shorthand*—
2 P.M. to 2-15 P.M.—1st Paper, *Dictation*.
2-15 P.M. to 4 P.M. — Do Transcription of the same into longhand.
4-15 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.—2nd Paper, Transcription into shorthand.

† *Typewriting*.—The examination in Typewriting will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning if the candidates have to be examined in *Arabic*, and will be conducted as follows. An interval of 10 minutes will be allowed between the 1st and 2nd papers :—

First batch, 7 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.	1st Paper, 7 A.M. to 7-20 A.M. 2nd Paper, 7-30 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.
Second batch, 9-40 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.	1st Paper, 9-40 A.M. to 10 A.M. 2nd Paper, 10-10 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.
Third batch, 12-20 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.	1st Paper, 12-20 P.M. to 12-40 P.M. 2nd Paper, 12-50 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.
Fourth batch, 3 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.	1st Paper, 3 P.M. to 3-20 P.M. 2nd Paper, 3-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.

Candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12-10 P.M., and no candidates for the third and fourth batches coming after the hour will be admitted to the examination, although the examination itself may not take place until after 10 minutes from that hour.

Candidates who have each a *separate* machine are expected to appear for their examination at the hour fixed for the second batch.

‡ Pupils who wish to appear for the Practical examination in Chemistry and Physics will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent concerned.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 6th March 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1912.

NOTICE.

Candidates in *all* the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own PENS AND PENCILS, those in *Elementary Mathematics*, mathematical instruments including a straight edge divided into centimetres and inches; those in *Algebra and Geometry*, mathematical instruments; those in *Practical Mathematics and in Trigonometry*, mathematical instruments, *viz.*, a foot rule graduated in inches and centimetres and sub-divisions, protractor, set squares, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil, those in *Physics* and in *Chemistry* mathematical instruments; those in *Type-writing*, type-writers and necessary carbon paper; and those in *Commercial Practice and Geography*, in *Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic* and in *Shorthand and Type-writing*, rulers, erasers, knives and ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

2. *Shorthand*.—Candidates in this subject will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

3. *Type-writing*.—Heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils in this subject should be examined in batches, should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *three* days before the examinations in this subject and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At least *every four* candidates must have *one* machine among them for the batch examination.

Instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination room *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate the fact to the instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit him to enter the room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter, his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the instructor. *No extra time will be given to a candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.*

4. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the school concerned a day or two before the examination, and candidates will be expected to learn their numbers from this list; these numbers are the serial numbers of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) *No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(7) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(9) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question-papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 8th March 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

It is hereby notified that the next session of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore begins in June and that application for admission should be made to the Principal by the end of March 1912.

Madras, 9th March 1912.

G. A. D. STUART,
Ag. Director of Agriculture.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, MARCH 1912.

The following also is prescribed as a text-book for the above examination for the Elementary Grade:—

Tamil

Drama:—Prithivi Raj, by C. R. Narasinyya Mudaliar: Commarasam Nesan & Sons, Madras: Price, As. 9.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 16th March 1912.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.

EX-STUDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, KURNOOL.

Managers or Heads of the Institution in which the individual, whose descriptive roll is given below, is employed are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the fulfilment of the bond executed by him while under training in the Government Training School, Kurnool:—

Number	1.
Name	Kukkala Horon.
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Abraham.
Native town or village	Gudur, Ramalakota taluk.
Age at the time of admission	19.
Year of training	1902.
Grade for which trained	Primary.
School in which last employed	Reported to be employed in no school since he underwent training.
Stipend due from him	Rs. 82-3-1.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary, Camp Madanapalle, 10th March 1912. H. CHAMPION, *Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary.*

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained and certificated teachers of Lower Secondary or Higher Elementary Grade for the First Assistant's post (salary Rs 12 per month) in the Board Elementary School, Redvel, Cuddapah district.

Nandalur (Head-quarters), 15th March 1912. G. SOMANNA, *Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Siddhavattam Range.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained mistresses for the undermentioned posts in the Government Girls' School, Conjeeveram:—

	Rs.
Second Assistant	10
Third Assistant	10

None but female candidates whose language is Tamil need apply. Those who hold trained teachers' certificates or probationary teachers' certificates are preferred. Each application should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates and should contain the following particulars:—

Name; date of birth; caste; general and professional qualifications; previous employment and salary.

Office of the Asst. Inspss. of Schools, Madras Girls' Range, Madras, 15th March 1912. M. ENGLER, *Asst. Inspss. of Schools, Madras Girls' Range.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from Matriculates holding Trained Teachers' Certificates, for two Assistant Teachers' posts in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry, on a salary of Rs. 20—1—25 each.

The appointments will be made acting and male teachers cannot expect confirmation.

The undermentioned particulars should be given in the application and copies of certificates of education and character should be submitted:—

Name, age, caste, present occupation and salary, period of service and vernacular language.

Vizagapatam, 8th March 1912. M. A. SHREENIVASSA, *Ag. Inspstress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from Trained Telugu Teachers for the acting Second Assistant's post in the Government Girls' School, Venkatagiri, on Rs. 10 per mensem. Those who know needlework are preferred. Each application should be accompanied with copies of certificates and testimonials and should contain the following information:—name, date of birth, caste, general and professional qualifications, present employment and salary.

The acting appointment will last up to the 30th June 1912.

Camp Nellore, 23rd March 1912. M. ENGLER, *Ag. Asst. Inspstress of Schools, Madras Girls' Range.*

WANTED a B.A., L.T., as supervising Headmaster for the Town Incomplete Secondary School, Rajahmundry, on Rs. 40—2—70 by annual increments.

12th March 1912. SECRETARY, *Town I. S. School, Rajahmundry.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Matriculates and candidates holding School Final certificates for the post of an Assistant Master in the Board Secondary School, Bhavani, on a salary of Rs 17½—½—20. The post is a permanent one and applications must reach the undersigned before the 15th April 1912, with copies of recent testimonials.

Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board office at Bhavani, 20th March 1912. A. VEDACHALA AIYAR, *President, Taluk Board.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 13.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1912. [Price, 6 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Judicial.

Appointment.—The following appointment of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry Thottolam Rajagopalachariar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Paravatipur (Vizagapatam). To join on 9th April.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
25th March 1912.

Extension of Leave.—The undermentioned officer has been granted extension of furlough under articles 271, 283 and 333 of the Civil Service Regulations :—

M.R.Ry. Salem Rangeatha Mudaliar Avargal, District Munsif of Tiruppur (Coimbatore district), for six days in continuation of the furlough for three months notified at page 1544, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th December 1911.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
26th March 1912.

Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R.Rv. Mavalankivasur Jambukrisna Aiyar Veeraraghava Aiyar Avargal from Nannaraopet (Guntur) to Tirupati (North Arcot) *To join on the expiry of his privilege leave.*

M.R.Rv. Salem Ranganatha Mudaliar Avargal from Tiruppur (Coimbatore) to Vellore (North Arcot). *To join on the expiry of his leave.*

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
28th March 1912.

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—Mr. R. W. B. C. Wood, Principal of the Agricultural College and Superintendent of the Central Farm, Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after the 15th April 1912 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L.R. and Agri.),
Chepauk, 22nd March 1912.

S. SWAMINATHA AIYAR,
Ag. Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Charles Spitteler, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 21st March 1912.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Alexander Bruce Campbell, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Transfer.—Shah Ali Sahib, Assistant Inspector, is, on the expiry of his special duty, posted to the Madras Depot Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Kuppaliy Balakrishna Rao, Assistant Inspector, granted leave.

To join on 1st April 1912.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 22nd March 1912.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Kuppally Balakrishna Rau, Assistant Inspector, is granted combined leave for six months—privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days and furlough for three months and six days in continuation thereof from 1st April 1912.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 23rd March 1912.

Leave.—Under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Velayuthan Arunachala Mudali Mamcka Mudali, Assistant Inspector, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months from the date of relief.

Transfers.—Mr. Charles Frederick Sharp, Inspector, is on the expiry of his leave posted to the Perugudara Circle, *vice* Mr. Arthur Henry Harper, Assistant Inspector in charge reverted.

Mr. Frederick Hodding, Inspector, is on the expiry of his leave posted to the Arni Circle, *vice* Mr. Alexander Bruce Campbell, Inspector, granted leave.

M.R.Ry. Peruvemba Kuppan Patter Krishna Aiyar Avargal, Inspector, is transferred from the South Trichinopoly to the Calicut Circle, *vice* Mr. Christopher Beadnell Beadnell Inspector, granted leave. To join expeditiously on relief.

M.R.Rv. Vaikathur Ramaswami Aiyar Rangaswami Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is recalled from leave and posted to the charge of the South Trichinopoly Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Peruvemba Kuppan Patter Krishna Aiyar Avargal, Inspector, transferred. To join at once.

Transfers.—Mr. Charles James Bradbury, Inspector, is transferred from the Kattumavadi to the Negapatam Circle, *vice* Mr. Charles Spitteler, granted leave. To join expeditiously on relief.

M.R.Ry. Parathangal Srinivasachari, Assistant Inspector, is recalled from leave and posted to the charge of the Kattumavadi Circle, *vice* Mr. Charles James Bradbury, Inspector, transferred. To join on 1st April 1912.

Mr. Joseph Augustine Fernandes, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Ranigunta Distillery and posted to the charge of the Markapur Circle, *vice* Mr. Richard Marshall Brooks, Inspector, granted leave. To join on relief.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Sundaresheri Srinivasachari Avargal, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st May 1912.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. Richard Marshall Brooks, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 25th March 1912.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Postings.—The following arrangements are ordered in the Ranger's class :—

On completion of the second year's course at Dehra Dun in March 1912—

M R Ry Kishinavi Chiku, Probationary Ranger, Fourth Grade, is posted to Palmaner Range of the Chittoor district.

Mr. C Mahony, Probationary Ranger, Fifth Grade, is posted to Bakkapatnam Range of the Anantapur district.

Madras, 14th March 1912.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Postings.—The following postings are ordered :—

(1) Mir Abdul Hussan Kirmani Sahib, Probationer, Provincial Forest Service, on return from Dehra Dun, to be in charge of Mojjagodo Range, Ganjam district.

(2) Bellappa, Probationary Ranger, Fourth Grade, on return from Dehra Dun, to be in charge of the Gharla Range, Upper Godavari division *vice* Rajahmundry.

Camp Doodapudi, 14th March 1912.

Postings.—The following postings are ordered :—

(1) On relief by Abdul Hussain Kirmani Sahib, Mr. A. Bastian, Ranger, Fifth Grade, Mojjagodo Range, Ganjam district, will take charge of Golgonda Range, Vizagapatam district.

(2) On relief by No. (1) M.R.Ry. K. V. Subba Rao, Ranger, Fifth Grade, Vizagapatam district, will take charge of the Sirvel Range, Kurnool South division

(3) On relief by No. (2) M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasachari, Ranger, Sixth Grade, Sirvel Range, Kurnool South, will take charge of the Kukuluba Range, Ganjam district.

Camp Kannaparam, 16th March 1912.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under article 356 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. Chennapatnam Lakshmi Narasimhayya, Supervisor, Second Grade, is granted, with retrospective effect from the 12th February 1912, leave on medical certificate for seventeen days in extension of the one month's leave on medical certificate granted to him and notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th March 1912.

Fort St. George, 21st March 1912.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered :—

M.R.Ry Madura Ramaswami Subrahmanya Aiyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, from the Trichinopoly division, VI Circle, to the II Circle. To proceed as soon as possible after the expiry of the current official year.

M.R.Ry. Anantakrishna Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, from the Kistna Central division, II Circle, to the IV Circle. To join on return from privilege leave.

Fort St. George, 23rd March 1912.

Leave.—M.R.Ry Panchapakesa Aiyar Ramachandra Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, will on the termination of his services in the Sandur State, *i.e.*, on the afternoon of the 26th November 1911, be considered to be attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

2. From the same date he is, under articles 233, 260 and 336, Civil Service Regulations, granted combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for three months and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

Fort St. George, 23th March 1912.

C A SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P W D

Leave.—Under article 269, Civil Service Regulations, M R Ry. P. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Overseer, First Grade, Kistna Central division, is granted privilege leave for forty days from the 9th April 1912 with permission to prefix the Good Friday and Easter holidays.

Bezwada, 21st March 1912.

Posting.—M R Ry N. Parameswaram Pillai, B A., B E., Assistant Engineer in charge of No. I sub-division, Godavari Western division, is posted as Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, Bezwada.

To join expeditiously.

Bezwada, 23rd March 1912.

W J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle

Leave.—(1) M.R.Ry. Mandayam Chetti Singaram Aiyangar Avargal, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 200, Salem division, is, under article 280 of Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 8th of April 1912 or date of relief.

Transfer.—(2) M.R.Ry. Narasimhamoudhyamma Appaya Ayar Ramasubba Aiyar, Overseer, Second Grade, temporary rank, from the Coimbatore to the Salem division, for the charge of the Hosur section, during the absence of M.R.Ry. M. O. Singara Aiyangar on leave or until further orders.

To join on the 5th of April 1912 and relieve item (1) on the 7th afternoon (idem).

W. M. ELLIS, Col,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 23rd March 1912.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Varghese, L.M.S., is hereby granted three month's privilege leave from date of relief at Tellicherry

(By Order.)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 25th March 1912.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

INVENTIONS.

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 11 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and are open to inspection at the Madras Record Office, Egmore, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of each specification :—

(By Gesellschaft fur Linde's Eismaschinen, A. G., of Hollriegelskreuth, Germany)—"Improved process and apparatus for separating hydrogen from mixtures of gases."

[By the Hupp Motor Car Company, Automobile manufacturers, a Corporation duly organised under the laws of the State of Michigan, and having its principal offices and place of business located at the City of Detroit (Post Office address Corner Jefferson and Concord Avenues), County of Wayne, in said State, one of the United States of America]—"Improvements in vehicle springs"

(By Asplen Beldam, M.I.S.A., M.I.M.E., Engineer, of Elmwood Manor, Baldock, in the County of Hertfordshire, England)—"Improvements in or connected with vehicle tyres"

(By Sir Bradford Leslie, M.C.I.E., Engineer, of 5, Chester Gate, Regents Park, in the County of London, England;—"A new drawbridge."

(By Samuel Cleland Davidson, Merchant, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland)—"Improvements in tea leaf rolling machinery"

(By Walter Frederic Perman, Tea Planter, of Dockajulie Tea Estate, Dhekiajuli P.O., Assam, British India;—"Improvements in apparatus for pressing tea leaf and like products."

(By Lewis Wallace Alexander and John William Hall, Gentlemen and Merchant, respectively, both of the city of Auckland in the Provincial district of Auckland and Dominion of New Zealand)—"A non-refillable bottle"

(By Douglas Leicester Vernon Browne and Jean Masson, both of 38, Rue des Perchamps, Paris, France)—"Improved process and apparatus for sterilising and purifying liquids and regenerating perishable liquids and materials."

(By J. Stone and Co., Limited, Engineers, of Deptford, in the County of Kent, England)—"Improvements in electric lighting, heating and ventilating systems, more especially for railway vehicles."

(By Edward Brice Killen, Engineer, of 52, Queen Victoria Street, London, England)—"Improvements in or relating to rubber tyres and their attachment to wheels."

(By Adolf Freiherr Odkolek Von Augezd, Gentleman, of 16, Elisagasse, Baden near Vienna, Empire of Austria)—"Improvements in parachutes."

(By George Richard Inshaw, Engineer, of the Grange, Uddington, in the County of Lanark, North Britain)—"Improvements in rotary engines and pumps"

(By Robert Dale McCartier, Engineer, of 2, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England)—"Improvements in and relating to metallic railway ties or sleepers."

(By James Edge, Mill Manager of 46, High Street, Gorton, in the County of Lancaster, England)—"Improvements in or in connection with the stripping rollers of carding engines."

(By William Speirs Simpson and Howard Ovitt, Civil Engineers, both of 165, Victoria Street, London, England)—"Improvements in connection with furnaces for the direct production of iron and steel from iron ores."

(By James Millar Neil, Chemical Engineer, of No. 12, Woodlawn Avenue, Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, Canada)—"Process for the precipitation of precious metals from cyanide solution."

(By Jose Sanchez Juarez, Merchant, of Mexico City, Mexico)—"Improvements in tyres for wheels."

(By Noel Parker Woodward, Engineer, of Deptford Engineering Company Railway Works, High Street, Deptford, London, England, and Louis Barn, Consulting Engineer, of 8, Holborn Viaduct, London, England)—"Improvements in fountains for decorative purposes."

(By Herbert Brook, Cycle Maker of 72, Foxhall Road, Blackpool, in the County of Lancaster, England)—"Improvements in or relating to the jointing of ropes of rubber to be used for wheel tyres and the transmission of power."

Fort St. George, 26th March 1912.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on 21st September 1911 treasure consisting of 19 gold coins called Pathalis valued at about Rs. 133 was found in a copper kardigai by one Vishnu, son of Kocha Maiya, underneath a stone in the said Kocha Maiya's patta land, S. No. 10-2 of Herur village, known as "Adigala Hitlu" in Kasaragod taluk, South Canara district, in the Madras Presidency.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office at Mangalore on Monday, the 20th May 1912 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

South Canara Collector's Office, Mangalore,
15th December 1911.

W. A. DOIG,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that about the month of March 1910, the treasure mentioned below was found by Peral Edathil Raman Nair of Pathnarathara desam, Kurumbala amsam, Wynaad taluk, Malabar district, while digging the site of a ruined house in his janmam land (survey No. 65f/2 of Pathnarathara desam).

Description of property.	Estimated value Rs. A. P.
(1) Gold Amata	7 0 0
(2) Gold Arabic Coin (Kasu)	3 0 0
(3) Gold ring	1 8 0
(4) Ring set with imitation diamond or cat's eye	1 0 0
Total ..	13 0 0

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on the 13th May 1912 at 2 P.M. and establish their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office,
Calicut, 19th Dec. 1911.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that, on the 17th day of May 1911, a treasure consisting of eight articles described below and valued at Rs. 31-1-3 was found during the execution of repairs to a tank (Yendal Kannu) in the Tirukalyanam village of Tiruvadanai Deputy Tahsildar's division, Ramnad district. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorised by law on the 1st August 1912 at his office at Madura in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Description of the Treasure.

Serial number	Description.	Weight in ounces	Approximate value Rs. A. P.
1.	Image of Amman Swami	17	8 6 0
2.	Do.	21	0 0 0
3.	Image of Swami	18	6 12 0
4.	(Copper) seat (Stand)	25	0 10 0
5.	Broken pieces (76)	9	1 2 0
6.	Dhupikkal	3½	0 14 0
7	Dhupikkal	3½	0 14 0
8.	Copper tripod	4½	0 6 0
	Total ..	31	1 3

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura,
8th March 1912.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on or about 20th May 1911, treasure consisting of four gold "Rekas" valuing at about Rs. 15-10-0 was, while digging a pit, found by Chinnu Atchigadu of Ravulapalem in a tube buried underground in the field of Kakuladi Venkataraz, within the village limits of Vedireswaram in Razole taluk, Godavari district, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorized agent before the Collector, Godavari, in his office at Cocanada on 5th April 1912 at 11 A.M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Godavari Collector's Office,
2nd December 1911.

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 5 of India Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on or about the 10th August 1911, the undermentioned treasure containing rupees valued at Rs. 70 was found by one Kandasami Pillai, son of Ramasami Pillai of Vellampatti village, Dindigul taluk, in a wall of his house in the said village while he was demolishing it with two others.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madura on 29th July 1912 at Madura in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

Description of treasure.	Rs.
Rupees in two mud vessels	70

Madura Collector's Office,
27th February 1912.

A. R. KNAPP,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on 28th August 1911 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued approximately at Rs. 32-8-7 was found by one Kanathil Ambu while digging in the patta land of Rama Kekunnaya, S. No. 79/12 of Puduka village, Kasaragod taluk, South Canara district, in the Madras Presidency :—

Bell metal plate	1
Bell metal vessel called Uruli	1
Broken copper vessel	1
Copper chamba	1
Bell metal vessel called Budkula	1
Hanging ordinary brass lamp with chain	1
Hanging brass lamp called "Chiradi" lamp with chain	1
Iron hook with its two pieces	1

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office at Mangalore on Monday, the 20th May 1912, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

South Canara Collector's Office, Mangalore,
13th December 1911.

W. A. DOIG,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878 that, on 16th July 1911, the treasure described hereunder was found in S.F. No. 613, belonging to Karuppa Kevundan in Andoncoil village, Karur taluk, Trichinopoly district, Madras Presidency, by (1) Sellakkal, (2) Palamyakkal and five other girls living in Salapalaiyam village, hamlet of Pavithram, Karur taluk :—

Particulars of treasure.	Approximate cost. Rs.	A.	P.
Three Lakshmi coins weighing 2¾ *மாசு எடை*	16	0	0
One ear ornament weighing 1¾ *மாசு எடை*	7	0	0
One gold piece weighing ¾ *மாசு எடை*	8	0	0
Five Veeranyan panams each valued at 5 annas	1	9	0
Total ..	32	9	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office on June 15th, 1912, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
11th January 1912.

M. YOUNG,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1911.

Variation according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
+10,458	Ganjam	1,432,226	1	..	1	4,814	10	..	2,214	2,117	4,329	..	..	..	2,153	8	8	1,706	1,654	3,360	16	38	5	7	..	..	908	871	23	32
+38,858	Vizagapatam	2,082,462	1	1	6	6,206	37	29	5,078	3,108	6 182	..	..	2	3,426	12	9	1,919	1,701	3,620	15	16	4	3	..	..	1,606	1,603	48	35
+66,178	Godavari	1,468,178	..	..	6	5,010	29	1	2,899	2,459	5 358	..	..	2	2,487	13	1	1,305	1,167	2,472	..	..	..	..	..	..	851	872	31	31
+44,188	Kistna	1,744,138	..	3	118	8,671	101	11	3,030	1,921	3 951	..	..	53	1,662	50	1	942	863	1,805	1	3	10	9	..	..	849	827	22	17
+60,638	Guntur	1,490,828	..	1	375	6,064	421	23	2,890	2,864	5,754	..	..	170	2 214	164	8	1 321	1 235	2,556	1	3	16	11	..	..	812	894	27	14
+72,915	Nellore	1,272,810	..	..	84	2,988	168	35	1,495	1,285	2,780	..	..	66	1,931	115	57	1,143	1,011	2,127	76	85	15	6	..	..	409	439	29	24
+66,348	Madras	508,348	7	67	74	1,389	211	1	881	628	1 709	11	52	112	2,196	815	1	1,347	1,340	2,687	151	150	4	8	3	..	322	278	363	328
+31,132	Chingleput	1,312,328	1	1	66	4,907	76	25	3,195	2,193	4 278	..	1	33	2,920	68	12	1,954	1,480	3,434	36	30	10	13	..	..	194	198	105	154
+165,869	South Arcot	2,105,809	1	1	123	6,763	181	9	3,061	3,003	6 064	..	..	82	4,678	98	11	2,485	2 384	4,869	93	128	31	118	..	..	597	563	164	191
+279,698	Trichinopoly	1,879,508	..	1	328	8,133	162	18	2,797	2,729	5 526	..	2	119	3 810	148	18	1,946	1,944	3,890	47	41	54	58	..	..	412	439	98	103
+245,028	Tanjore	2,240,048	..	3	197	5,947	887	8	3,117	3,100	6,217	1	3	238	6,168	328	4	3,285	3,465	6,745	443	304	30	87	..	..	417	350	316	302
+713,198	Madura	1,713,198	..	..	163	4,386	194	17	2,316	2,282	4,598	..	..	75	3 968	264	15	2,034	1,849	3,883	262	186	70	82	..	..	376	368	146	181
+478,580	Ramnad	1,478,580	..	..	75	6,810	393	19	1,948	1,856	3,804	..	..	86	2,848	274	60	1,563	1,564	3,127	55	44	161	113	..	..	884	429	93	99
+698,819	Tinnevelly	1,950,819	..	..	481	5,176	287	..	2,797	2,462	4,959	..	1	818	4 873	290	..	2,733	2,440	5,173	284	235	22	24	..	..	574	484	170	143
+604,518	Kurnool	872,055	..	..	131	2,221	363	13	1,330	1,348	2,683	..	..	69	1,518	213	11	810	802	1,612	..	..	14	8	..	..	552	561	53	58
+520,086	Cuddapah	880 896	..	..	43	1,278	238	18	933	936	1,869	..	..	85	1 679	148	22	901	818	1,805	18	17	21	22	..	..	992	858	58	10
+458 416	Bellary	958 414	..	..	8	2,160	246	14	1,213	1,208	2,421	..	..	8	1 720	248	18	2983	1,620	4 603	..	..	60	58	436	263	152	158	98	88
+338 167	Anantapur	834 767	..	..	1	2,80	707	18	1,248	1,255	2,503	..	..	7	2 208	183	8	1,207	1,166	2,373	1	..	..	..	23	12	204	206	73	87
+750,666	North Arcot	1,709,666	1	..	20	4 544	363	24	2,468	2,393	4,861	1	..	25	2 661	173	10	1,411	1,347	2,758	16	16	87	48	1	7	179	181	165	178
+172 886	Chittoor	1,179 886	..	1	7	2,903	137	13	1,542	1,514	3,056	1	..	2	3 042	93	2	1,044	1,094	2,138	83	75	32	34	1	3	671	693	125	93
+685 093	Salem	1,666,093	..	2	29	6 041	106	..	2 809	2,838	5,177	..	..	29	3 122	78	..	1,502	1,627	3,129	114	127	8	12	34	40	382	385	280	281
+960 909	Coimbatore	1,980,909	..	..	46	6 146	103	24	2,718	2,603	5,321	1	3	28	4 648	131	8	2,448	2,386	4 816	441	406	77	78	82	92	283	324	36	16
+11 437	The Nilgiris	111,437	..	8	60	228	18	22	346	199	505	3	3	18	177	18	26	126	121	247	1	5	..	..	..	3	26	34	16	16
+134 713	South Canara	1,131,105	..	..	137	1,960	306	6	1,140	1,246	2,386	..	..	110	1,572	104	7	1 093	979	1,959	31	37	22	24	..	3	747	706	213	182
+1,040 505	Malabar	2,790,281	1	8	181	4,714	2,547	6	4,791	3,636	7,047	3	4	87	5,080	1,460	8	3,302	3,131	6,433	23	25	30	26	..	..	782	706	213	182
+273,130	Total	30,837,967	12	72	2,630	97,703	7,205	342	52,286	50,780	103,071	21	67	1,967	73,443	5,122	263	39,436	36,177	77,613	1,940	1,870	806	845	992	917	11,286	11 096	2,764	2 443

* Including the Hill Tracts

Returns showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of November 1911—*concl.*

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received	DEATHS—*cont.*												Still-birth or born dead.		Rates per mille of population per annum														Average rate per mille of population for the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1910.	
			Cause of Death—*cont.*																												
			Puerperal fevers.		Injuries.								All other Causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force.		Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force.		Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.																Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1,616,258	Ganjam ..	1,462,269	10	6	..	1	3	2	1	1	0	..	118	107	0	0	0·4	0·1	..	14·0	0·0	..	0·2	1·0	38·1	35·6	35·6	17·5	31·1	31·9
1,983,680	Vizagapatam.	2,082,562	18	5	1	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	152	141	7	12	0·2	0·04	..	16·3	0·2	..	0·1	0·1	30·1	33·4	17·5	6·9	26·1	22·5
1,468,319	Godavari ..	1,463,179	20	16	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	153	141	2	3	..	..	..	10·3	0·0	..	0·1	0·0	30·1	31·3	16·0	6·3	26·2	20·3
1,746,198	Kistna ..	1,744,148	103	96	..	..	3	4	1	1	..	2	443	368	23	8	0·62	..	..	4·7	0·2	..	0·4	0·0	32·2	15·2	12·4	6·3	28·0	21·7
1,490,835	Guntur ..	1,490,631	76	60	2	1	6	3	1	1	..	..	340	337	28	35	0·63	..	..	8·0	0·2	1·1	0·3	0·0	30·2	15·2	12·4	6·3	28·0	21·7
1,272,812	Nellore ..	1,272,816	17	16	2	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	252	239	11	6	1·8	..	..	11·0	0·0	0·0	0·2	0·0	27·8	15·2	20·9	6·3	27·8	19·3
869,344	Madras ..	509,346	196	174	1	..	14	3	..	..	..	1	464	471	26	25	7·2	0·3	0·01	11·6	3·6	3·8	0·2	0·0	29·1	20·3	21·6	16·7	26·6	20·1	27·7	22·8
1,312,122	Chingleput ..	1,312,122	86	41	3	2	13	5	1	2	..	..	1,092	1,032	24	37	0·8	0·3	..	8·8	0·0	0·0	1·0	0·0	19·1	10·6	28·1	10·6	46·9	40·7
2,105,809	South Arcot ..	2,105,809	84	41	3	3	15	6	13	13	2	..	1,484	1,357	8	7	1·2	1·1	..	11·7	0·0	0·0	1·1	0·0	19·2	10·2	26·1	10·2	41·7	38·4
2,215,028	Trichinopoly. ..	1,978,608	61	44	3	3	10	10	3	7	..	..	1,246	1,221	41	23	0·4	0·7	..	8·8	0·2	0·0	0·7	0·0	28·1	31·4	31·6	16·8	30·6	28·0
2,246,039	Tanjore ..	2,246,039	64	48	5	..	13	13	3	4	..	..	2,138	2,366	164	83	3·6	0·0	..	8·1	0·2	0·0	1·2	0·0	30·9	32·7	33·7	23·5	34·3	28·6
1,713,188	Madura ..	1,713,188	119	74	..	..	14	6	4	4	..	..	1,083	1,015	12	12	2·2	1·0	..	4·6	0·2	0·0	1·4	0·0	30·6	33·2	35·4	26·3	34·6	29·7
1,478,650	Ramnad ..	1,178,650	45	46	2	4	7	1	..	..	..	..	670	645	1	4	0·8	1·6	..	6·7	0·2	0·0	1·2	0·0	31·2	28·7	27·8	24·8	32·4	32·8
898,819	Tinnevelly ..	1,098,819	38	23	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,724	1,736	24	27	3·8	0·3	..	7·2	0·2	0·0	1·2	0·0	29·7	30·4	23·4	20·8	§	§
860,093	Cuddapah ..	672,052	28	23	1	7	6	3	..	0	0	..	894	256	0	4	0·0	0·0	..	10·7	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·0	24·8	26·5	30·5	17·8	33·0	27·6
956,414	Bellary ..	956,414	33	22	1	..	6	4	1	..	..	..	1,142	1,163	7	6	0·5	0·6	..	9·5	0·0	0·0	0·4	0·0	32·3	37·4	28·1	16·3	33·3	27·7
933,787	Anantapur ..	933,787	137	114	..	..	8	11	1	1	..	1	833	813	1	8	1·8	..	..	10·7	0·4	0·0	0·5	0·0	29·2	27·7	27·1	22·2	28·1	28·1
1,760,866	North Arcot ..	1,760,866	47	44	4	2	11	8	2	1	..	1	758	764	14	16	0·81	..	..	8·2	0·2	0·0	1·7	0·0	31·3	21·8	36·2	32·7	32·6	21·6
1,179,886	Chittoor ..	1,179,886	67	65	1	1	5	3	1	1	..	1	929	913	17	7	0·1	0·7	..	2·6	0·2	0·0	1·2	0·0	32·9	32·4	27·6	32·6	31·4	24·6
656,093	Salem ..	1,656,093	80	91	3	2	9	26	6	2	..	..	452	462	14	14	0·6	0·6	0·03	7·0	0·2	0·0	1·2	0·0	19·4	‡	‡	‡	30·1	26·4
980,909	Coimbatore ..	1,980,803	158	127	4	4	18	26	6	6	4	3	827	838	27	28	3·7	0·2	..	6·2	0·2	0·0	1·4	0·0	32·3	31·7	32·1	21·8	30·1	26·4
311,497	The Nilgiris ..	111,497	14	14	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1,040	1,061	6	9	6·2	1·0	..	1·9	3·4	3·1	0·3	0·0	25·3	37·3	25·8	37·2	22·1	34·7	29·0
191,713	South Canara. ..	1,131,101	37	25	6	2	28	8	2	2	..	..	59	40	2	5	6·3	..	..	1·7	0·4	3·1	0·8	0·0	29·6	31·0	32·5	32·8	32·7	32·5	32·6
900,855	Malabar ..	2,700,731	236	119	5	2	28	10	23	7	..	..	433	389	55	61	0·7	0·5	0·1	7·6	0·4	0·6	0·4	0·0	27·0	†	†	†	29·3	26·0
273,118	Total	36,917,957	1,724	1,369	49	62	326	220	67	52	18	16	16,046	15,708	565	538	1·3	0·0	0·6	7·7	1·7	1·0	0·9	12·6	34·0	26·6	32·1	20·0	31·6	26·6	34·1	28·2

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in certain Districts of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of November 1911.

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M	F	Small-pox. M	F	Plague. M	F	Fevers. M	F
1	2	3	8	9	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
*1,828,328	Godavari ..	1,325,328	..	..	4	4,482	27	1	2,309	2,214	4,523	..	..	2	2,700	13	.	1,176	1,049	2,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	547	486
829,035	Nellore .	829,035	..	..	26	1,446	125	72	922	795	1,422	..	..	17	1,316	78	34	784	670	1,443	72	64	12	20	..	..	380	327
360,788	Kamnad ..	360,788	..	..	66	1,344	24	1	716	661	1,397	..	..	17	1,013	22	8	856	699	1,055	35	23	4	8	..	.	161	111
1,889,578	North Arcot .	1,889,578	1	..	65	4,053	237	34	2,217	2,139	4,356	1	.	24	2,010	156	20	1,980	1,543	2,523	70	10	40	34	1	2	163	152
1,363,049	Salem .	1,363,049	..	2	32	4,208	84	..	2,173	2,117	4,290	.	.	27	2,452	43	..	1,267	1,091	2,748	88	112	7	11	28	24	822	778
6,465,778	Total ..	5,465,778	1	2	194	16,659	497	49	8,337	7,876	16,213	1	.	87	9,497	330	66	6,128	4,871	10,000	265	195	67	77	29	26	1,304	1,354

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—*cont.* Causes of Death—*cont.* Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite. M.	F.	Killed by Wild Beasts. M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still birth or born dead. M.	F.	Rate per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1910. Births.	Deaths.
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
*1,828,328	Godavari ..	1,325,328	49	46	97	18	1	1	6	..	..	..	3	5	536	494	8	8	..	.	.	0·6	0·2	0·4	0·1	9·8	41·8	20·4	37·1	33·8
829,035	Nellore .	829,035	24	21	70	10	3	3	4	4	1	..	..	1	257	237	3	3	1·8	0·8	10·8	0·7	0·3	0·3	0·1	7·8	23·6	21·2	24·9	24·5
360,788	Kamnad ..	360,788	18	32	18	12	1	.	3	2	.	.	..	..	350	331	1	4	0·6	0·3	7·2	2·6	0·8	0·2	0·2	8·7	47·1	35·9	†	†
1,889,578	North Arcot .	1,889,578	142	155	48	39	6	.	4	6	4	1	.	1	886	837	27	12	0·2	0·1	2·3	2·3	0·7	0·1	0·1	13·0	35·0	19·2	36·0	36·3
1,363,049	Salem .	1,363,049	98	78	43	44	2	2	5	14	3	2	.	.	705	819	21	12	1·9	0·3	6·3	1·8	0·8	0·3	0·3	14·0	39·0	24·6	34·8	30·7
6,465,778	Total ..	6,465,778	331	334	339	123	13	6	24	26	11	3	3	7	2,734	2,721	60	40	0·6	0·2	6·4	1·6	0·6	0·2	0·2	10·2	36·1	22·6	34·8	27·6

* Including the Hill Tracts.

† Being a newly-formed district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
4th March 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of November 1914.

Districts	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.								DEATHS.																	
			Class.								Class.								Total Deaths			Cause of Death.						
			Christians.			Hindus	Mohammedans	Other Classes	Total.		Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other Classes	Total.				Cholera		Bubonic Plague		Fevers		Dysentery and Diarrhœa	
			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4						10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam	Chicacole	19,198			47	3		21	27	50				94	1		95		16	18	34							2	2
	Berhampur	35,893			124	3		71	58	133				66			66		31	32	63							2	2
	Parlakimedi	17,838			48			27	23	50				30			30		13	20	33							1	1
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	46,849			95			15	16	31				60			60		30	32	62							1	1
	Bimlipatam	10,312			24			10	16	26				12			12		6	6	12								
	Vizianagram	37,278			130	3		62	62	125				76	1		77		36	38	74							1	1
	Anakapalle	18,589			60			33	17	50				38			38		19	19	38							1	1
Godavari	Cocanada	48,996			167	1		120	116	236				135	6		141		73	68	141							1	1
	Rajahmundry	47,408			141	7		81	78	159				84	1		85		36	30	66							1	1
Kistna	Ellore	34,621	1		108	2		94	78	172				87	1		88		39	49	88							1	1
	Masulipatam	30,597			113	12		69	57	126				91	1		92		47	47	94							1	1
	Bezwada	24,124			36	10		54	49	103				46			46		28	26	54							1	1
Guntur	Guntur	38,881			122	48		76	68	144				78	1		79		41	38	79							1	1
	Pegulu	13,126			40	2		38	19	57				38	2		40		23	16	39							1	1
	Tenali	32,163			57			58	55	113				55			55		23	12	35								
Nellore	N. Arcot	82,643			178	26		53	45	98				46			46		18	28	46								
Madras	Madras	509,346	47	74	1,008	211	1	881	818	1,699	12	2		2,190	310	1	2,515		1,347	1,110	2,457	107	110	4	4	1	1	226	224
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	46,164		1	127			55	95	150				155	8		163		85	71	156							4	4
	Chingleput	18,551			43			28	14	42				38			38		24	21	45							3	3
South Arcot	Cuddalore	52,228	4		182	14		91	81	172				516	11		527		114	119	233	4	7					83	77
	Gudalooram	29,009			57			27	30	57				82			82		38	28	54							3	3
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	104,721	31	2	266	47	10	177	193	370				238	20	4	262		147	150	297	4	3					14	14
	Srirangam	23,049			59			28	22	50				67			67		26	32	58							4	4
	Karur	16,357			38			23	26	49				60			60		30	27	57							4	4
	Tanjore	57,470	1		252			98	86	184				369	4		373		99	76	175	1						16	16
Tanjore	Kumbakonam	28,473			270			91	83	174				348	33		381		78	77	155							8	8
	Mayaveram	24,278			97			42	40	82				88			88		48	46	94							8	8
	Negapatam	57,190	16		107	37		80	75	155				126	37		163		87	93	180							15	15
	Mannargudi	20,449	1		69	4		39	38	77				53	3		56		30	37	67							13	13
Madura	Madura	105,985	14		440	54		265	232	497				300	79		379		196	152	348	18	8					30	28
	Periyakulam	12,900	10		67	2		48	33	81				68	11		79		56	40	96	16	14					3	3
	Dindigul	26,182	20		96	132		49	49	98				68	12		80		36	44	80	4	4					2	2
	Palni	17,169	1		33	8		20	19	39				41	3		44		24	27	51							1	1
	Kodaikanal	12,612	24	7	7				6	31				8			8		8		8								

[Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1911—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	DEATHS—*contd.*														Still-births not here included.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS PER MILLE OF POPULATION.										AVERAGE RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION FOR THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDED 1910.	
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Bowel complaints.		Injuries.		All other causes.		Total.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Ganjam	Chicacole	18,196																												
	Berhampur	37,833	4	1											5	1			0·6						13·4	33·2	35·4			
	Parlakimedi	17,336	1												1				0·3						3·5	41·7	31·7			
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	46,852	1												1				0·1						2·1	32·9	27·8			
	Bimlipatam	10,212																								26·7	33·6			
	Vizianagram	37,270	1												1				0·3						2·7	41·8	27·4			
Godaveri	Anakapalle	18,139																								28·6	23·8			
	Cocanada	48,050	1												1				0·2						2·1	33·5	30·3			
	Rajahmundry	41,108																								35·6	27·4			
	Ellore	33,021																								46·4	30·8			
Kistna	Masulipatam	39,687																								30·6	33·9			
	Bezwada	24,224																								44·6	36·3			
Guntur	Guntur	30,822																								53·2	37·1			
	Ongole	13,176																								66·6	74·1			
	Tenali	12,583																								-	-			
Nellore	Nellore	32,040																								32·3	33·1			
Madras	Madras	509,346	126	124	1										251	222	1·3	1·2							2·7	40·9	40·2			
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	46,144	30	19			14	3							44	22	7·2	3·8	0·2	0·02					10·4	41·1	31·4			
	Chingleput	18,651																								46·4	34·6			
South Arcot	Cuddalore	62,216	4	1											4	1	1·0	0·3							1·3	38·9	28·8			
	Chidambaram	19,009																								33·7	37·8			
	Trichinopoly	104,721	1				1								2		0·1								0·2	40·4	32·0			
Trichinopoly	Srirangam	23,039																								31·7	36·5			
	Karur	12,367																								41·7	42·5			
	Trichy	57,370	1				1								2		0·4								0·7	44·4	44·4			
	Kumbakonam	58,573																								35·6	34·6			
Tanjore	Mayavaram	24,276	9	2											9	2	3·6	0·8							3·6	33·7	35·6			
	Negapatam	52,190	7	7											7	7	1·6	1·6							1·6	36·1	39·4			
	Mannargudi	20,442																								35·0	34·6			
	Madura	105,594	8	5			1								9	5	2·0	1·2							2·2	42·3	33·3			
Madura	Periyakulam	17,900	2	2					1						3	2	0·7	0·5							0·7	40·2	34·8			
	Dindigul	25,182																								39·1	42·0			
	Palni	17,168																								41·8	38·8			
	Kodaikanal	1,012																								38·0	46·2			

* Being a new municipality, the required information is not available.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1911 —cont.

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS									DEATHS																	
			Class						Total Births.			Class						Total Deaths.			Causes of Death									
			Christians.									Christians.									Cholera.		Small-pox		Fevers.				Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...uad	Srivilliputtur	28,482	..	..	9	130	..	..	81	71	152	..	..	3	87	..	..	46	44	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6
...morally ..	Virudhunagar	40,469	..	..	6	90	10	..	60	51	111	..	..	4	199	10	..	89	124	213	13	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10
	Palamcottah	39,548	..	..	16	66	47	..	77	77	148	..	1	17	132	41	..	103	87	192	16	25	6	6	..	..	..	..	40	28
	Tuticorin	28,040	..	..	44	73	8	..	68	53	121	..	..	31	103	8	..	89	50	139	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	10
...thal ..	Karnool	28,376	..	..	1	51	56	..	59	44	103	..	..	..	66	27	..	60	28	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
	Nandyal	16,137	..	..	1	18	42	6	13	26	49	..	..	..	61	16	..	18	19	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
...kapah .	Cuddapah	30,433	..	..	1	11	28	1	18	10	29	..	..	1	11	14	..	17	20	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
...lary ..	Bellary	56,247	..	..	2	68	47	..	54	69	116	..	..	1	70	44	..	74	79	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2
	Adoni	30,618	..	..	..	42	36	..	41	37	78	..	..	..	54	6	..	16	8	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
...antapur	Anantapur	7,938	..	..	..	16	16	..	7	16	23	..	..	..	24	6	..	32	56	88	..	..	36	15	..	..	..	..	4	1
	Cuddapah	48,182	1	..	2	132	38	..	81	82	164	..	..	6	72	32	..	52	53	105	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	2
	Gudiyattam	21,338	..	..	..	66	7	..	37	35	72	..	..	..	39	6	..	34	21	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
...ith Arcot.	Wallajapet	10,087	..	..	..	33	..	..	17	16	33	..	..	..	16	6	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Tiruvannamalai	17,059	..	..	1	43	6	..	29	23	52	..	..	..	39	6	..	61	34	75	..	1	11	4	..	..	..	..	13	4
	Tiruppattur	16,559	1	..	1	26	10	..	26	22	48	1	..	..	15	10	..	11	18	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vaniyambadi	13,908	..	..	..	53	32	..	39	36	68	..	..	..	14	61	..	17	18	35	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
...ittoor ...	Tirupati	15,486	..	..	..	38	1	..	19	14	33	..	..	..	60	2	..	27	15	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...on ..	Salem	70,821	..	..	1	224	17	..	136	106	242	..	..	9	240	33	..	124	141	265	13	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
...mbatore ..	Coimbatore	53,080	..	..	16	86	7	..	56	55	111	1	1	8	219	14	..	111	130	241	3	2	1	2	47	66	..	..	21	10
	Erode	15,629	..	..	..	36	8	..	22	22	44	..	1	3	53	18	..	18	61	86	26	18	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
...giris, The	Gobichettipalaiyam	10,566	..	2	14	20	4	22	28	28	62	1	1	11	9	8	..	20	24	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...th Canara.	Coonoor	8,626	..	1	7	60	10	..	17	21	38	2	1	4	22	4	16	18	32	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mangalore	44,108	..	..	28	71	18	..	65	52	118	..	..	28	57	11	..	48	48	97	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
	Tellicherry	27,883	..	..	18	36	41	..	46	41	87	1	..	2	26	20	..	28	27	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
...labar .	Calicut	76,931	1	1	7	88	123	3	125	109	234	..	1	2	68	10	5	71	60	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Palghat	46,177	..	..	..	123	18	..	77	64	141	..	..	..	76	12	..	46	48	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Cochin	10,276	..	4	28	18	32	8	54	28	82	..	3	32	10	23	..	44	26	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2
	Cannanore	27,911	..	..	9	36	89	..	67	33	79	1	..	6	28	28	..	31	24	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6
	Total ..	2,460,042	13	64	417	2,493	1,210	86	4,247	3,923	8,270	19	67	378	2,841	1,146	28	4,296	4,194	8,490	383	393	56	56	80	67	618	660	779	599

[Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1911—*cont.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	DEATHS—*cont.* CAUSES OF DEATH—*cont.* Respiratory diseases. M.	Respiratory diseases. F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	Suicides. F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	Wounds or Accidents. F.	Snake-bite M.	Snake-bite F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	Killed by wild beasts. F.	All other causes. M.	All other causes. F.	Still-birth or born dead. M.	Still-birth or born dead. F.	RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM. Cholera.	Small-pox	Plague.	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	AVERAGE RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1910 Births.	Deaths.
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Ramnad ..	Srivilliputtur ..	28,852	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	31	1	4	..	..	..	9·7	18·1	1·4	..	23·3	36·0	41·0	40·7	41·6
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	40,150	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	62	1	1	..	8·1	..	2·3	1·8	0·8	..	22·6	33·4	54·8	40·8	44·0
	Palamcottah ..	29,545	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	27	..	..	13·2	0·3	..	2·1	20·8	0·9	..	18·7	40·8	48·1	43·8	41·8
	Tuticorin ..	29,048	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	52	61	..	5	0·6	..	..	12·7	15·2	..	..	36·0	33·6	48·3	39·6	41·7
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	25,878	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·0	11·0	2·6	..	8·1	33·6	48·6	41·9	39·4
Cuddapah ..	Nandyal ..	18,197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	7·7	2·8	..	17·7	33·4	29·7	29·8	28·3
	Cuddapah ..	16,432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	14	1	..	..	..	..	8·3	1·8	0·7	..	19·3	28·3	37·4	28·8	26·8
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	38,247	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	53	1	6	..	..	2·9	8·5	1·3	1·3	..	18·4	23·8	37·4	37·1	37·4
	Adoni ..	29,415	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	40	..	..	..	..	11·8	4·0	0·3	1·2	..	7·8	23·8	32·8	39·4	42·3
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	7,939	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	1	..	..	7·7	..	0·2	1·8	..	27·8	31·3	47·6	40·6	42·0
	Velloor ..	45,182	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	24	3	3	1·0	..	..	7·5	2·0	3·0	..	18·6	33·7	35·2	39·4	40·0
	Gudiyattam ..	21,320	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	8·5	..	..	..	14·3	44·3	28·8	38·6	34·0
North Arcot.	Wallajapet ..	18,057	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	4·4	..	..	..	5·4	38·4	28·7	37·3	31·6
	Tiruvattipalai ..	17,689	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	22	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	5·7	..	..	14·6	39·9	29·8	32·6	31·8
	Tirupattur ..	15,689	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	18·7	4·8	..	..	..	24·2	37·1	43·6	43·6	39·2
	Vaniyambadi ..	12,503	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	4·8	..	..	..	12·1	31·0	1·9	33·7	31·3
Chittoor ..	Tirupati ..	15,441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	..	..	..	..	6·9	..	..	..	..	29·2	61·3	33·0	36·6	35·4
Salem ..	Salem ..	70,871	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	2	4	..	..	..	16·8	..	1·6	..	22·8	25·8	25·7	32·8	37·1
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	53,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	34	2	3	14·0	..	..	9·4	..	1·6	..	23·8	41·7	46·7	41·4	44·5
	Erode ..	15,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	32	..	1	1·1	..	0·7	24·0	..	0·7	..	14·8	28·4	52·0	35·8	40·4
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	10,698	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	25	..	2	33·7	..	..	..	..	0·9	..	30·4	31·6	74·4	41·1	48·9
South Canara.	Coonoor ..	8,536	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	..	..	..	..	..	0·7	..	..	..	18·8	40·8	88·8	37·8	28·4
	Mangalore ..	44,108	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·8	64·8	57·3	35·8	32·8
	Tellicherry ..	27,883	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	27	..	2	0·6	..	..	2·3	10·6	1·2	..	18·8	32·5	28·8	31·4	31·9
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	76,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	2	3	..	..	..	2·6	3·3	1·7	..	14·4	33·0	26·8	33·6	27·4
	Palghat ..	46,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	2	3	..	..	..	3·6	4·3	1·6	..	14·4	24·8	30·9	34·4	28·6
	Cochin ..	19,574	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	21	1	4	..	..	..	3·6	3·4	..	..	26·8	38·9	25·8	35·8	34·3
	Cannanore ..	27,821	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	10	14	3	3	..	..	..	14·8	0·7	1·6	..	15·2	31·8	44·8	31·4	45·4
																							0·4	17·8	34·8	36·9	34·7	33·1
	Total .	1,456,042	247	202	6	8	40	19	2	1	..	..	2,015	2 398	128	218	2·0	0·6	0·8	8·4	7·2	0·2	0·6	20·7	41·3	48·1	39·0	36·1

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
5th March, 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Cotacamund Municipality for the week ending 8th February 1912

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.														RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.	
		Class.				Total Births.			Class.				Total Deaths.			Cause of Death.									
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Injuries.	All other diseases.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	132,689	1	74	7	..	43	36	82	..	74	9	..	47	32	79	1	..	..	13	13	2	..	51	32·2	31·0
Trichinopoly ..	120,573	5	55	9	..	39	23	62	5	56	4	..	55	31	86	..	..	..	8	9	..	..	37	33·8	28·9
Calicut ..	77,711	1	30	23	..	25	28	53	1	11	21	..	10	18	53	..	..	..	2	6	4	..	21	35·8	22·1
Kumbakonam * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	60,950	4	25	4	..	8	27	35	8	45	6	..	24	31	89	1	..	..	8	16	..	1	32	31·3	47·8
Salem	59,194	1	43	8	..	28	22	50	..	32	1	1	12	22	34	2	2	..	1	5	1	1	22	44·0	29·8
Negapatam ..	57,394	..	16	10	..	14	12	26	2	31	27	..	30	30	60	5	2	..	13	14	6	..	20	22·9	54·6
Cuddalore ..	53,207	..	42	1	..	21	22	43	1	45	3	..	27	22	49	..	..	..	15	13	1	..	29	29·3	45·4
Conjeeveram ..	53,870	..	21	..	..	11	10	21	..	40	..	..	14	26	40	..	..	..	1	9	4	1	28	20·3	38·7
Cocanada ..	53,764	1	39	1	..	18	23	41	1	27	1	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	16	1	5	1	12	39·6	25·2
Vellore ..	49,650	1	26	7	..	15	18	34	..	23	13	..	19	17	36	1	..	..	..	6	2	1	25	35·4	37·8
Mangalore ..	47,843	12	22	3	..	24	13	37	3	22	3	..	17	18	34	..	..	..	8	1	10	1	17	40·1	29·2
Rajahmundry ..	47,338	1	24	1	..	16	10	26	1	14	..	..	10	5	15	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	29·6	16·5
Coimbatore ..	47,041	2	26	3	..	14	11	25	3	38	2	..	18	27	45	7	..	..	13	1	7	5	..	13	27·7	51·8
Palamcottah ..	44,991	..	12	15	..	18	9	27	1	17	8	..	11	15	26	..	..	..	..	3	10	1	1	11	31·4	36·2
Tinnevelly ..	44,811	1	13	3	..	10	7	17	..	16	1	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	14	19·8	10·5
Palghat ..	44,201	..	19	4	..	15	10	25	2	22	3	..	14	12	26	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	13	27·1	30·7
Vizagapatam ..	42,445	..	24	3	..	13	14	27	1	27	2	..	14	16	30	..	..	..	7	2	4	..	17	33·2	39·3
Masulipatam ..	42,051	..	12	3	..	4	11	15	..	18	3	..	7	14	21	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	11	18·5	26·0
Guntur ..	40,250	2	14	8	..	13	12	24	1	14	4	..	7	13	19	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	14	31·1	24·7
Tuticorin ..	40,180	3	11	..	..	7	12	19	13	32	..	..	13	19	32	2	..	..	4	19	..	..	13	24·7	41·8
Ellore	37,842	1	37	2	..	20	20	40	..	28	4	..	17	15	30	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	19	55·1	51·4
Vizianagram ..	37,198	..	18	..	..	5	13	18	..	17	1	..	8	10	14	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	8	25·2	25·2
Nellore ..	33,254	1	12	4	..	11	6	17	1	14	3	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	6	26·6	28·2
Adoni * ..	31,584	..	3	2	..	4	1	5	..	7	11	..	10	8	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	8·3	29·7
Bezwada ..	31,212	1	6	5	..	8	4	12	..	9	5	..	8	8	14	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	7	20·1	21·7
Berhampur ..	31,103	..	26	..	..	12	13	25	..	14	1	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	8	3	1	..	3	41·6	25·1
Bellary ..	29,230	..	16	18	..	17	17	34	..	27	16	..	21	21	42	..	..	18	1	3	2	..	23	60·6	74·6
Cellicherry ..	28,112	2	8	3	..	4	11	15	..	8	3	..	10	5	15	..	1	..	..	8	4	..	3	26·2	23·3
Srivilliputtur ..	29,069	..	25	..	..	15	10	25	..	16	..	..	4	14	18	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	12	44·8	32·3
Cannanore ..	27,882	3	3	14	..	7	13	20	3	6	3	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	13	37·4	31·9
Mayaveram ..	27,130	..	16	..	..	7	3	10	1	27	..	..	14	14	28	7	..	..	..	9	2	..	14	18·2	53·9
Kurnool ..	26,089	2	7	15	..	14	10	24	..	9	3	..	12	0	17	..	..	..	3	8	2	..	3	48·0	34·0
Ootacamund ..	18,823	6	1	3	2	4	7	11	3	2	1	2	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	30·5	22·5
Total ..	1,001,784	55	709	175	2	433	431	864	64	776	171	3	489	515	1,004	42	13	33	152	174	91	9	520	31·7	33·7

* Not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
23rd March 1912.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 17th February 1912.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.															RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.	
		CLASS				TOTAL BIRTHS.			CLASS				TOTAL DEATHS.			CAUSES OF DEATH.								Total Births.	Total Deaths.
		Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
Madura ..	132,939	1	80	8	..	45	57	102	..	59	5	..	36	25	64	2	..	..	13	8	1	..	43	40·1	25·2
Trichinopoly ..	120,573	6	48	6	..	19	45	64	6	50	7	..	28	37	65	2	4	..	7	11	..	..	39	27·7	27·3
Calicut ..	77,711	4	17	27	..	30	18	48	..	29	20	1	22	16	43	..	..	..	1	6	2	..	31	32·2	26·8
Kumbakonam ..	64,028	2	21	2	..	11	14	25	..	34	2	..	18	18	36	..	2	..	4	2	4	1	23	20·4	29·3
Tanjore ..	60,050	2	34	2	..	15	23	38	6	40	7	..	27	25	52	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	39	33·6	45·2
Salem ..	89,189	..	45	6	..	23	27	50	2	29	4	..	20	15	35	1	..	..	4	4	6	3	19	44·9	30·8
Negapatam ..	67,304	3	17	3	..	7	18	25	4	21	7	..	15	17	32	5	..	..	8	4	1	..	14	22·7	28·8
Cuddalore ..	56,287	..	25	..	..	14	11	25	..	30	3	..	14	16	33	1	..	..	5	3	3	..	17	23·2	30·6
Conjeeveram ..	53,370	..	26	..	..	14	12	26	..	37	1	..	18	18	36	2	..	..	1	4	4	..	27	25·2	34·8
Cocanada ..	53,704	..	29	5	..	20	14	34	1	28	1	..	18	10	28	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	14	33·0	27·2
Vellore ..	49,650	1	23	8	..	20	13	33	1	17	8	..	13	13	26	1	..	1	..	3	3	..	18	34·7	27·3
Mangalore ..	47,943	11	16	5	..	23	9	32	4	23	4	..	18	16	34	..	..	..	7	2	5	1	19	34·8	37·0
Rajahmundry ..	47,336	..	23	1	..	14	10	24	1	12	1	..	14	7	21	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	13	26·4	23·1
Coimbatore ..	47,041	..	28	2	..	11	19	30	..	26	3	..	11	18	29	5	2	5	..	..	7	2	8	36·3	32·1
Palamcottah ..	44,881	3	14	11	..	15	12	27	1	23	6	..	18	16	34	..	..	..	6	12	2	..	13	31·4	47·2
Tinnevelly ..	44,821	..	18	8	..	10	13	23	..	23	8	..	21	15	36	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	22	26·8	30·5
Palghat ..	44,201	1	22	3	..	18	11	29	1	27	3	..	15	17	32	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	24	30·7	35·4
Vizagapatam ..	42,445	1	21	1	..	16	7	23	..	16	..	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	10	28·3	23·1
Masulipatam ..	42,051	..	24	1	..	12	13	25	..	13	1	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	31·6	18·1
Guntur ..	40,250	..	14	1	..	10	5	15	..	14	4	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	8	19·4	28·8
Tuticorin ..	40,168	6	15	2	..	17	6	23	6	16	2	..	14	9	26	2	..	..	5	6	..	..	16	29·8	29·8
Ellore	37,842	..	38	4	..	28	22	40	..	17	6	..	13	10	23	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	18	35·1	31·7
Vizianagram ..	37,196	..	28	3	..	17	14	31	..	19	2	..	9	8	17	..	..	..	4	5	1	1	8	43·5	23·8
Nellore ..	33,281	..	10	2	..	8	6	12	2	11	4	..	6	11	17	2	..	..	6	1	..	..	8	18·6	26·6
Adoni	31,584	..	4	3	..	2	5	7	..	6	3	..	5	3	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	11·6	14·2
Bezwada ..	31,213	1	27	..	..	17	11	28	1	12	..	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	9	42·3	21·7
Berhampur ..	31,103	..	23	..	..	14	9	23	1	22	1	..	8	15	24	..	..	..	9	3	1	..	9	38·8	40·2
Bellary ..	29,236	..	13	11	..	18	11	24	..	24	16	..	22	20	43	13	..	..	..	2	4	..	25	42·8	78·7
Tellicherry ..	29,128	..	3	11	..	9	5	14	..	8	6	..	8	8	16	..	3	2	1	8	2	..	8	25·2	26·9
Srivilliputtur ..	28,069	2	14	..	..	11	5	16	..	18	1	..	10	4	14	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	8	28·7	28·1
Cannanore ..	27,885	1	8	10	..	10	9	19	..	3	3	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	6	35·6	18·6
Mayaveram ..	27,129	1	7	1	..	3	6	9	1	21	2	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	14	17·3	44·2
Kurnool ..	26,060	1	15	9	..	12	13	25	..	14	9	..	16	7	23	..	..	..	10	4	8	..	1	50·0	46·0
Ootacamund ..	18,929	3	1	..	3	6	1	7	4	1	1	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	19·4	22·2
Total ..	1,815,812	62	781	157	3	498	476	973	88	738	130	3	481	448	929	50	11	20	138	131	69	4	537	31·5	30·3

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
26th March 1912.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 24th February 1912.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS. Class				Total Births			DEATHS. Class				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death								Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
		Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Other classes	M.	F.	Total.	Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	182,669	4	87	52	..	83	61	103	1	83	4	..	40	18	58	1	1	..	12	7	2	35	10·5	32·8
Trichinopoly ..	120,574	5	32	20	2	41	38	79	6	48	4	6	35	26	61	..	6	1	4	6	..	44	34·2	28·4
Calicut ..	77,711	..	26	38	..	38	29	67	2	20	24	..	21	25	34	..	..	..	1	7	3	34	45·0	30·8
Kumbakonam ..	94,023	..	36	..	..	19	17	36	..	30	..	..	23	13	36	..	1	..	7	6	..	17	19·8	29·3
Tanjore ..	60,050	..	35	..	..	23	13	35	2	27	3	..	23	8	32	..	1	..	2	6	..	23	30·4	27·8
Salem ..	69,197	..	13	5	..	25	21	40	..	41	3	..	29	18	47	..	6	..	4	7	1	29	40·5	41·4
Negapatam ..	57,394	7	26	6	..	20	16	36	1	20	16	..	16	18	34	2	1	..	6	3	..	18	32·7	30·9
Cuddalore ..	56,267	..	29	1	..	14	15	30	..	45	6	..	17	34	51	..	..	..	10	10	4	27	27·8	47·8
Conjeeveram ..	53,870	1	24	4	..	12	17	29	..	26	..	..	15	11	26	1	..	..	2	4	4	14	28·1	25·2
Cocanada ..	53,704	2	72	6	..	46	39	87	..	32	..	..	18	14	32	..	..	..	7	3	2	20	84·5	31·1
Vellore ..	49,850	1	23	9	..	17	16	33	..	23	15	..	19	16	35	1	..	..	1	1	4	28	34·7	36·8
Mangalore ..	47,942	12	6	3	..	11	12	23	7	14	12	..	21	9	30	..	..	..	2	5	2	18	25·0	32·6
Rajahmundry ..	47,338	..	27	2	..	9	11	19	..	17	1	1	8	11	18	..	..	..	3	4	1	9	20·9	20·9
Coimbatore ..	47,041	1	35	1	..	21	16	37	2	18	2	..	10	9	19	2	2	2	..	3	..	9	41·0	21·1
Palamcottah ..	44,891	3	20	15	..	19	18	38	1	21	7	..	16	10	32	..	..	..	1	12	6	13	44·1	37·2
Tinnevelly ..	44,811	1	25	2	..	14	14	28	1	25	1	..	14	18	27	..	..	..	1	6	1	19	32·6	31·4
Palghat ..	44,201	1	32	7	..	16	21	40	..	22	4	..	6	17	26	..	1	..	..	1	1	17	47·2	30·7
Vizagapatam ..	42,445	..	30	6	..	17	16	33	1	18	..	..	9	10	19	..	..	..	7	.2	1	8	48·5	23·3
Masulipatam ..	42,051	..	16	3	..	13	8	21	..	18	..	..	8	11	19	..	..	..	4	8	1	6	26·0	23·6
Guntur ..	40,258	2	12	8	..	11	12	23	..	10	6	..	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	28·6	18·1
Anjengo ..	40,166	6	18	..	..	10	15	25	4	18	1	..	11	12	23	1	..	..	2	7	1	12	32·4	29·8
Ellore ..	37,842	1	30	9	..	20	16	40	..	27	3	..	14	16	30	1	..	..	10	..	..	18	51·6	33·1
Vizianagram ..	37,190	..	23	4	..	14	13	27	..	18	1	..	12	8	20	1	..	..	..	8	2	8	37·8	24·0
Nellore ..	33,284	1	17	2	..	13	7	20	..	13	1	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	6	5	..	5	31·4	21·9
Adoni ..	31,584	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	4	7	..	6	5	11	..	..	2	1	3	..	6	30	18·2
Bezwada ..	31,213	..	11	2	..	4	9	13	..	13	2	..	9	6	15	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	21·7	25·1
Berhampur ..	31,103	..	18	..	..	8	7	15	..	12	..	..	9	3	12	..	..	..	6	..	..	7	26·8	21·2
Bellary ..	29,236	2	10	18	..	15	16	30	..	22	17	..	21	18	39	..	..	6	1	6	..	23	53·6	69·6
Tellicherry ..	29,119	2	8	9	..	11	8	18	..	19	13	..	13	8	22	..	6	..	2	..	2	7	34·0	38·4
Srivilliputtúr ..	28,089	1	20	..	..	11	10	22	..	20	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	4	6	3	9	37·7	35·6
Cannanore ..	27,885	2	10	16	..	10	13	22	1	11	6	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	2	6	1	12	41·1	37·4
Mayavaram ..	27,120	1	15	..	..	6	7	18	..	16	1	..	8	12	17	..	..	..	9	1	..	13	30·9	32·7
Kurnool ..	26,088	..	10	11	..	8	22	21	..	3	7	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	3	1	2	6	42·0	20·0
Ootacamund ..	18,529	1	1	4	10	8	8	16	1	..	3	3	5	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	44·3	19·4
Total ..	1,615,812	80	844	315	12	598	513	1,131	30	720	162	9	469	422	921	14	25	22	119	130	67	14	533	36·5	29·7

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
25th March 1912.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Cotacamund Municipality for the week ending 2nd March 1912.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.														RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM	
		CLASS				TOTAL BIRTHS.			CLASS.				TOTAL DEATHS.			CAUSES OF DEATH.							Total Births.	Total Deaths.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
Madura ..	182,668	.	76	6	..	62	35	97	..	49	6	..	22	24	46	..	..	..	9	7	3	..	27	34·2	15·1
Trichinopoly ..	120,573	3	35	11	1	31	22	53	7	42	6	2	31	27	58	2	2	..	6	11	..	..	37	22·8	25·1
Calicut ..	77,711	1	34	33	..	32	36	68	..	15	17	..	17	15	32	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	23	38·9	21·5
Kumbakonam ..	64,028	..	27	.	..	12	15	27	..	..	27	..	18	11	37	..	..	..	4	2	4	.	17	22·0	22·0
Tanjore ..	60,050	5	35	6	..	23	24	46	1	33	8	..	19	24	42	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	29	39·9	36·5
Salem	56,184	..	38	4	..	25	17	42	..	34	2	..	21	15	36	1	3	..	4	4	1	..	23	37·0	31·7
Negapatam ..	57,394	1	18	3	..	10	17	27	3	22	12	..	15	22	37	..	..	..	12	6	4	..	15	24·8	33·8
Cuddalore ..	56,567	4	28	6	..	22	22	44	..	31	3	..	15	23	34	1	..	..	6	4	2	..	22	40·6	31·5
Conjeeveram ..	53,870	..	21	.	..	13	8	21	..	32	3	..	14	21	35	1	..	..	2	4	2	..	28	23·3	33·9
Cocanada ..	53,704	..	101	3	..	52	55	107	1	31	1	..	21	12	33	.	..	..	5	2	7	..	19	103·6	32·0
Vellore ..	49,660	1	19	7	..	13	11	27	6	14	20	..	20	17	37	4	..	..	1	6	6	..	26	29·4	36·9
Mangalore ..	47,862	7	21	3	..	16	15	31	7	13	7	..	14	18	32	..	..	..	11	6	3	..	16	33·7	34·8
Rajahmundry ..	47,556	..	22	1	..	19	13	32	..	13	.	..	10	3	13	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	9	31·8	14·3
Coimbatore ..	47,041	1	28	.	..	10	13	23	2	35	2	..	19	23	38	1	1	..	1	9	3	..	24	32·1	43·2
Palamcottah ..	44,891	3	27	7	..	16	22	37	6	13	2	..	14	6	20	..	1	..	3	9	2	..	8	43·0	23·2
Tinnevelly ..	44,811	1	45	6	..	32	28	60	1	35	2	..	15	16	36	..	..	..	8	5	1	1	27	58·2	41·8
Palghat ..	44,201	2	22	4	..	18	15	23	..	19	2	..	10	11	21	..	1	..	3	4	..	..	8	33·0	24·2
Visagapatam ..	42,445	..	20	5	..	11	14	25	..	20	4	..	16	8	24	..	..	..	10	2	2	..	7	30·7	23·6
Masulipatam ..	42,051	2	13	4	..	9	10	19	..	30	2	..	14	8	22	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	13	23·6	27·3
Guntur ..	40,256	..	8	6	..	7	7	14	1	9	2	..	5	7	12	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	5	18·1	15·5
Tuticorin ..	40,196	3	16	5	..	13	11	24	3	10	.	..	8	9	16	1	..	..	5	2	2	..	6	31·1	33·6
Ellore	37,842	..	31	6	..	18	19	37	..	23	1	..	13	11	24	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	16	51·0	33·1
Ymanagram ..	37,196	1	16	1	..	14	4	18	..	28	1	..	19	10	29	13	..	..	4	3	..	..	9	25·2	40·7
Nellore ..	32,264	..	6	3	..	6	6	12	1	14	2	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	8	16·8	26·4
Adoni	31,564	..	1	3	..	2	2	4	..	8	3	..	8	3	11	..	..	1	.	2	..	..	4	9·6	18·2
Bezwada ..	31,213	1	14	2	..	10	7	17	..	10	2	..	5	7	12	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	8	29·4	20·1
Berhampur ..	31,103	..	10	.	..	3	4	30	2	10	..	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	6	16·6	15·4
Bellary ..	28,236	1	13	6	..	9	10	19	1	23	19	2	24	20	44	..	..	16	2	3	..	..	24	35·9	78·5
Tellicherry ..	28,119	1	14	5	..	7	13	20	2	11	6	..	6	13	19	..	2	..	5	1	3	..	8	36·6	34·9
Srivilliputtur ..	28,068	1	12	..	..	10	7	17	..	15	..	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	30·6	23·3
Cannanore ..	27,885	4	6	12	..	15	9	24	2	13	3	..	9	8	17	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	15	44·8	31·6
Mayaveram ..	27,128	1	10	..	..	4	13	17	..	17	1	..	6	12	18	3	..	..	3	5	..	..	7	32·7	34·6
Karnool ..	26,088	.	3	5	..	3	2	5	..	6	6	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	4	3	2	1	4	15·0	28·0
Cotacamund ..	18,929	4	8	1	6	9	6	15	3	2	..	1	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	41·5	13·2
Total ..	1,615,812	62	883	161	7	536	605	1,043	48	692	173	5	458	420	888	23	13	28	125	129	50	4	507	33·7	29·7

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
25th March 1912.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 28rd March 1912.

No.	Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period July 1903 to June 1904.		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to 23rd March 1912).		Grand Total.		
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	Vizagapatam	130	304	5	3	3	3	69	66	144	95	1,023	1,009	1,731	1,541	7	3	18	7	551	179	34	26	1	—	10	10	808	656	3,977	4,114	1
2	Godavari	308	277	114	83	4	3	6,955	5,976	6,961	6,698	8,999	7,984	10,371	8,885	2,840	2,189	304	202	2,786	941	619	147	2	—	1,196	672	23,251	20,104	43,589	43,516	2
3	Kistna	3	3	6	6	3	3	7	5	13	5	16	11	3	3	2	2	7	5	14	14	4	4	—	—	6	4	72	59	97	63	3
4	Chingleput	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	102	104	104	105	4
5	Coimbatore	4	1	43	38	—	—	709	649	4,047	3,173	2,978	2,111	492	344	3	1	201	142	2,116	1,338	4,151	3,901	2,031	1,530	4,797	1,250	19,327	12,263	5
6	Cuddapah	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	601	276	92	19	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	697	455	6
7	Nellore	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	30	4	3	3	6	1	3	3	—	—	4	—	60	16	7
8	Chingleput	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	4	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	30	11	8
9	Cuddalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
10	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10
11	Karnool	174	168	—	—	—	—	16	6	611	450	491	316	345	73	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	1,250	925	11
12	Madras City	17	11	6	—	11	7	1	1	14	10	14	11	7	6	24	22	3	3	5	1	3	2	3	2	7	4	102	59	12
13	Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	4	3	37	25	3	3	—	—	4	3	38	34	1,308	3,063	8	6	1,376	1,136	13
14	Malabar	1	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	7	11	9	67	43	80	60	169	115	96	78	317	226	139	105	1,016	1,124	14
15	Nellore	6	6	—	—	1	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	11	8	15
16	Nilgiris, The	2	—	—	—	17	7	1	1	57	36	103	101	175	76	160	109	35	31	149	81	105	146	175	121	65	37	1,08	334	2,311	1,469	16
17	North Arcot	325	13	78	33	48	18	1,315	1,010	1,108	805	1,966	1,979	779	466	43	40	18	6	95	61	11	11	16	6	166	104	3,849	976	7,659	5,497	17
18	Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	18
19	Salem	305	256	210	207	1,002	1,211	2,000	1,791	5,702	4,897	1,085	901	223	1,490	150	90	577	231	1,208	675	650	395	185	116	5,106	4,226	1,421	1,060	23,173	17,440	19
20	South Arcot	—	—	3	4	5	5	1	—	3	1	2	1	2	1	89	49	—	—	4	1	—	—	3	1	6	3	69	76	186	163	20
21	South Canara	1	1	1	1	1	1	49	42	1,19	906	845	671	147	105	201	179	125	113	284	209	240	193	102	103	102	101	103	126	3,764	2,685	21
22	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	9	8	22
23	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	23
24	Trichinopoly	9	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	9	21	21	3	3	166	39	24
25	Trivandrum	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	25
26	Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	11	2	26
27	Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
28	Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	117	100	124	107	28
29	Banganapalle State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
30	Pudukkottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	Total	2,706	2,666	1,115	854	1,180	1,158	6,651	5,169	21,81	14,603	19,973	15,538	15,978	14,945	1,288	9,067	991	673	6,973	4,160	5,514	5,481	3,959	2,941	10,291	7,707	19,195	14,509	180,814	98,876	

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 23rd March 1912.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 9th March 1912.						Reported during the week ending 16th March 1912.						Reported during the week ending 23rd March 1912.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	..	..	21	19	21	19	..	..	7	6	7	6	1	..	6	5	6	5
Bellary district	3	3	48	32	51	35	6	4	39	29	45	33	1	..	13	13	14	13
Bellary town	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor district	..	1	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	4	4	..	1	1	..	1	1
Cuddapah district	..	..	37	30	37	30	1	..	27	25	28	25	..	..	12	12	12	12
Coimbatore town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari district	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	3	3	3	3	1	1	6	6	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot district	4	3	150	76	154	79	3	1	76	50	81	59	3	3	35	27	38	30
Salem district	3	4	16	15	19	19	1	1	18	13	19	14	1	1	10	8	11	9
South Arcot district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalore town	..	..	13	11	13	11	..	..	15	15	15	15	..	..	11	11	11	11
Sandur State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	10	146	105	156	115	15	9	270	190	285	199	6	5	139	94	145	99

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
25th March 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Capt., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 1st day of April ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to be attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 26th day of February 1912.

A. E. LAWSON,
Sheriff.

THE APPRENTICES EXAMINATION, APRIL 1912.

Candidates for the ensuing Apprentices Examination are informed that the written examination will be held in the Anderson Hall on Friday, the 19th April 1912, as follows :—

	10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.	2 TO 5 P.M.
Friday, 19th April	Practice and Procedure (Civil).	Procedure (Criminal)

2. Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions in the printed portion of the examination with the aid of books. They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 19th April 1912 :—

(i) The rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1902.
(ii) Do. Appellate Side.
(iii) The Civil Rules of Practice, 1905
(iv) The text of the Civil Procedure Code

And in the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code.

N.B.—No book should contain any notes of any sort, manuscript or printed. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification.

The use of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

Candidates on entering the examination room will leave their books in charge of the Examination Superintendent. At 12 noon and 4 P.M. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected. New answer books will then be distributed and candidates will, without leaving their seats, receive their permitted books from the Superintendent.

3. Candidates coming to the examination room after 10-30 A.M. or 2-30 P.M. will not be admitted.

4. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10-30 A.M. or 2-30 P.M. and a candidate once quitting the examination room will not be again admitted.

5. Candidates are requested not to spoil the floor by throwing ink, etc. They should not detach any sheets from their answer books.

6. The *viva voce* examination will take place in the High Court Library on Saturday the 20th April 1912. Candidates for the *viva voce* examination will take their seats punctually at 10 A.M. in the verandah adjoining the High Court Library and no one will be allowed to leave until he has been through his *viva voce* examination.

High Court, Madras,
7th March 1912.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
Ag. Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Tinnevelly and the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 29th April to Saturday, the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive, and all the District Munsifs' Courts will be closed with the District Court for six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 8th June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail, during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division, during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
3rd March 1912.

F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for 2 months from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive, that the District Munsifs' Courts of Cuddalore, Panruti and Tindivanam will be closed for 8 weeks from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsiffs' Courts of Chidambaram, Mannargudi, Vriddhachalam, Villupuram, Tirukkuyilas and Kallakurichi for 6 weeks from Saturday the 11th May 1912 to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court of South Arcot, Cuddalore,
7th March 1912

H. MOBERLY,
District Judge.

It is hereby notified that the District Munsif's Court of Kumbakonam will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Saturday the 11th May to Friday the 21st June 1912 (both days inclusive), and not from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st June 1912 (both days inclusive) as previously notified in the notice dated 31st January 1912.

District Court, Tanjore,
12th March 1912.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
District Judge.

In modification of this Court's Notification, dated 27th February 1912, the Court of the District Munsif of Parvatipur will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 20th May 1912 to Saturday the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive.

Vizagapatam, District and Sessions Court,
17th March 1912.

A. L. HANNAY,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's Notification, dated 2nd March 1912, the Court of the District Munsif of Conjeeveram will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 8th June 1912 both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
22nd March 1912.

J. J. COTTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Friday the 21st June 1912 both days inclusive.

No papers will be received during the above recess.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 25th March 1912. A. CHAKRAPANI IYER, *Official Receiver.*

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Official Receiver of Tanjore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Saturday the 22nd day of June 1912, both days inclusive.

Official Receiver's Office, Tanjore, 22nd March 1912. T. R. NARASIMHAMURTI SASTRI, *Official Receiver.*

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 8 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ambasamudram.

Thiraviam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Sankaralingam Pillai and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 10 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner Thiraviam Pillai, son of Nallamuthu Pillai, residing at Vadakku Kallidaikurichi, Ambasamudram taluk, has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 20th March 1912, on his application, that all the creditors of the above-named petitioner the insolvent should prove their debts as soon as possible, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Munsif's Court, Ambasamudram, 21st March 1912. N. SUNDARA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Bellary.

Venkataramanappa, son of Venkataraoo, Brahmin, 42 years, cultivator and Karnam of Madhooli, Madakasira taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has filed this petition to adjudicate him an insolvent and that the 23rd day of July 1912 has been fixed for final hearing. All persons who intend objecting to the petition are required to appear on the said date in person or by vakil and they are to submit grounds of their opposition in writing three (3) clear days before the day of hearing exclusive both of the day of giving such notice and of the said day of hearing.

District Court, Bellary, 21st March 1912. W. W. PHILLIPS, *District Judge.*

No. 2 of 1912 on the file of the Court of the Subordinate Judge, South Malabar, Calicut.

Notice, under clause 7 of section 10 of Act III of 1907 (the Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that Maniparambath Ahamad of Valakkulam amsam and desam, Ponnani taluk, Malabar, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 18th day of March 1912, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Calicut, 20th March 1912. K. IMBICHUNNI NAIR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, South Malabar, Calicut.

K. Kunnu Aiyar of Trikkantiyur amsam and desam, Ponnani taluk, Malabar district .. .. *Petitioner*

M. S. Sivarama Aiyar and thirty-three others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 15th April 1912

Subordinate Judge's Court, Calicut, 20th March 1912 K. IMBICHUNNI NAIR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 14 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chidambaram.

Ramasami Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pattanathammal and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 10 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that one Ramaswami Aiyar, son of Muniswami Aiyar of taluk Chidambaram, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 10th day of February 1912

District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram, 18th March 1912. P. NARAYANACHARIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chidambaram.

Ratnasabapathy Pandaram .. .. *Petitioner.*
Visvanatha Chetti and four others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ratnasabapathy Pandaram of cuslah Chidambaram has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on 27th April 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram, 18th March 1912.

P. NARAYANACHARIAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cocanada.

Gollapudi Vasudevamurty of Cocanada .. .. *Petitioner.*
(1) Chatrabhujadass Kopaldas, (2) V. Dana Medaliar & Sons, (3) Bangaru Lakshmikantam, (4) Alapati Kantayya, (5) Kankimalla Mallayya .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III, 1907, is hereby given that the abovementioned petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 15th April 1912 for disposal. Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court either in person or by a pleader on the said date to state his objections.

District Munsif's Court, Cocanada, 22nd March 1912.

M. DEVA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 16 of 1911 (No. 16 of 1911 in the District Court of Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Poloo Narayana Reddi, son of Konda Reddi, residing in Nadimpalli, hamlet of Sambatur, Kamalapuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*
Kristnam Komarappah and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Poloo Narayana Reddi was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 9th day of March 1912.

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 18th day of April 1912. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah, 20th March 1912.

M. W. ELLIOT, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1912 (No. 1 of 1912 in the District Munsif's Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Yarasu Subbarayadoo's son Nagayya, residing at Putha Cuddapah, Cuddapah taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Kanuperti Subbayya and others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed Yarasu Subbarayadoo's son Nagayya has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Cuddapah for being declared an insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted for hearing to the 10th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah, 20th March 1912.

M. W. ELLIOT, *Official Receiver.*

No. 5 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Gooty.

Muthaloor Chinna Obalesu of Zellatla taluk, Tadpatri .. .. *Petitioner*
Gella Hanumantha and two others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Take notice that the above-named petitioner has filed a petition in this court for being declared insolvent and it will be heard on the 9th day of April 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Gooty, 21st March 1912.

K. SAMBASIVA RAU, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1912 (O.S. No. 567 of 1899 on the file of District Munsif's Court, Thirumangalam) in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Sri Krishna Mudaliar, son of Rajagopala Mudaliar, residing at Aravakurichi, Karur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mathava Aiyar, son of Venkata Subba Aiyar, residing at Sholai Vantnar, Madura taluk .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 19th April 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Karur, 18th March 1912.

A. V. RATHNAVELU PILLAI, *District Munsif.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF KISTNA, MASULIPATAM.

Paammarthi Ramaswami .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nalam Viswanadham, etc. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Paammarthi Ramaswami has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 9th April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 10 A.M. on the said date.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
16th March 1912.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
Ag. District Judge.

No. 5 OF 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, MASULIPATAM.

Sreeram Pullayya and Sreeram Ramalingayya .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Annavarapu Nagabhushanam and sixteen others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

It is hereby notified under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners Sreeram Pullayya and Ramalingayya of Masulipatam have been adjudged insolvents by this Court on 14th March 1912, and that all their creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Masulipatam,
21st March 1912.

M. G. KRISTNA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 2 OF 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF NORTH ARCOT.

In the matter of Abdul Aziz Sahib, son of Kasim Sahib, residing at Bazar Road, Ammur village, Walaja taluk, and others.

(1) Abdul Aziz Sahib, son of Kasim Sahib, residing at Bazar Road, Ammur village, Walaja taluk; (2) Munisami Naidu, son of Venkatapathi Naidu, residing at Draupadi Amman Koyil Street, Ammur, Walaja taluk; (3) Bapu Sahib, son of Bayaji Sahib, residing at Bazar Street, Ammur, Walaja taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 12th February 1912.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor,
18th March 1912.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

No. 3 OF 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF NORTH ARCOT.

In the matter of Annasami Aiyar.

Arcot Annasami Aiyar, son of Ayyavier, cultivator, Arcot village, Tirukkoiler taluk, now at Tiruvannamalai .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 2nd February 1912.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor,
18th March 1912.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

No. 4 OF 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF NORTH ARCOT.

In the matter of K. Kandasami Mudali and others.

(1) K. Kandasami Mudali, son of K. Velayuda Mudali *alias* Motta Mudali; (2) M. Kandasami Mudali, son of Munisyappa Mudali, both are of Kuilala caste, weavers, residing at Karthipuram of Cheyyar taluk attached to Arni District Munsif's Court .. .. *Petitioners.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this Court in the above matter on 22nd December 1911.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor,
18th March 1912.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

No. 6 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ONGOLE.

Wsora Rangasikalu .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted to 15th April 1912 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ongole,
20th March 1912.

O. VIRASWAMI REDDI,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sivaganga.

A. L. M. R. Samunathan Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
R. M. A. R. A. R. R. M. Arunachalam Chettiar and six others .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 23rd day of April 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Sivaganga, 21st March 1912.

P. S. SITARAMA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sivaganga.

K. R. Gurusami Servai .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. V. A. L. Alagappa Chetti and eleven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 23rd day of April 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Sivaganga, 21st March 1912.

P. S. SITARAMA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 21 of 1911 (No. 72 of 1911 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Ramachandra Naidu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayana Padayachi and forty-one others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Ramachandra Naidu, son of Veerasami Naidu, residing at Cuddah Chidambaram, Chidambaram taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 15th March 1912; and the creditors are required to prove their debts on or before the 20th April 1912 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 20th March 1912.

A. CHAKRAPANI AIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Bavani Sankara Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Viswanatha Aiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the aforesaid petitioner Bavani Sankara Aiyar, son of Naranappaiyer, residing at door No. 19, southern bank of Reddi Savarikulam, Kumbakonam, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted to 8th day of April 1912 for hearing.

District Court, Tanjore, 16th March 1912.

J. T. GILLESPIE, *District Judge.*

No. 3 of 1912 (No. 3 of 1912 on the file of the District Munsif, Mayavaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Ponnusamy Asari and two others .. .. *Petitioners.*
Tiruvenkatathaiyangar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that (1) Ponnusamy Asari, 2) Gunasekhara Asari, (3) Pakkirithasan, sons of Amirthathasari, residing in Kallala Topo street, Kadiah Mayavaram, have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 16th April 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 22nd March 1912.

T. B. NARASIMHAMURTI SASTRI, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1911 (S.C. No. 483 of 1910) in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Tinnevelly.

Muthappa Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Defendant in S.C. No. 483 of 1910 of this Court).*

Ranganathaswami Vilpatta Company (Limited) of Sawoga Rangapuram, Nanguneri taluk, by its Secretary Nambi Petha Reddiar .. *Counter-petitioner (Creditor and plaintiff).*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has filed a petition praying that he may be declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 21th April 1912.

Additional District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly, 21st March 1912.

T. M. FRENCH, *District Munsif.*

No. 9 of 1912 (No. 2 of 1912, Tinnevelly Sub-Court) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of A. E. Easwaram Pillai.

A. E. Easwaram Pillai .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. S. V. Vellinayagam Pillai and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that A. E. Easwaram Pillai, son of Arounachalam Pillai, residing at Pettai, Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 22nd day of March 1912, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 22nd March 1912. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Subramania Nadan and six others.

S. P. P. Mandiram Pillai and three others .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
Subramania Nadan and six others .. .. .. *Respondent (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section XII of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners above-named, viz. (1) S. P. P. Mandiram Pillai, son of Sellam Pillai, residing in Sankroti Pandithar Street, Tinnevelly town, (2) S. P. P. Palvannam Pillai, son of Ponnaiya Pillai, residing in Kalisthamadam Street, Tinnevelly town, (3) S. P. P. Sankaranarayana Pillai, son of Sadalayaperumal Pillai, residing in the said street, and (4) S. P. P. Sankaralingam Pillai son of Subramania Pillai, residing in Keelazathan, Tinnevelly taluk, have applied to this Court for declaring the respondents above named, (1) Subramania Nadan, (2) Ramaswami Nadan, sons of Gurusamy Nadan, (3) Chokkalingam Nadan, son of Lakshmana Nadan, (4) Minor Gurusamy *alias* Rajamoni Nadan, (5) Meenakshisundaram *alias* Nataraja Nadan, sons of first respondent, (6) Lakshmanan *alias* Deenaraja Nadan, (7) Supplah Nadan sons of second respondent, all residing at Kadayanallur, Tenkasi taluk, respondents (4) and (5) being represented by first respondent and (6) and (7) by second respondent, insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to the 26th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by Pleader on the said date.

Dated this 16th day of March 1912. F. D. P. OLDFIELD, *District Judge.*

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif of Kallakurichi, Tirukkoyilur.

In the matter of Saiyad Yusuf Sahib.

Saiyid Yusuf Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kuppusami Pillai and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Saiyid Yusuf Sahib, son of Athan Sahib, residing at Kannakkalkadu, hamlet of Pruthivimangalam, Kallakurichi taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 26th April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court of Kallakurichi, Tirukkoyilur, 19th March 1912. R. NAGESWARA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 42 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Perumal Konar, son of Sadia Pacha Konar, residing in 6th Street, Pallikurai, Trichinopoly taluk, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 16th March 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, 19th March 1912. C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Sabanayam Krishna Aiyangar, son of Raghava Aiyangar, North Uthara Street, Srirangam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vaithinatha Dikshithar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 10th April 1912.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, 22nd March 1912. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHY AIYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23rd MARCH 1912.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	76,35,980	2	8
Reserve Fund	43,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments ..	97,163	13	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 38,63,037 14 11				Loans on Government and other authorized securities	3,20,58,843	15	8
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 16,85,650 12 5	55 48 684	10	4	Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized securities ..	1,53,06,658	12	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .. .. — .	4,52,27,709	4	8	Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,24 13,136	4	5
Bank Post Bills, also	13,524	8	1	Balances with other Banks	30,63,060	4	11
Sundries	30 40,272	9	7	Bullion	32,146	6	7
				Head Stock	5,84,002	7	1
				Stamps	17,067	0	5
				Sundries	5,15,955	7	6
					7,10,06,285	10	8
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	1,66,85,175	8	1
Total ..	8,76,21,380	10	8	Total ..	8,76,91,380	13	8

* Includes 69,284½ sovereigns = Rs. 10,40,017-8-0.

(By order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—46·54.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 25th March 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts outstanding in the accounts of this division will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this publication :—

Serial number	Name.	Designation.	Particulars of claim.	Amount.	Month from which outstanding	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	1911.	
1	K. Sathgada .	Survey Jamar	Travelling allowance for November 1910	5 6 0	January	
2	Chidambaram	Do.	Travelling allowance for December 1910.	0 13 0	February	
3	A. Chinnajivulu	Do.	Travelling allowance for March 1911	1 11 0	July	
4	T. Pedayya ..	Do.	Do. do	3 14 0	Do.	
5	Venkatiswamy ..	Do.	Do. do.	3 4 0	Do.	
6	K. Gurumurthy ..	Do.	Travelling allowance for January 1911.	0 24 0	Do	
7	V. Chinn Venkanna	Do.	Travelling allowance for June 1911.	3 10 0	Do.	
8	A. Venkatta .	Do. ..	Do. do	0 10 0	Do	
9	K. Venkataramam .	Do. ..	Travelling allowance for October 1911.	0 12 0	November.	
10	G. Viraswamy .	Do. .	Do. do.	0 8 0	Do.	
11	M. Sottiah	Do. ..	Travelling allowance for November 1911	0 2 0	Do.	

S. BHASKARA AIYAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Godavari Conservancy Division.

Dowlaishwaram, 13th March 1912.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATIONS, ETC., on the 23rd March 1912, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail	Agents.
				1912	
S.S. "Uckermark"	3852	H. Rehda ..	Calcutta ..	24th Mar. ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Purnea" ..	2196	J. M. Downing	Bombay via Coast ..	23rd	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Norfolk" ..	3506	D. Buckley	Calcutta . .	23rd	Messrs. Parry & Co.
S.S. "Gloucha" ..	3039	J. T. Norris	Pondicherry ..	23rd	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.

Return of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 16th to the 23rd March 1912.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name	Tons	Nation.	Commander's name	Whence from	When left.
1912.						1912.
16th Mar. ..	S S "Twingone"	1120	B I	T Taylor	Rangoon via Tuticorin	3rd Mar.
17th " ..	S S "Dessa"	3402	B	L Y Arabdeacon.	Negapatam via Cuddalore	13th "
19th " ..	S.S. "Jalunga" ..	3391	"	D. Macfadyen	Calcutta	14th "
19th " ..	S S. "Ekma" ..	2366	"	A R W Hardcock	Rangoon	14th "
20th " ..	S S. "Lawada" ..	2126	"	C H Lane	Bombay via Cuddalore	13th Feb.
20th " ..	S.S. "Thongwa"	3129	"	R. P. Fysh	Singapore via Penang	14th Mar.
21st " ..	S S. "Pundua"	3125	"	J. F. Downing	Calcutta via Cocanada	16th "
22nd " ..	S.S. "City of Paris"	6915	"	J. Campbell	Calcutta	19th "
23rd " ..	S S. "Uckermark"	7852	G	H Rohde	Hamburg via Port Said and Colombo.	9th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name	Tons	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound
1912					
16th Mar.	S.S. "Clan Alpine" ..	2269	B	C Shepherd ..	Calcutta.
16th " ..	S.S. "Wertmir" ..	3127	G	P Schmidt ..	Do
17th " ..	S.S. "Afghanistan" ..	2449	B	J. Hudson ..	Do
17th " ..	S S. "Unkind" ..	1396	"	A. J Cai ..	Do
17th " ..	S.S "Knight of the Thistle"	4186	"	G S Baker	Marseilles via Suez Canal
17th " ..	S.S. "Chelmsford" ..	2897	"	T W. Brooks ..	Marseilles via Pondicherry.
18th " ..	S.S. "Twingone" ..	1120	B I	T. Taylor ..	Rangoon
20th " ..	S S "Lawada" ..	2124	B	C H. Lane ..	Calcutta via Coast.
21st " ..	S S "Jalunga" ..	3391	"	D. Macfadyen ..	London via Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal, Genoa and Marseilles.
21st " ..	S S "Dessa" ..	3401	"	L. Y. Arabdeacon	Rangoon via Singapore and Penang
21st " ..	S.S "Ekma" ..	2366	"	A R. W Hardcock	Negapatam ..
21st " ..	S S. "Thongwa" ..	3128	"	R P Fysh ..	Singapore via Negapatam, Penang and Port Swettenham.
22nd " ..	S S "City of Paris" ..	6915	"	J. Campbell ..	London via Colombo

Port Office, Madras,
23rd Mar. 1912.

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 12 of 1912.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
14th March 1912.

T. A. L. McBERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bay of Bengal—Hooghli River—Eastern Channel.

Intermediate Light vessel—Intended alteration in position.

No. 105-L (first publication)—

Subject—About April 1912, the Intermediate light-vessel station will be moved 810 yards, N. 81° E. of its present position

Present position.—Lat 21° 14' N, long 88° 12' E

Charts affected.—Nos 829, Coconada to Bassein river.
" 814, The Sandheads.
" 136, River Hooghli.

Publications—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 346
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 283

Authority.—Port Commissioners, Calcutta, River Notice No. 272 of 1912.

C. B. Henley, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1912.

C. A. White,
Offg. Secretary, Marine Department.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 4th Worcestershire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bareilly, this 20th day of March 1912.

Number, rank and name, 11182, Private William Arthur Jones; age, 22 years 7 months; height, 5 feet 4 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, groom; date of enlistment, 24th October 1908; place of enlistment, Worcester; parish and county in which born, Coventry; date of desertion or absence, 12th March 1912; place of desertion or absence, Lucknow; marks, large faint elliptical scar centre of forehead; absented himself whilst on furlough to Jhansi; under four years.

C. NORBURY, Major,
Commanding 4th Worcestershire Regiment.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated at Quetta this 19th day of March 1912

Number, rank and name, 9618, Private John Beardall; age, 28 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, grey; eyes, light brown; trade, painter; date of enlistment, 22nd January 1907; place of enlistment, London; parish and county in which born, Battersea, Surrey; date of desertion or absence, 10th March 1912; place of desertion or absence, from furlough in Karachi; marks, none; on furlough; under six years' service.

P. R. WOOD, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated at Quetta this 19th day of March 1912

Number, rank and name, 8884, Private James McNally; age, 25 years 6 months; height, 5 feet 4½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, grey; eyes, light brown; trade, town carman; date of enlistment, 16th March 1905; place of enlistment, Guildford; parish and county in which born, Lambeth, London, Surrey; date of desertion or absence, 14th March 1912; place of desertion or absence, from furlough in Karachi; marks, ship, anchor and heart back of, horse's head in horse-shoe with hunting whip and leaves front of left forearm. I. L. R. S. each letter on back of each finger of left hand. Highlander with Union Jack and pierced heart above on back of right forearm. Mole right cheek; off furlough; under 8 years' service.

P. R. WOOD, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 11.—Whereas it has been found necessary to take steps to control the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirits in the Madras Presidency, the following rules have been framed by the Board of Revenue, under section 2, Act XVI of 1881, and sections 11 and 15 of the Abkári Act I of 1886, in that regard in supersession of those contained in Notifications Nos. 7 and 18, dated 7th February 1910 and 10th October 1910, published on pages 281-282 and 1508-1517 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1910, and 18th October 1910, Part II, respectively. They will come into force from and after 1st August 1912.

1. Denatured spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of light caoutchoucine and crude pyridine bases wholly made from a mineral source, or wood naphtha, or other special denaturants, as proved of by the Board of Revenue.

2. Denatured spirits are liable to a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* the duty being calculated on the declared issue price of each consignment at the distillery, less the discount, if any, allowed to purchasers and the duty. Distillers should, when applying for a permit, declare the sale price of the spirit at the distillery for the purpose of calculating the *ad valorem* duty.

3. Denatured spirit may be manufactured by holders of distillery licenses in the Presidency, provided (1) that the light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases to be mixed with the spirit must first be tested and approved in the Board's Laboratory, (2) that they must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of, the distillery officer, (3) that they must be used in the proportion of ¼ a gallon of light caoutchoucine and ¼ a gallon of pyridine bases to 99 gallons of the spirit, and (4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 50 per cent. overproof. Similar conditions apply to the use of wood-naphtha, in the special cases where its use is permitted, with this difference that one part by volume of crude wood-naphtha of a strength not less than 50 per cent overproof shall be mixed with nine parts of spirit and that the use of wood-naphtha in a highly purified condition will not be permitted. The Board's previous sanction should be obtained in cases of special methods of denaturation for spirit intended for use in particular arts and manufactures.

4. By "light caoutchoucine" is meant caoutchoucine (such as is at present used as a denaturant), which has been further redistilled so that only those portions of it which boil at or below 200° Centigrade are obtained. The specific gravity of it product should be between ·810 and ·860 at 60° F., and about 85 per cent. should distil at or below 200° C., in the apparatus prescribed for the pyridine distillation test (*vide* clause vi of the specification for pyridine bases appended).

5. Spirit denatured with light coaltarhousine and pyridine bases may be imported by sea, but samples must be submitted to the Board's Laboratory and there certified to be fully denatured before it can be removed from the Custom-house. In the case of imports by sea from other Presidencies a certificate from the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment to the effect that the spirit has been fully denatured may be accepted in lieu of the Board's report. Spirit that is not sufficiently denatured must either be denatured afresh or must pay duty at the full tariff rate. Spirit treated with wood-naphtha or other special denaturants can be imported only with the special sanction of the Board.

6. Licenses (M.S.—1) for sale of spirit denatured with light coaltarhousine and pyridine bases will be issued by Collectors, free of fee, to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. All such applications should be forwarded to the Collector through the Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department of the Circle in which the applicant wishes to hold his license. No such license will be issued to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises.

7. The holders of M.S.—1 licenses may obtain their supplies of spirit from the custom-house or distillery on production of a written permission (M.S.—2) for the removal of the same from the Collector of the district in which the custom-house or distillery is situated. Books of form of application for such permission (M.S.—3) will be supplied to them. These applications should be forwarded to the Collectors concerned through the Collector of the district to which the applicant wishes to transport the spirit. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of the spirit in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons at a time or from other M.S.—1 licensees up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time on presentation of a requisition in form M.S.—8. The licensees are also empowered to sell spirit to one another and to holders of M.S.—1-a licenses up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time. The transport of spirit thus sold should be covered by a permit to be granted by the seller in such case. Books of permits (M.S.—9) for the transport of the spirit to be obtained from holders of M.S.—1 licenses in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 20 gallons will be issued to holders of these licenses on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business.

8. Varnish-makers and others requiring spirit denatured with light coaltarhousine and pyridine bases for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M.S.—1-c) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements through the Inspector of the Circle, to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business. They will be supplied by distillers or through the custom-house on presentation of a permit (M.S.—2) to be obtained from the Collector on application in form (M.S.—3). These licensees may also obtain their supply of spirit from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of such spirit in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons at a time or from holders of M.S.—1 licenses up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time.

9. Holders of M.S.—1 and M.S.—1-a licenses will, on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business, be furnished with books of requisitions (M.S.—8) authorising them to obtain spirit denatured with light coaltarhousine and pyridine bases in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 20 gallons at a time from holders of M.S.—1 licenses, and in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons from a depot.

10. Similar licenses (M.S.—1-b) will be given to Chemists and others who, for special reasons, require spirit spoiled with wood-naphtha. The procedure will be the same except that (unless the Board has given a special authority to import) the spirit will be obtainable only from local distilleries and that the licensees will be required to enter into a bond (M.S.—4) with the Collector undertaking to use the spirit for the purpose specified and no other. The forms to be used in this case will be M.S.—1-b M.S.—2, M.S.—3. Persons holding these licenses will also be allowed to sell such spirit up to a maximum of one reputed quart at a time on the use of it being ordered in writing by a competent medical man. Such orders are to be retained by the seller in his stock book until the latter is inspected by an Abkári officer.

11. A special license in form M.S.—1-c will be issued to the Railway Companies in the Presidency for the storage and use of spirit denatured with light coaltarhousine and pyridine bases and its distribution to such stations on their respective lines, as may be specified in the license, provided that the licensees enter into bond with the Collector undertaking to use the spirit for the purpose specified in the license and no other. The licensees may obtain their supplies of the spirit from the custom-house or distillery on production of a written permission (M.S.—2) to be obtained from the Collector of the district in which the custom-house or distillery is situated on application in form M.S.—3. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of the spirit up to a maximum of 220 gallons at a time on production of a requisition in form M.S.—8. Books of applications or requisitions may be had from the Collector of the district in which the license is held. The Railway Companies will be exempted from taking out separate licenses for individual stations for the possession and use of the spirit received from the M.S.—1-c premises. The transport of spirit should be covered by a permit (M.S.—9) to be granted by the licensees in each case.

12. A special license in form M.S.—1-d will be granted to distillers, who are also manufacturers of denatured spirits, for the wholesale vend of such spirits, manufactured in their distilleries, not exceeding 120 gallons at one time to holders of M.S.—1 and M.S.—1-a licenses and not exceeding 220 gallons at one time to holders of M.S.—1-c licenses on production of a requisition in form M.S.—8. The transport of the spirit so issued shall be covered by a permit in form M.S.—9 to be granted by the depot-keeper in each case.

13. The Customs or Distillery officer or wholesale depot-keeper concerned will send an advice in form M.S.—6 of each issue of denatured spirit that he makes to the Inspector of the Circle to which the spirit is consigned. This advice must be sent promptly at the time of issue. No issue of more than 120 gallons at any one time to any one person is permitted. This limit will in the case of holders of M.S.—1-c licenses be extended to 220 gallons.

14. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling denatured spirit, and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. The limit is fixed under section 13 of Act I of 1886. Breach of this rule will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed in the Act.

15. When insufficiently denatured spirit is again denatured under rule 5 *supra*, the importer will bear the expense.

16. The minimum strength at which imported and locally-made denatured spirit can be sold will be 60° over-proof.

APPENDIX.

OFFICIAL LABORATORY TESTS TO ASCERTAIN THE SUITABILITY OF SAMPLES OF PYRIDINE BASES FOR DENATURING ALCOHOL.

I. *Colour.*—The colour must not be darker than that given by two cubic centimetres of decinormal iodine solution dissolved in one litre of distilled water.

II. *Miscibility with water.*—20 c.c. of the pyridine bases should give a clear mixture with 40 c.c. of water; or else a mixture only so slightly opalescent that, after standing for five minutes, ordinary newspaper type is clearly visible through a layer 15 c.m. deep.

III. *Amount of water present.*—From 20 c.c. of the pyridine bases mixed with 20 c.c. of caustic soda solution (density 1·4), at least 18·5 c.c. of the bases should separate, after having been repeatedly shaken together and allowed to stand.

IV. *Titration.*—Dissolve 1 c.c. of the pyridine bases in 10 c.c. of distilled water. Titrate with normal sulphuric acid until a drop of the mixture gives a definite blue spot on congo-red paper (the blue colour should at once disappear). At least 10 c.c. of the normal sulphuric acid should be required to produce this reaction. (To prepare the congo-red paper, dissolve one gram of congo-red in one litre of distilled water. Soak filter paper in this and then dry.)

V. *Cadmium chloride reaction.*—Vigorously shake together 10 c.c. of a solution of 1 c.c. of pyridine bases in 100 c.c. of distilled water with 5 c.c. of a 5 per cent. solution of dry fused cadmium chloride. A distinct crystalline precipitate should immediately result.

VI. *Boiling-point.*—Distil 100 c.c. of the pyridine bases in the manner described below. At least 90 per cent. should distil over at or under 140° C.

Method.—100 c.c. of pyridine bases are placed in a short-necked copper flask of about 200 c.c. capacity. The flask is arranged on an asbestos card which has a circular hole of 30 m.m. diameter cut in it. To the flask is attached a fractionating column (consisting of a tube 13 m.m. wide and 420 m.m. long, provided with one bulb) of which the side-tube (issuing 1 c.m. above the bulb) joins a Liebig's condenser of which the cooled part is at least 400 m.m. long.* A standard thermometer is placed in the head of the column so that its bulb occupies the centre of the bulb of the column.

The speed of distillation is adjusted to 5 c.c. per minute, the distillate being received in a graduated glass-cylinder. At least 90 c.c. should distil over at or under 140° C. at a barometric pressure of 760 m.m.

If the barometer varies from 760 m.m., a correction of 1° C. for each 30 m.m. of variation should be applied (*e.g.*, under 770 m.m. of pressure 90 c.c. of distillate should come over at or under 140·3° C., whilst under 750 m.m. the same amount of distillate should come over at 139·7° C.)

NOTE.—Pyridine proper is a single definite compound (C_5H_5N) boiling at about 116° C. Pyridine bases are mixtures of pyridine with closely allied compounds boiling at various temperatures. They are cheaper and more effective denaturants than the pure pyridine.

* The above pattern is that specified in the German Government's Regulations and has been suggested for adoption as being a simple form obtainable in every chemical laboratory. The more modern double-surface condensers may, of course, be substituted where available.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 21th February 1912.

P. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 12.—Under the proviso to Government Notification No. 99, dated 28th February 1912, published on page 285 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1912, Part I, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby declares that the provisions of the Abkari Act shall not apply to the following articles containing cocaine and allied drugs:—

(*a*) Tooth-ache drops;

(*b*) Eye lotions containing cocaine;

(*c*) Compound tablets or lozenges; cocaine, chlorate of potash and borax; krameria and cocaine; menthol, cocaine and redgum; benzoin and cocaine; or

(*d*) Such other mouth lozenges or tablets as are stated by the makers not to contain more than one-sixteenth grain of cocaine, novocain, eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate or holocaine in each lozenge or tablet.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th March 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 13.—I. In virtue of the powers delegated to him under clause XI of Government Notification No. 485 dated 13th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkāri and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under section 24 of the said Act the following rules for the issue of licenses for the sale of coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*), and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above except those that may be declared by the Commissioner to be incapable of being used as intoxicants:—

(i) The sale of the abovementioned drugs without a license is illegal under section 18 and punishable under section 55 of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886.

(ii) Licenses for their sale may be issued by Collectors free of fee to approved persons on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for the drugs as medical practitioners or as chemists and druggists.

(iii) The sale of the abovementioned drugs, except to a licensed vendor or possessor, will be allowed only on the prescription of an authorized medical practitioner.

II. In virtue of the powers delegated to him under clauses VI and VIII of Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under sections 10 and 13 of the Madras Abkāri Act I of 1886 the following as the maximum quantities of coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*), and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above except those that

may be declared by the Commissioner to be incapable of being used as intoxicants in excess of which permits for transport and licenses for possession shall be required.—

One-tenth of a grain ordinarily, and, in cases where possession is authorized by an authorised medical practitioner's prescription, such quantity as may be allowed by such prescription.

Medical and other practitioners who wish to possess the abovementioned drugs for use in the exercise of their profession, but not for sale, will be required to take out a license, and will be permitted to possess half an ounce and, in special cases, such larger quantity as may be fixed by the Commissioner. The license will be issued by Collectors free of fee.

III. Notifications No. 3, dated 22nd March 1907, No. 2, dated 28th January 1908, and No. 3, dated 11th February 1910, are hereby cancelled.

NOTE.—The term "authorised medical practitioner" means all graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities and of all Universities in Europe and America; all medical practitioners (including dentists) eligible for registration on the Medical Register of Great Britain; and all holders of Military Assistant Surgeons', Civil Apothecaries' or Sub-Assistant Surgeons' diplomas who are in Government, Local Fund or Municipal service or who have been declared to be authorized by orders, (1) of the Board of Revenue in Madras Town and (2) of the Collector in consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in the mufassal.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th March 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 14.—In virtue of the power delegated to him in Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under sections 10 and 14 of the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886, eight drams as the quantity of country spirits in excess of which permits for transport and licenses for possession shall be required in the Palkonda Agency. This notification will come into force from the date on which the provisions of section 68 of the Abkari Act, as to the publication of this notification, shall have been complied with.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 9th March 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (*b*) OF ACT II OF 1886.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are Rs 10,000 and below per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of Act II of 1886, to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the form subjoined and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before the 30th April 1912, to the Collector of Income-Tax, Madras.

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above requisition will be assessed on the best information procurable.

Office of the Collector of Income-tax,
Madras, 13th March 1912.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Collector of Income-Tax.

RETURN X.

INCOME-TAX.

Name of person.	Residence or place of business. In towns, give municipal number of premises and name of street in which the residence or place of business is situated. In districts, give the name of the village.	Sources of income. In this column should be specified separately the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Income-Tax Act II of 1886. Particulars of the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Number of shares in each income.	Name of shares.	Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from each source has been derived. Amount of gross income.	Period. The year or the portions of the year during which the income has accrued.	Total deductions.	Amount of net profits.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

Subscription.

I, do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none but items declared below to be admissible as deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to income-tax.

STATION
Dated 1912.

(*Signature*).
(*Designation*).

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of the return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TOTAL RETURNS OF INCOME EXPENDED TO ABOVE.

(*Notification No* 216, *dated* 17*th April* 1895, *published on page* 489, *Part I of* Fort St. George Gazette, *dated* 30*th April* 1895.)

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III, IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in such income and the names of sharers. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part III and other sources of income, including the rental-value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 24 of the Act, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 129, 145, 148, and 149 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 37 (i) and (n) of Act V of 1884 (Madras) and section 17 of Act XIII, 1888 (India) (Notification No. 216, dated 17th April 1895, published on page 489, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1895.)

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total deductions" and supported in the insurance case by a receipt for such deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

(a) *In the case of trades or professions.*

(1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements and stock used for the purposes of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.

N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a *fair* proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

(5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realizes profit in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in common for both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. So also loss under any one part of the schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bonâ fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it has not been written off to profit and loss before; and

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bonâ fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessee may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actual employed in his trade is taken into account in this connection.

N.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *fair* proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—

Postage, Telegraphic, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.

Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those set aside to form an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing tiffin for assistants, clerks and constituents.

(12) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance, repa machinery and plant.

(13) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 15 per cent on the value of the machinery and plant.

N B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs and depreciation of only one year, *i.e.*, the year the income of which is assessed

(b) In case of houses owned and let by the owner for rent

(1) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured such houses, the deduction being confined only to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses or their sites (Notification No. 89, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895).

(c) In cases of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1886

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent of the assessee's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term *renewal* as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building into the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any external alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out as hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, *i.e.*, either a six of the annual rent-value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE *NOT* ADMISSIBLE

(1) Amounts expended by Vakils on the purchase of Law books and stationery.

(2) Amounts set apart to form a Renewal Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.

(3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.

(4) Amount spent in or set apart for repayment of debts.

(5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.

(6) Partners allowances.

(7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off

(8) Any setoff out of the profits of the year on account of ascertained losses of previous years.

(9) Public or local rates, cesses or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (5) of the instructions given above may be deducted. Notification No 89, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895

(10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestics

(11) Bonuses paid to domestic servants

(12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.

(13) Subscription to races, charities and schools, etc.

(14) Tiffin expenses of partners of a firm when these can be separately ascertained.

(15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.

(16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.

(17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.

(18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOTSAM STATEMENT I (1912).

Date.	Description of articles found and number	Dimensions.	Where found.	Condition of article when found	Expenses incurred in recovering	Remarks
1912 8th February	One cotton bale.	Sixty feet length, average circumference 6 feet.	Washed ashore near Good and Valukapadi Light; latter house	..	..	

It is hereby notified that the above cotton bale was sold in public auction on the 6th February 1912 for Rs 4 and the amount was remitted to the Treasury to the credit of Minor Ports Fund in accordance with the provisions of Act VII of 1880

Persons who have a claim to the above will appear before the undersigned within six months from the date of this notification with the necessary proofs as to their title.

J. R. WHITE,
Port Officer

Coconada, 19th March 1912.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUM, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 9-30 o'clock (morning) on Wednesday the 27th March 1912 by the Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, for the supply of the following articles :—

Diet, Storable.—Consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, Perishable.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples etc., may be had on personal application at the Asylum.

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Government Lunatic Asylum at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply, entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 8.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

10. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

11. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

12. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

13. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

16. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 1st March 1880, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

17. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 16, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect :—

"*I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money of in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.*"

18. No article shall be supplied to the Asylum except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so.

19. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

20. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for they must be sent in within two days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

Articles.	Probable quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Diet, storable. (Bulk supplies. Quantity noted below represents six months' supply.)		Rs.	
Rice, first sort ... ... lb.	100,000	120	
Diet perishable. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)			
Butter, last quality, fresh ... ... lb	1,500	10	
Ice ... ... lb	400	8	

Madras, 13th March 1912.

P. HEFFERNAN, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, COIMBATORE.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF CATTLE FOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 30th March by the Principal at his office for the supply of the following articles of cattle food for the period from the 1st April 1912 to 31st March 19 3

2. Tenders should specify in words the price per ton for the articles delivered at the Coimbatore Railway Station or in the town inclusive of all weighing and attching charges

3 Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned

4. Samples of articles must accompany the tender and no tender will be taken notice of unless so accompanied They must be clearly marked and labelled.

5. Tenders may be for one or both the articles.

6. The successful tenderer will have to deposit 10 per cent. of the value of the tender. This security will be returned at the termination of the contract.

7. The articles are to be supplied in monthly instalments of 2 tons each.

8. The Principal reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing

9. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulation of the bond.

Articles	Tons.
Cotton seed cake	24
Groundnut cake	24

Agricultural College and Research Institute,
Coimbatore, 8th March 1912.

R. C. WOOD,
Principal.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUNDRY ENGINEERING STORES.

TENDERS for the supply of sundry engineering stores to the Public Works Workshops and Stores for six months from April 1st to September 30th will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday March 27th Forms and conditions of tender and samples can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday March 20th.

H. B. PEIRCE,
Madras, 11th March 1912. *General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores*

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA ROOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tender will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday, March 27, for the supply of the following during 1912–13 :—

Casuarina roots in pieces small enough to be put through the furnace door of the boilers of the Public Works Workshops, per ton.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit a further sum of Rs. 100 and execute an agreement within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of Casuarina Roots."

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenderer.

6. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday, March 27 for the supply of carts and coolies for despatch of articles from Public Works Workshops and Stores during 1912 13.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3 The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from date of acceptance of his tender

4. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Rate per cooly per mile.
" from 1 to 10 cwts per cart per mile.
" from 1 to 10 cwts. per truck per mile.
" from 10 to 20 cwts per cart per mile.
" from 10 to 20 cwts. per truck per mile.
" per ton for articles weighing more than one ton per mile.
Loading and unloading heavy articles per ton
Loading and unloading other articles per ton.

NOTE.—Carts and trucks should be supplied by the contractor.

5. That the contractor will be present once a day to see that all the articles delivered over to him are despatched.

6. The contractor will obtain and deliver the Railway receipts from the Railway Station and be answerable for demurrage caused by delay.

7. The contractor should accept the distances laid down in the Madras Hackney Carriage Act III of 1887 between the Medical Stores and other places in Madras as being the same as those between the Public Works Workshops and Stores and the said places with the following exceptions. The distances from the Public Works Workshops and Stores to Royapuram shall be taken as 2 miles, from the Public Works Workshops and Stores to Salt Cotaurs Railway Station as 2½ miles and from the Public Works Workshops and Stores to the South Indian Railway, Egmore Station, as 3½ miles.

8. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of carts and coolies."

9. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

10. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday, March 27, for the supply of the following oils during 1912–13 :—

(1) Cocoanut oil per gallon.
(2) Turpentine per gallon.
(3) Linseed oil, double boiled, per gallon.
(4) Linseed oil, pale boiled, per gallon.
(5) Linseed oil, raw, per gallon.
(6) Wood oil, double boiled, per gallon.
(7) White cotton waste, per cwt.
(8) Lamp cotton, per cwt.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be made for all of the above and be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of oils".

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

6. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PACKING CASES, CRATES, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday 27th March 1912 for the supply of the following during 1912–13 :—

Packing cases, crates, straw and gunnies, etc.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of packing cases, crates, etc."

5. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Packing cases under ¼ c. ft.
Packing cases ¼ to ½ c. ft.
Packing cases ½ to 1 c. ft.
Packing crates per c. ft.
Straw packing per c. ft.
Purchasing deal wood cases from stores per ton.
Gunny bags including stitching, etc., for each gunny.
Straw bundle, each.

6. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

7. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, SALEM.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913 will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, up to 2 P. M. on Wednesday 10th April 1912.

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required more or less.
GROUP I.		
Kunh grass	lb.	6,000
Aloe fibre, good quality	"	750
Coir fibre	Tons.	8
* Tin sheets, 20" × 14"	Cases	28
* Block tin sheets	"	8
Pangeon rattan, white	lb.	250
Charnam, black wool	"	500
" grey wool	"	10,000
Calgat, strong, for bowling wool	Pdn	500
Coal	Tons.	5
Wood charcoal	"	3
† Jaggery	Mds	60
Lamp oil	Bottles	50
Cocoanut oil	lb.	30
Wire nails of sorts, 1½", 2"	"	80
Big dishended cases for packing furniture	No.	300
Glass panes, 14" × 12", 16" × 12", 16" × 8"	"	1,000
GROUP II.		
Soap, country	lb.	50
Iron screws, 2", Nettlefold's	Gross	3
Do. 1½" do.	"	3
Do. 1¼" do.	"	3
Do. 1" do.	"	3

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required more or less.
GROUP II—cont.		
Iron screws, ¾", Nettlefold's	Gross	5
Do ½" do	"	5
Flat files from 8" to 14"	Doz.	2
Half round files from 6" to 12"	"	2
Round files from ½" to 1"	"	2
Lead solder	lb.	100
Tin black	"	30
Turpentine	Bottles	12
Cotton thread balls, No. 120, Alexandre	Packs.	15
Machine reels, J. P. coats, white, 400 yards in each	Gross	3
Machine reels, J. P. coats, black, 400 yards in each	"	"
Needles No. 5, Londen	Doz.	2
Sal ammoniac	lb.	6
Brass sheet	"	12
Japan varnish	Bottle	1
Wood oil	"	6
Rattan nails	Packet	6
Bees wax	lb	10
Thimbles, Iron	Doz	3
Machine needles	No.	24
Sulphur	lb.	5
Pig lead	"	50
Copper rivets and tacks	"	6
Iron wire, 8 and 12 gauge	"	50

* Each case of 112 sheets.

† Ten maunds at a time.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of *Raw* Materials for the Central Jail, Salem."

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

3. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for. This deposit should be remitted into the Government banks, and the bank receipt should be attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

4. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

5. Tenders may be for one or more articles in groups or separately.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 5 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond within 15 days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, as soon as the articles are received.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

11. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

12. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rates than those stipulated for.

14. Samples of articles should be produced with the tenders which are otherwise liable to rejection in case of doubt unless so accompanied. Samples should be distinctly described and marked

with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. In any case a complete specification of the articles tendered for should be furnished in respect to the description and quality of each

13. Articles in Group I are to be delivered as required and articles in Group II to be delivered in one lot as soon as the tender is accepted.

Salem Central Jail,
7th March 1912

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE MADRAS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Customs house will be sold by public auction (if not cleared immediately), under section 88 of the Sea Customs Act, on Tuesday the 2nd April 1912.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn except on prepayment of a deposit sufficient to cover duty, godown rent, harbour dues and other charges, and the owners should arrange with the auctioneers, Messrs. Oakes & Co., Limited, for the payment of their charges and produce a letter from them authorizing the removal of the goods from the auction list.

3. The goods will be sold subject to the payment of the Port Trust charges which will be notified at the time of sale.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival of vessel.	Marks on packages	Quantity.	Contents.
	1911.			
S.S. "Clan Murray" ..	12th April ..	An oblong with "T & Co." over "293" in the centre.	1 case ..	Sulphuric acid.
S.S. "Inkosiana" .	14th July .	H yellow and 1 or $\frac{1}{m}$	10 bars .	Basic steel
S.S. Do. ..	14th do .	"J Z F. & Co." for "J. Z & C" ..	1 case ..	Empty.
S.S. "Gatesfels" ..	20th June ..	A diamond with "9246" in the centre, and "M" on the left upper and "K" right lower with "Bangalore via Madras" on the right side.	1 mat ..	Empty glass bottles.
S.S. "Nairung" original cargo of S.S. "Shadwell" brought forward and over carried by S.S. "Cumberwell"	5th Aug. ..	A diamond with "M. J & Co. and M. C." in the centre.	2 casks ..	Cement.
S.S. "Drachenfels" ..	12th do. ..	A diamond with "1172 over M.F.C." in the centre	2 .	Steel plates.
S.S. "Ionia"	1st Sept. ..	*Nil*	1 bag ..	Oats.
S.S. "Clan Gordon" ..	4th do ..	A diamond with "I over 371" in the centre.	1 barrel ..	Coal tar empty.
S.S. "Wordsworth (original cargo of Hentsuksine from Marseilles)"	24th do. ..	Harrison & Co.	14 phials ..	Liqueur samples.
S.S. "Uganda" .	9th Oct. ..	Messrs. Parry & Co.	1 package	Sugar samples.
S.S. "Clan Robertson" ..	9th do ..	A diamond with "A" in the centre ..	1 cask ..	Coal tar empty.
S.S. "Lawada" (original cargo of S.S. "Berwada)."	17th do .	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	1 box ..	Sugar samples.
.. .	. ..	A diamond with "M.G.F." in the centre	1 crate .	Zinc gutters.
....	....	*Nil* for H.I.S.	4 bags .	Pebbles.
....	..	....	1 case ..	Electric goods.
....	....	....	1 bottle	Turpentine.
....	....	....	1 do. ..	Earth oil (not full).
....	....	....	2 do ..	Empty casks.

Madras Custom-house,
16th March 1912.

G. N. BOWER,
Assistant Collector.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

SEALED tenders for the supply of firewood to the hospitals specified in the subjoined schedule, for the period from 1st May 1912 to 31st March 1913 will be received by the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras up to 12 o'clock noon on *Monday, 15th April 1912*, and opened in the presence of those who may choose to attend at the office of the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras in Temple Gardens, Royapettah, Madras, S.W

2. *Cover* to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Firewood to the Madras Government Hospitals at *Lunatic Asylum*"

8. Tender must not only contain the rate but the total value of the item of supply.

4. Tender must be accompanied by an earnest security money of Rs. 300 (in Government promissory note or Bank receipt); and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the date fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 6.

5 No tenderers shall be allowed to withdraw their tenders for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and, in the event of their so doing, their deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6 The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the article, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

8 Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the article.

9. A fine not exceeding Rs. 50 will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the head, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled and the security confiscated to Government.

10. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The Surgeon-General reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

13. The Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

14. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 13, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest security, if in the Government promissory notes, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

SCHEDULE.

Institutions.	Firewood.		Earnest security money.	Remarks.
	Probable requirement of each institution during the year.	Probable quantity to be tendered for by the contractor.		
	tons.	tons.	Rs.	
General Hospital	220	624	200	(a) Information as to dimensions, etc., of firewood may be had on personal application at the hospitals concerned. The wood must be well dried and ready for use. (b) There should be *only one rate* for the requirements of all the institutions irrespective of size, etc., of wood. (c) The Medical Officers in charge of the institutions will indent on the contractor for the quantity they need from time to time during the year. (d) The contract rate should include delivery charges.
Maternity Hospital	110			
Voluntary Venereal Hospital ..	15			
Ophthalmic Hospital	61			
Leper Hospital	55			
Lunatic Asylum, Madras ..	163			

(By order.)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Asst. to Surgn. Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.

Madras, 23rd March 1912.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 70 of Act VII of 1886, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No 2, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of article	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery
One cask	A diamond with "O" and "N" on left and right above and "17" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	16th March 1913	Within the Madras Harbour
Five zinc sheets	A diamond with "21" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	15th "	
One flat iron bar	Nil	16th "	
Two square iron bars	"	16th "	
Five zinc sheets	A diamond with "R" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	16th "	
One case	A diamond with "Y" and "C" on left and right above with "10056" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	16th "	
Fifty gunny pieces 18" × 6"	Nil	16th "	
One square iron bar	"	20th "	
One coal block	"	20th "	
Four jarrah wood squares, 7"	"	20th "	
One jarrah wood square, 12"	"	20th "	
One do 18"	"	20th "	
One teak wood square	A diamond with "W" in the centre, "D" on right below, "R" on right centre and "1604" over "6303" on left centre.	20th "	
One flat iron bar	Nil	21st "	
One angle iron bar	"	21st "	
One steel bar	"	21st "	
One jungle wood square	"	21st "	
One jungle wood plank	"	21st "	
One pot sleeper	"	21st "	
One crate packing sheets, 3½' × 3½'	"L R" over "O" and "Madras" on the right.	21st "	

தமிழ் மொழிபெயர்ப்பு.

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23rd March 1912.

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List of new books published during the current quarter.

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES AND INDEX OF THE INDIAN STATUTES, Vol. II, Edition 1911. Roy. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 5 or 7*s.* 6*d* (12 *as.*)
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List of Books published from July to December 1911.

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Act No. XV of 1866 (LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT (1879) AMENDMENT), with footnotes. Anna 1. (1 a.)
Legislative No. I of 1911, dated 30th June 1911, of APPENDIX of CORRIGENDA to LIST of GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS. As. 2-6. (1 a.)
Act II of 1911 in Hindi. As. 1-6. (1 a.)
THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860 (XLV of 1860), as modified up to 1st July 1911. As. 7-6. (1 a. 8 p.)
THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT, 1879 (Act XVIII of 1879), as modified up to 1st July 1911. As. 6-6. (1 a.)
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THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1864 (I of 1872), as modified up to 1st October 1911. As. 4-6. (1 a.)

VACANCIES.

It is hereby notified that the posts of temporary clerk and tour clerk to the Additional Superintendent in this office have been filled up

Office of the Superintendent Archæological Survey,
Southern Circle,
Madras, 21st March 1912.

P. V. JAGADISA AIYAR,
for Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering for the post of temporary Draughtsman on Rs. 40 which will fall vacant in the East Kurnool Forest division from 1st April 1912. Men who have knowledge of Forest work will be preferred.

District Forest Office, East Kurnool Div.,
14th March 1912.

K. ASWATHAM NAYUDU,
District Forest Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Draftsman in the District Forest Office, Madura, on Rs. 30 per mensem. The appointment is temporary but is likely to continue for some years and the pay may shortly be raised to one of Rs 35—1—45. The applicant must have passed the Draftsman's test of the Engineering College, Madras. Preference will be given to those who have had experience in District Forest Office work. Copies of testimonials should accompany

District Forest Office,
Madura, 16th March 1912.

H. S. BRYANT,
District Forest Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Ranger on Rs. 40 in the Kangundi Minor Estate.
None but those who have served in the Forest Department as Deputy Rangers and Rangers need apply.
Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 31st March 1912.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
South Vellore, 4th March 1912.

H. F. ARSUTENOF,
District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Temporary Draftsmen and tracers on Rs 30 and Rs 25 respectively in this division.

Office of the Godavari Western Division, Chettipatti,
12th March 1912

A. H. MORIN,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate test or the late Draftsman or Sub Overseer and Surveyor tests of the Madras College of Engineering or who hold group certificates in Machine drawing under the Government Technical Examinations rules for appointment as a temporary draftsman on Rs. 50 per mensem in this office in connection with the Velgode Project investigation. Persons with previous experience in public offices will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 25th March 1912.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle,
Bellary, 13th March 1912.

P. R. ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed at least the Matriculation examination or secured at least 40 per cent. of the marks in each of the subjects at the School Final examination for a temporary work's post on Rs. 15 in the Chittoor sub-division of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, head-quarters, Chittoor. The appointment is expected to last for some years.
Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 3rd proximo.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle,
Coimbatore, 11th March 1912.

W. M. ELLIS, Col.,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor's test or the Lower Subordinate's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for a Surveyor's place on Rs 50 per mensem for the investigation of Srivaikuntam Gauge system.

The appointment is to last for four months.

The selected candidate will be allowed travelling allowance for joining the appointment, but no travelling allowance for return journey will be allowed.

No applications received from unpassed candidates or received after 10th April 1912 will be considered.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly division, Palamcottah, 18th March 1912.

M. LOAM,
Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Typist in the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Bellary. Pay Rs. 20—1—25; Rs. 25—1—35; Rs. 35—1—50 according to qualifications.

None but those who have passed the Matriculation or higher examinations need apply.

Candidates who have passed the Advanced or Intermediate Test in Type-writing and who have previous office experience will be accorded preference.

Applications will be received up to the 15th April 1912.

Office of the Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Central Range, Bellary, Camp Chandragiri, 18th March 1912.

O. W. LANE,
Ag. Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Central Range.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates, who possess the general educational qualifications required under the Public Service Notification, for the post of Type-writing Clerk in the Chemical Examiner's office, Madras. Candidates must also have passed the Government Technical Examination in Type-writing. Salary Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 25, or Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 35 per mensem according as the candidate has passed the Elementary or the Intermediate Examination in Type-writing.

Chemical Examiner's Office, Madras, 18th March 1912.

A. MILLER, Major, I.M.S.,
Chemical Examiner.

WANTED by the Tinnevelly District Board two Sub-Overseers, pay Rs 40—2—50 with consolidated travelling allowance of Rs. 20 on condition a bicycle is maintained. Candidates must possess certificate of the Draftsmen class of the Engineering College, Madras. Apply to the President.

Tinnevelly District Board Office, 12th March 1912.

W. FRANCIS,
President.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I INTEND moving the High Court after the 25th instant to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 7th March 1912.

T. V. KRISHNAN NAIR.

ON or after the 1st May, I intend moving the High Court for my enrolment as a Vakil.

Madras, 25th March 1912.

PARTHASARATHI, L. S.

AFTER the 15th April 1912, I intend moving the High Court, Madras, to enrol me as a vakil thereof.

Mylapore, 22nd March 1912.

BUDUGUR SOMAIYA.

I SHALL hereafter be known only as KOMMIREDDI CHINA PURUSHOTTAM.

Triplicane, 18th March 1912.

K. PULLAYYA *alias* CHINA PURUSHOTTAM.

NOTICE is hereby given that Insolvency Petition No. 4 of 1912, presented by Reddithula Chalamayya, Parchoor, Bapatla taluk, is posted to 4th April 1912, for hearing in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Guntur, 21st March 1912.

R. L. SOMAYAJI,
Vakil for Petitioner.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estate of—

MAXWELL, J. F., late of Cocanada, who died at Madras on or about the 20th January 1911;

HILL, ARTHUR CHARLES PERCIVAL, late a Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, 10th Ghurka Rifles, Upper Burma, who died at Sedaw on or about the 7th March 1911;

CLINTON WALTER DOUGLAS, late a Mining Surveyor at Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Fields, who died at Champion Reefs on or about the 20th June 1911;

LEE, STANDISH, late of Bangalore, who died at Bangalore on or about the 25th October 1911;

hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next-of-kin, or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 10th April 1912 after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras
7th March 1912.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estates of

LEGER, J., late Inspector of Fisheries, the Nilgiris, who died at Ootacamund on or about the 24th November 1911;

BOAST, PATRICK, late of Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 8th November 1911;

DUDLEY RENOND THOMAS, late of Auckland in the Provincial district of Auckland, who died in New Zealand on or about the 21st February 1901;

hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator General of Madras on or before the 22nd April 1912, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
18th March 1912.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estate of COSHLAN, HENRY, late Engineering Inspector, South Indian Railway, retired, who died at Whitefield on or about the 25th December 1911, hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874, that all persons having claims against the above estate as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 25th April 1912, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estate will be distributed.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
29nd March 1912.

No. 13 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF TRICHINOPOLY.

Sathyanatha Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kannusamy Pillai and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent, and his petition is posted to 4th April 1912 for hearing. Creditors may oppose.

Y. KRISHNASAWMI RAU,
Pleader.

Trichinopoly, 18th March 1912.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed from Friday the 5th to Monday the 8th proximo both days inclusive for the "Easter Holidays" and on Saturday the 13th idem on account of "Tamil New Year's Day" under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 20th March 1912.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.] MADRAS TUESDAY EVENING MARCH 26, 1912 [Price, 6 pies.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

MINUTES of a Board Meeting, No. 26 of 1911–1912, held on the 8th March 1912.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. F. Spring, K.C.I.E., *Chairman*.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S.
Commander T. A. L. deBerry, R.I.M.
Mr. S. D. Pears.
Mr. J. A. Boyson.
Sir Hugh S. Fraser, *Kt.*
Mr A H Deane
Mr W. B. Wright, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chetty Garu, B.A.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty Garu.

301. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 23rd February 1912.

302. Read and recorded letter, dated 26th February 1912, from Mr. J. C. Robinson, resigning his seat on the Board of the Port Trust.

303. Read letter from the Joint Manager, Madras Electric Tramways, 1904, Limited, dated 27th February 1912, enquiring whether the Port Trust will sell or lease to them a piece of land about ½ an acre in extent.

Resolved that the Trust has no land which it would be willing to sell or lease for the purpose.

304. Read endorsement by the Government of Madras, No. 291-2, dated 26th February 1912, referring for remarks a letter from the Government of India requesting that the promised contribution of Rs. 100 for the provision of a time ball at this port be commenced from the 1st of March 1912.

Resolved to comply with the request and to inform Government.

305. Recorded G.O. No. 37, Marine, dated 8th February 1912, giving expression to the opinion of Government that the scheme for the construction of a Fishery Harbour at Royapuram put forward with Resolution No. 171, dated 18th October 1911, is altogether premature and saying that they are not prepared to finance it from Provincial funds.

306. Read and adopted a draft letter by the Chairman asking Government to sanction, debitable to Port Funds, an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,200 for repairs in 1911–1912 to mooring buoys in Madras Harbour.

307. Read a note by the Chairman submitting for approval a scheme for housing some of the Trust's staff at a cost of Rs. 68,000.

Resolved that the plan and estimate be approved and be submitted to Government for sanction under section 76 and for sanction to debit to Capital under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act, and that funds be provided in 1912–1913 from Revenue balances as a contribution from Revenue to Capital.

308. Recorded statement showing purchases of English materials made by the Board's purchasing agents in England of which information was received during February 1912.

309 The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 23rd February 1912 was ordered to be recorded.—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial Number.	Authority		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available	Chargeable to	Remarks
	Number.	Date.					
			Capital Major Works.	Rs.			
6	G.O. No. 68, Mar.	4th March 1912.	Alterations to the Trust's Shedding.	70,000	..	Revenue 7 (b) Contributions to Capital.	In supersession of G.O. No. 214, Mar., dated 24th July 1911, and No. 11, Mar., dated 16th January 1912.
			Revenue Works.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
			Nil.				

310. Recorded G.O. No. 45, Marine, dated 17th February 1912, sanctioning the proposals of the Port Trust Board to forego, for the future, the collection of dues on ship's provisions and to exclude the sub-head from the Trust's accounts—*vide* Resolution No. 270, dated 26th January 1912.

311 Recorded G.O. No. 68, Marine, dated 4th March 1912, sanctioning the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 70,000 for certain alterations in the Trust's shedding—*vide* Board's Resolution No. 282, dated 8th February 1912.

312 Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for December 1911.

313 Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 7th March 1912, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	2,70,200	1,04,035 14 4
Provident Fund Account	1,62,500	4,156 9 6
Deposit Fund Account	16,800	1,317 13 10
Eden Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,500	2,583 8 8
Pilotage Fund Account	35,500	1,155 13 4
Harbour Dues Advance Account	75,400	2,086 8 4
	Nil.	27,284 0 2

Port Trust Office, Madras,
22nd March 1912.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT ...

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 13.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1912. [Price, 6 *pies*.

SEASON REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1912.

SECTION I.—Statement shewing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of February 1912, and also the total fall from 1st April 1911, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty years ending 1909.

Districts.	Average for 40 years			1910-1911.			1911-1912.		
	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Circars—									
1. Ganjam	1	0·59	34·79	..	0·03	53·72	4	1·95	32·10
2. Vizagapatam { Agency .. / Littoral ..	1	0·37	35·37	..	..	71·61	3	1·52	64·17
	1	0·45	40·20	..	..	81·90	1	0·88	70·33
3. Godavari	..	0·41	37·20	..	..	58·51	1	0·19	49·48
4. Kistna	..	0·25	25·68	..	0·42	44·71	..	0·01	32·40
5. Guntur	..	0·21	31·23	..	..	43·69	..	0·03	35·58
Deccan—									
6. Karnool	..	0·08	22·58	..	..	32·40	..	0·33	20·53
7. Bellary	..	0·09	22·35	..	..	32·11	..	0·09	16·63
8. Anantapur	..	0·08	22·54	..	..	30·10	1	0·20	17·13
9. Cuddapah	..	0·12	27·58	..	..	38·67	..	0·04	20·92
Carnatic—									
10. Nellore	..	0·24	34·31	..	..	37·11	..	..	25·67
11. Madras *	1	0·23	39·04	..	..	44·27	..	..	32·30
12. Chingleput	..	0·49	44·96	..	..	40·58	..	..	36·24
13. South Arcot	1	0·62	44·94	..	0·01	41·39	..	0·07	44·15
Central—									
14. Chittoor	1	0·23	32·86	..	..	..	..	0·10	27·60
15. North Arcot	1	0·41	37·43	..	..	43·90	..	0·03	30·72
16. Salem	1	0·32	34·38	..	..	36·36	..	0·10	28·48
17. Coimbatore	1	0·63	35·25	..	0·01	29·51	..	0·04	22·05
18. Trichinopoly	1	0·39	31·94	..	0·01	32·90	..	..	28·30
South—									
19. Tanjore	1	0·65	43·82	..	0·09	35·89	..	0·01	42·74
20. Madura	1	0·52	29·90	..	0·06	34·74	..	0·09	28·81
21. Ramnad	1	0·74	28·12	..	0·05	23·06	1	0·41	25·97
22. Tinnevelly	1	1·09	29·74	..	0·13	17·77	1	0·42	25·47
West Coast—									
23. Malabar	..	0·30	113·95	..	0·11	110·87	..	0·08	103·99
24. South Canara	..	0·15	115·20	..	..	141·03	..	..	123·70
Hills—									
25. The Nilgiris	1	1·19	68·93	1	0·55	78·07	1	0·58	72·05

* Averages are for 30 years ending 1882.

River freshes.—Slight in Bellary and Tanjore and *nil* elsewhere. The Godavari was 2·1 feet above and the Kistna 2·4 feet below their respective sunsets.

Supplies received on tanks.—Sufficient except in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Salem and in parts of Ganjam, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madura.

SECTION II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and Minor Inam) for the month of February 1912.

Districts.	In the month.				Up to the month.				Up to the month in the previous year.				Average of the five previous years including last year for the corresponding period			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.
Circars—																
Ganjam ..	627	442	3,291	15,582	181,738	102,901	21,922	61,831	214,901	105,249	15,220	41,479	208,769	103,493	19,324	55,697
Vizagapatam ..	64	35	738	9,476	91,891	73,777	45,640	31,014	98,840	80,903	46,289	43,921	103,263	82,524	46,189	40,308
Godavari ..	62	14	2,463	7,070	273,926	262,066	60,418	60,897	307,339	307,429	65,777	78,659	283,795	298,826	96,547	83,282
Kistna ..	2,482	558	1,983	17,765	419,526	408,341	58,664	31,126	483,870	491,472	35,808	64,744	444,481	470,861	71,166	46,158
Nellore ..	3,056	814	2,912	8,947	1,070,502	291,636	147,496	186,510	1,099,256	293,566	166,342	349,796	1,012,446	285,964	123,914	136,928
Total ..	11,291	1,913	12,516	57,109	2,038,683	1,291,120	332,631	892,474	2,203,539	1,031,098	328,110	578,174	2,052,650	1,240,330	317,470	366,653
Deccan—																
Karnool ..	149,098	1,463	1,731	803	2,076,650	56,930	38,682	10,208	1,927,228	43,777	43,398	28,683	1,878,791	61,266	43,351	17,181
Bellary ..	286	79	229	1,079	*2,173,170	*38,852	*2,102	*2,000	2,206,144	47,289	21,270	16,008	2,207,436	43,647	28,961	8,142
Anantapur ..	9,384	1,419	8,648	3,783	1,601,187	87,482	34,907	17,791	1,650,803	122,061	30,882	52,171	1,718,526	117,050	32,926	41,194
Cuddapah ..	2,057	3,116	2,720	2,874	881,665	66,410	63,217	25,283	1,227,486	269,000	47,572	55,176	1,273,027	255,817	69,274	53,114
Total ..	161,718	6,103	13,318	8,510	8,736,977	979,916	134,188	57,982	7,697,150	383,127	161,221	138,030	7,124,388	285,633	172,528	119,631
Carnatic—																
Nellore ..	7,734	2,401	4,305	6,927	879,172	234,479	44,300	20,608	684,011	238,747	37,820	25,976	532,951	226,980	42,670	21,617
Chingleput ..	4,441	6,572	9,163	23,500	212,617	303,784	28,747	76,723	208,478	326,548	20,830	85,791	208,160	310,812	23,732	80,441
South Arcot ..	12,212	5,328	14,916	1,336	1,044,338	336,691	103,089	67,929	991,012	330,460	104,447	72,103	979,548	339,769	121,956	70,419
Total ..	24,179	16,264	28,383	31,763	1,855,927	908,949	176,176	165,047	1,778,501	891,049	163,077	183,747	1,727,139	807,559	186,227	169,477
Ceylon—																
Chilaw ..	2,673	2,030	4,617	4,444	295,324	66,764	20,217	22,265	304,678	90,181	23,490	14,021	338,242	82,232	24,217	24,952
North Arcot ..	7,712	4,823	23,584	14,174	602,142	249,618	92,886	74,197	462,390	211,857	114,488	61,671	505,124	245,183	91,264	77,264
Salem ..	3,267	725	3,918	2,231	256,247	73,510	127,562	24,022	1,045,116	84,732	143,294	34,113	1,036,923	77,402	135,965	23,029
Coimbatore ..	4,268	86	5,158	1,890	1,771,234	196,113	238,468	14,874	1,858,441	80,195	190,864	27,724	2,069,823	93,576	238,811	33,469
Trichinopoly ..	13019	9,267	9,191	4,219	1,032 471	163,820	69,813	88,601	1,067,709	107,954	70,805	89,028	1,074,201	165,362	63,837	65,376
Total ..	32,852	16,469	46,466	28,963	4,757,048	749,963	625,936	187,959	4,946,314	575,868	643,204	231,417	5,180,860	573,755	553,784	255,160
Salem—																
Tanjore ..	4,120	1,261	8,035	1,439	266,916	783,114	21,287	61 976	283,111	780,841	20,958	65,813	288,102	779,471	18 811	53,166
Madura	3,362	2,131	4,078	2,270	1,094,537	229,477	77,697	80,515	829,801	161,657	81,227	69,718	892,102	170,937	81,013	60,234
Ramnad ..	1,787	487	3,629	710	254,004	24,480	10,736	1 730	242 218	28,017	10,127	4,702	272,048	28,198	11,382	7,585
Tinnevelly ..	17,284	1,729	10,981	5,810	589,466	183 000	35,014	103,339	673,131	176,014	32,864	80,690	687,187	157,174	43,008	97,132
Total ..	26,415	6 631	28,461	10,059	2,186 854	1,220,748	141,233	248,760	1,827,861	1,176,339	125,546	215,023	1,979,203	1,134,781	143 076	228,107
West Coast—																
Malabar ..	642	1,106	21	161	746,156	528,982	21,847	227,528	781,216	542,766	26,452	250,262	733,271	531,267	28,799	210,216
South Canara ..	..	371	..	10,492	93,600	446,787	103	191,082	83 232	446,905	97	139,831	64,478	130,643	348	182,410
Total ..	642	1,479	21	10,653	802,756	988,720	24,950	418,710	818,148	989,662	26 548	440,033	777,749	862,410	28,937	432,631
Hills—																
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	2	..	63,719	6,254	6,029	..	62,472	4,878	2,803	..	62,177	6,060	2,920	..
Grand Total ..	267,848	41,871	126,351	145,084	19,064,964	5,287,740	1,341,329	1,451,405	19,494,187	5,163,007	1,423,826	1,810,374	19,070,166	5,411,162	1,441,891	1,582,034

* Revised figure.

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of February 1912.

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers per 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
		Rice, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Circars	1. Ganjam	6·3	6·3	11·0	15·7	15·8	20·0
	2. Vizagapatam	8·0	8·0	11·1	15·4	15·1	19·6
	3. Godavari	7·8	7·9	11·1	13·0	13·2	19·8
	4. Kistna	8·2	8·4	10·8	13·8	14·1	19·3
	5. Guntur	7·8	8·0	10·8	16·3	15·8	..
2. Deccan	6. Kurnool	7·4	7·5	9·7	15·4	11·8	..
	7. Bellary	7·6	7·4	9·6	16·3	15·4	..
	8. Anantapur	8·0	7·8	9·7	16·7	15·7	20·3
	9. Cuddapah	8·5	8·4	9·1	18·2	14·3	18·8
3. Carnatic	10. Nellore	9·5	8·3	11·6	14·7	15·7	19·4
	11. Chingleput	8·6	8·1	10·7	14·4	14·3	18·1
	12. Madras	7·4	7·1	8·5	13·3	12·8	18·4
	13. South Arcot	7·8	8·0	10·5	12·9	14·0	19·5
	14. Chittoor	8·0	8·3	11·2	(a)13·9	13·8	17·5
	15. North Arcot	8·7	8·6	11·6	13·3	13·1	19·6
	16. Salem	8·0	7·8	10·2	13·7	13·2	17·5
	17. Coimbatore	7·4	7·3	9·6	14·5	13·8	17·3
	18. Trichinopoly	7·8	7·6	10·7	16·4	14·8	19·7
4. Central	19. Tanjore	8·6	8·1	10·6	13·3	13·7	18·5
	20. Madura	7·2	7·5	10·4	12·6	13·2	18·3
	21. Ramnad	7·1	7·1	10·3	13·8	13·6	18·9
5. South	22. Tinnevelly	7·5	8·0	10·2	14·8	14·6	16·7
	23. Malabar	7·8	7·8	9·7	..	..	..
6. West Coast	24. South Canara	8·1	9·1	11·4	..	..	..
7. Hills	25. The Nilgiris	7·2	7·8	8·0	12·4	12·3	18·3

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers per 80 Tolas per Rupee—*cont.*								
		Cholam.			Cumbu.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.†
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·6	24·5	24·8
	2. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	14·6	14·1	20·3	23·3	23·3	25·1
	3. Godavari	‡ 12·6	‡ 14·3	19·1	13·4	13·8	..	22·2	22·2	22·6
	4. Kistna	11·8	13·6	17·1	14·3	14·7	..	22·8	23·0	22·9
	5. Guntur	12·6	12·7	18·6	12·8	12·4	17·3	22·5	22·3	23·1
2	6. Kurnool	‡ 14·4	‡ 14·4	20·6	12·1	13·4	15·3	19·3	19·3	19·4
	7. Bellary	‡ 14·3	‡ 13·5	17·4	..	..	..	17·1	17·8	18·1
	8. Anantapur	‡ 14·8	‡ 14·4	19·6	13·3	17·6	18·8	19·6	19·6	18·9
	9. Cuddapah	‡ 13·4	‡ 14·4	19·5	13·3	13·4	17·3	23·1	23·7	20·7
3	10. Nellore	14·3	13·6	17·0	14·3	13·8	18·0	19·0	25·3	24·3
	11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·5	25·4	26·4
	12. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·0	27·4	28·7
	13. South Arcot	..	..	..	13·5	12·5	16·5	23·6	23·3	23·1
	14. Chittoor	..	..	..	13·0	13·0	16·3	22·9	22·7	..
	15. North Arcot	..	..	..	13·0	12·8	15·9	23·3	23·1	23·6
4	16. Salem	13·7	13·6	18·6	12·4	11·6	16·1	19·7	19·4	13·8
	17. Coimbatore	11·5	12·3	18·3	13·9	13·3	16·4	19·4	19·1	13·8
	18. Trichinopoly	§ 13·5	§ 13·7	17·3	13·8	12·8	17·3	20·5	20·3	23·6
	19. Tanjore	..	..	..	13·8	13·8	..	24·8	24·6	24·6
5	20. Madura	§ 13·4	§ 11·2	15·0	11·3	11·9	17·2	21·2	21·3	23·1
	21. Ramnad	11·9	11·3	14·4	10·9	11·4	14·7	22·3	21·7	23·3
	22. Tinnevelly	12·1	11·7	14·5	12·3	12·7	12·9	25·3	24·9	21·9
6	23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·4	16·9	19·6
	24. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·5	21·9	22·8
7	25. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·6	14·9	14·1

* Of the fifteen years ending 1910-1911.
† Of the three years ending 1910-1911.
‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes black cholam.
(a) Revised figure.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in three districts, fell in fifteen and rose in seven; ragi was stationary in four districts, fell in nine and rose in ten; cholam was stationary in one district, fell in seven and rose in six; cumbu fell in eight and rose in ten; salt was stationary in seven districts, fell in eight and rose in ten.

S. SWAMINATHA AIYAR,
Dy. Secretary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RECORDS AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
23rd March 1912.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1912. [PRICE, 6 pies.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1912.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min	Solar Heat in Vacuo. Maximum Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity	Wind. Prevailing Direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather
March	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.	°	Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
18th Mon.	29·942	80·4	73·5	89·4	69·8	130·8	74	S.S. by E	108	.	18	5·0	Fine
19th Tues	·869	81·7	70·8	90·8	71·8	130·4	72	E.S.E.	136	.	13	8·7	Do
20th Wed. ..	·850	82·7	77·7	90·9	73·4	135·2	77	S.E. by E.	123	..	18	8·9	Do
21st Thurs	·911	83·7	78·3	92·2	73·6	138·8	77	S.E. by S	168	..	18	9·6	Do.
22nd Fri. .	·878	83·5	78·2	95·2	74·8	138·6	78	S.S.E	131	.	14	9·5	Do
23rd Sat. ,	·899	83·1	77·0	91·4	73·2	138·8	73	S.E. by S.	170	.	28	7·6	Do
24th Sun ..	·911	82·3	76·7	90·8	73·7	134·3	77	S.E. by S.	152	.	8	9·3	Do

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 2·83 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·38 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director

Madras Observatory, 25th March 1912.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1912. [PRICE, 8 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD MARCH 1912.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.			PRICE IN SEERS (OF 80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week	1911.	Average of 40 years.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.
Ceded.															
Ganjam	0·5	41·8	32·6	11·1	9·1	9·6	18·8	16·8	16·7	.	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam { A.	..	61·3	50·2	10·9	9·3	9·2	19·9	18·9	18·2	..	18·0	18·1	19·8	14·3	13·8
Vizagapatam { L.	.	28·2	40·9												
Godavari ..	.	58·6	39·1	11·0	7·8	7·0	18·1	17·8	13·1	18·1	18·2	18·8	..	18·8	18·1
Kistna ..	..	31·5	30·6	10·3	7·7	7·7	18·6	13·7	13·7	17·1	13·6	13·8	..	18·1	13·8
Nellore ..	.	20·3	21·6	10·7	7·8	7·8	..	15·8	15·8	18·6	14·7	13·6	17·9	12·6	12·7
Ceded.															
Kurnool ..	..	13·4	20·8	9·1	7·6	7·8	.	18·1	18·1	20·4	14·0	13·6	16·1	15·6	14·6
Banganapalle	..	18·2	..	.	6·6	6·8	..	..	..	..	14·0	14·0	..	..	..
Bellary ..	.	16·7	22·8	8·8	7·8	7·3	..	18·2	18·3	17·6	13·3	13·5	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	23·8	..	..	7·8	7·6	.	..	..	..	13·4	12·4	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	17·2	22·7	9·8	7·8	7·6	20·8	16·8	16·8	18·8	14·4	14·6	16·6	18·8	18·6
Coimbatore ..	..	31·1	27·6	9·8	8·2	8·3	18·2	18·7	18·7	18·8	14·8	14·8	17·5	13·4	13·6
Carnatic.															
Salem ..	..	33·6	34·8	13·6	9·6	9·8	18·8	18·6	18·4	17·8	13·1	13·1	18·4	12·4	13·1
Chingleput ..	..	38·8	42·1	15·8	9·8	9·8	15·1	13·7	13·5	..	..	..	..	.	.
Madras ..	..	28·2	43·7	9·8	†7·8	7·8	15·7	12·4	12·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot.	..	44·6	44·7	13·4	9·1	8·3	16·6	13·9	13·7	..	.	..	15·1	13·4	13·2
Central.															
Chittoor ..	..	57·6	63·8	10·8	8·2	8·2	18·1	13·6	13·4	..	..	..	18·9	12·9	12·6
North Arcot.	..	32·4	37·8	11·8	8·8	8·3	16·6	12·9	12·8	..	..	..	18·7	12·3	12·2
Salem ..	..	57·9	34·8	13·6	7·7	7·7	17·8	18·4	13·4	18·6	13·4	13·7	17·2	11·6	11·1
Coimbatore.	..	21·7	28·8	9·6	7·7	7·6	17·6	14·8	14·8	16·8	11·7	13·8	18·1	13·3	12·6
Trichinopoly.	..	27·4	32·3	13·6	7·6	7·6	17·9	14·2	16·6	16·8	14·6	13·6	17·9	13·4	13·4
South.															
Tanjore ..	..	43·8	44·2	10·7	8·2	8·8	17·8	14·1	14·1	..	..	13·8	.	14·8	15·9
Pudukkottai.	..	32·7	..	.	7·1	7·1	..	14·7	14·7	.	18·6	13·6	16·8	11·6	11·8
Madura ..	..	28·6	30·7	10·8	7·6	7·6	18·9	13·8	12·8	18·4	12·7	12·9	16·2	11·6	11·6
Ramnad ..	0·1	26·7	28·9	10·7	7·2	7·0	18·4	13·8	13·8	14·6	11·8	11·8	19·2	11·6	11·6
Tinnevelly ..	0·8	28·1	27·8	10·8	8·1	8·1	18·7	15·7	15·6	18·6	11·9	11·8	13·0	12·9	12·2
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	..	209·4	110·8	9·8	8·0	8·0	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	.
South Canara	..	124·9	145·4	11·4	8·8	8·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Travancore ..	0·3	81·6	64·7	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
Cochin ..	..	106·0	..	..	8·0	8·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Nilgiris.															
The Nilgiris.	..	74·0	68·4	8·0	7·0	7·4	18·7	12·0	12·0	.	..	..	..	..	.

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral.
* Average of the 15 years ending 1910-1911. † Revised figure.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 20·3 and 36 feet deep, respectively. Standing crops fair. Harvested greengram, sugarcane, summer ragi and horsegram; outturn poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient. Standing crops not improving in parts for want of water. Harvested sugarcane, chillies, cholam and gingelly, outturn fair; greengram, fair to normal; ragi, tobacco and horsegram, poor to fair. Pasture diminishing; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in two divisions and in one taluk. Godavari 0·2 foot above the anikat. Ploughing, manuring, weeding, transplanting and watering in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, pulses, cholam, castors, tobacco and chillies, outturn fair to normal; ragi and cotton, fair. Pasture sufficient in three taluks and in two divisions; fodder sufficient except in one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient in three taluks. Kistna 2·3 feet below the anikat, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Manuring and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, castors, chillies and turmeric, outturn fair to normal; sugarcane, bengalgram, horsegram and redgram, normal; cholam and maize, fair; paddy, poor to bumper. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Manuring of lands for the next season. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested ragi, horsegram, pulses, cotton, castors, and tobacco, outturn fair to normal; chillies, turmeric and maize, normal. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under a few tanks and the Sunkesula anikat canal. Tungabhadra 4·77 feet below the anikat, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Preparing of lands for the next season. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton, ragi and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi; outturn fair. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, removing of nath grass, preparing of dry lands for the next season and of wet lands for planting sugarcane and second crop paddy, planting sugarcane, weeding and manuring in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested sugarcane, outturn fair to normal; castor, fair; cotton and white cholam, poor to fair. Pasture available in parts of one taluk only; fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Standing betel crop good. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells and spring channels in parts. Sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam, planting of sugarcane, weeding of paddy, ragi, jonna and wheat and ploughing of black cotton soil for early crops in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but cotton and jonna failed in parts of black cotton soil lands. Harvested cholam, outturn fair to normal; ragi, korra, sugarcane, wheat, bengalgram and castor, fair; cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of indigo, gingelly and korra, hoeing, planting of sugarcane and transplanting of paddy, ragi and korra, in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, korra, chillies, turmeric, sugarcane, castor, plantain and sweet potato; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats; discharge insufficient. Ploughing and sowing of second crop paddy, indigo, korra, cumbu and cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn fair to normal; cholam, horsegram, cotton, castor and cumbu, bad to normal. Pasture available except in parts, fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy and ragi, and weeding of paddy, ragi and chillies in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy in parts; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy, indigo, groundnut and gingelly, weeding of paddy and transplanting of paddy, and cholam in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, varagu, sugarcane, groundnut, gingelly, cumbu, cholam and horsegram, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Sowing and weeding of paddy, transplanting of ragi, planting of sugarcane and balag for sugarcane, paddy, betel, jonna, ragi and chillies in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, outturn poor to normal; ragi and pulses, poor to fair; horsegram and wheat, poor. Pasture scanty and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment procurable. Grain stocks generally sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing for sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut and sugarcane, outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty in two taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment procurable. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient for irrigation. Sowing or transplanting of ragi, sowing of paddy, cholam and gingelly and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but withering in one taluk and paddy in another requires rain. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, outturn fair to normal; ragi and cholam, fair; horsegram, normal. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks, and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Three feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam, ploughing and manuring in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but dry crops require rain in parts of three taluks. Harvested paddy in five taluks; outturn fair to normal; Pasture insufficient and fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except under raised tanks. No flow over the Grand Anikut. Sowing of cholam and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu in parts; outturn fair. Pasture scanty and fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Grand Anikut. Transplanting of paddy and ragi and sowing of tobacco and gingelly in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy in parts; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Standing crops good except in parts. Harvested paddy, outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks and parts of four taluks. Average discharge from the Periyar 665 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of cholam and paddy and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy withered in one taluk. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn generally fair. Pasture insufficient except in parts of four taluks; fodder available except in parts of three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair except in one taluk.

RAMNAD

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and parts of two taluks. Ploughing, weeding of cholam and sowing of cholam under wells in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair to good, cholam and sowings of cholam under wells in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, cumbu, samai and ragi, outturn poor to fair; crops withering in parts of two taluks; fodder scanty in one taluk fair; varagu and cotton, fair. Pasture available in parts of three taluks; fodder scanty in one taluk fair; varagu and cotton, fair. Pasture available in parts of three taluks; fodder scanty in one taluk and available elsewhere. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient and available elsewhere. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anicut and the discharge inadequate for the existing requirements. Ploughing and sowing of cholam and gingelly and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair; gingelly, poor. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Prospects fair except in one taluk and employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally scanty, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, pitting, and manuring in progress in coffee and tea estates. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prospects fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

Week ending 23rd March 1912.—Week generally rainless. Standing crops fair to good. Harvest of paddy and dry crops proceeding, outturn fair to normal; sowings paddy and dry crops proceeding, normal. Condition of cattle generally good; fodder and water sufficient. Prices generally stationary but show tendency to rise.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND REC. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS
26th March 1912.

S. SWAMINATHA AIYAR,
Ag. Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1912. [PRICE, 7 annas

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 1st March 1912.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 69 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state—

"How many officers discharged from the Opium Department owing to reduction of establishment consequent on contraction of manufacture have been provided with suitable appointments in other departments; and

"Whether the expectation is entertained of thus providing for all discharged Opium officers who are not unfit for further service?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements, if any, have been made for the provision of the officers and staff of the Opium establishment in Behar and the United Provinces, necessitated by the reduction of the opium revenue?"

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON replied:

"I propose to deal with these points in my Financial Statement. I hope, therefore, that my two Hon'ble friends will excuse me for not answering their questions at the present time."

The Hon'ble MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of (*a*) raids committed, (*b*) persons murdered, (*c*) kidnapped, and (*d*) the value of the property looted during each of the ten years since the creation of the North-West Frontier Province on the 9th November 1901?

"(*b*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following statements in the Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1909-1910 (pages 10-11):—

'(1) The number of offences of all kinds reported during the year was 21,839, and was the highest recorded since the formation of the Province.'

'(2) The statistics of the year show an increase in violent crime generally throughout the Province, that in murder cases being especially marked.'

'(3) During the year under report 26 persons suffered capital punishment as compared with 16 in 1908, and 10 persons were sentenced to transportation for life, an increase of 13 over the figures of the previous years.'

"(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what special steps, if any, have been taken since the publication of the said Report in 1910 to check the growth of crime?

"(*d*) If none has been taken, is any under contemplation at present."

The Hon'ble Sir A. MCMAHON replied:

"In reply to the Hon'ble Member's first question, I have to say that a statement will be prepared and furnished as soon as possible.

"In reply to the other questions, I have to say that the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the statements in the Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1909-10. These should be read with paragraph 5 of the general summary of the Administration Report for 1910-11 by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province which also refers to the regrettable increase of crime of all kinds. The Chief Commissioner attributes this increase to two prime causes: (1) the numerous offences committed by outlaws residing across the frontier in Afghan territory, and (2) the fact that the law, as it at present stands, fails to meet the social needs of the people and that, with the growth of civilization across the border, outlawry is beginning to lose its most terrifying features, and there is consequently an increased tendency for the people to take the law into their own hands, trusting either to outlawry, or to the belief that the fear of reprisal will render not forthcoming the amount of proof which the law requires. The fault in Sir George Hoos Keppel's opinion appears to lie not with the police, who are much more efficient than formerly, but with the system which compels the police to interfere in many petty cases in which the State is not really concerned.

"The Government of India have taken strong measures in regard to the outlaws, which with the friendly co-operation of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan have already resulted in substantial improvement, and the Government of India are considering further measures should these become necessary. With regard to the unsuitability of the present law, proposals are under consideration for its amendment to meet local requirements."

The Hon'ble MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"(*a*) In what departments of the public services is the system of temporary promotions and acting allowances in force?

"(*b*) Is it a fact that the rules regulating temporary promotions and acting allowances are different in the case of the members of the Indian Civil Service, the Imperial Police Service and the Indian Educational Service, from those that obtain in the case of the members of the Provincial Civil Services, of the Executive, the Judicial, the Police and the Educational departments?

"(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the points of difference between the rules obtaining in the two classes of the Services referred to above?

"(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of members of the Indian Civil Service, the Imperial Police Service and the Indian Educational Service, in each province, drawing acting allowances on the 1st of January 1912?

"(*e*) Do Government propose to assimilate the rules of both the classes of the Services referred to above in the matter of temporary promotions?

"(*f*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state their reasons for the same?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"(*a*) It is understood that the Honourable Member desires to know the services of which a member can draw an allowance in excess of the pay of his permanent post on account of temporary promotion to another class or grade in the same service. Without attempting to explain the somewhat complicated details of minor services, it may be said that the principal services in which such concessions are allowed are the Indian Civil Service and the Police (in the case of officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent). Officers in the Indian Educational Service are now upon a time-scale, and acting allowances are only drawn by them when officiating in appointments to which a special rate of pay is attached.

"(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(*c*) The important point of difference in which the Honourable Member is apparently alluding in the case of the Provincial Services is that acting allowances are not given to members of such Services in respect of appointments ordinarily held by them. Members of the Provincial Services acting in posts not ordinarily open to them (*e.g.*, a Deputy Collector officiating as a Collector, a Deputy Superintendent of Police as a District Superintendent of Police, or a member of the Provincial Educational Service in a post usually reserved for the Indian Educational Service) receive acting allowances.

"(*e*) Figures are laid on the table * showing the case of the Indian Civil and Police and Indian Educational Services of officers who were in receipt of acting allowances on the 1st January 1912.

"(*e*) The answer is in the negative

"(*f*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy in this connection at the Council meeting of 26th February 1912."

The Hon'ble MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"(*a*) Are the Government aware that there is a feeling amongst the Deputy Superintendents of Police that a difference is made in their status as compared with that of the Assistant Superintendents, and that there is dissatisfaction amongst the Deputy Superintendents owing to this feeling?

"(*b*) Is it not a fact that besides the difference accruing from their belonging to two separate Services—the Assistants to the Imperial and the Deputy Superintendents to the Provincial—they do not rank equally in position and functions and that the latter have been relegated to an inferior status (as evidenced by difference in not only pay, but travelling allowance), and are entrusted with less important work?

"(*c*) Is it not a fact that the Police Commission recommended in their Report that the Deputy Superintendents 'should have precisely the same departmental status as the Assistants' (page 52, paragraph 69), and that the Government recorded in their Resolution on the Report that 'their functions and departmental status will be similar to those of Assistant Superintendents'?

"(*d*) If so, do the Government propose to restore to the Deputy Superintendents the status and functions recommended for them by the Police Commission in their Report and accepted by the Government in their Resolution thereon?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"The matter referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question is engaging the attention of the Government of India, and it is impossible at present to make any further pronouncement on the subject."

The Hon'ble MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have recommended to the Secretary of State the abolition of any posts on the score of economy, and if so, the names of the posts and of those in respect of which Secretary of State's sanction has been received?

"(*b*) Is it intended to abolish any other posts, and if so, what posts?"

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON replied:

"The Government of India recommended a reduction in the number of Imperial Inspecting officers and Directors serving under the Government of India. Economy was not, however, the only determining factor in the proposals submitted. The abolition of the posts was based on administrative rather than on financial grounds

"The Secretary of State has decided that the posts of the Inspecting Officer of Cantonments, the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Inspector-General of Agriculture should be abolished.

"Certain other posts have come under review, but no statement in regard to them can be made at present."

The Hon'ble MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter of Dr. Harold Mann published in the *Indian Social Reformer* (Bombay) of the 5th November 1911 and to the editorial article of that Journal on 'Traffic in Minor Girls' in the same issue?

"(*b*) Is it a fact as stated in Dr. Mann's letter that in the Poona case referred to therein 'the higher Courts on appeal held that any man might have a concubine even if she was a little girl below the age of sixteen and even though there was every probability of its leading to a permanently evil life'?

"(*c*) If so, do Government propose to so amend the law as to make concubinage of girls below the age of sixteen illegal?

"(*d*) If not, will Government be pleased to state their reasons for the same?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"Government have seen the letter and article referred to, and are making inquiries about the matter."

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* Printed below—

Province.	Indian Civil Service	Police Service.	Indian Educational Service.
Madras	83	41	..
Bombay	78	38	..
Bengal	91	53	..
United Provinces	96	62	..
Punjab	62	39	..
Burma	78	51	..
Eastern Bengal	72	39	..
Central Provinces	64	31	1
Total ..	610	333	1

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of cases decided by the Calcutta High Court during each of the last three years (1909, 1910 and 1911)?

"(b) What was the total number of cases, out of those so decided, which came up from the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"The figures asked for by the Hon'ble Member are not readily available, but I lay on the table a statement * to show the number of cases instituted in the High Court during each of the five years 1906—1910, and the number of such cases which came from the districts, which it is proposed to form into the new province of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. If further information is required regarding the number of cases decided, it can be obtained in due course if the Hon'ble Member will let me know that he desires it."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA asked:

"Is it contemplated to reorganise and reduce the expenditure on the Criminal Intelligence Department?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The Government of India have the matter under their consideration, but are not in a position to make any statement on the subject at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state how they propose to expend the Imperial grant of 50 lakhs a year to popular education announced at Delhi?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:

"The Imperial grant of 50 lakhs a year for popular education announced at Delhi will be distributed as follows:—

(i) 45 lakhs will be at once distributed to the major provinces:—

	Rs.
(a) The extension and improvement of elementary education for boys, including the extension of free education	30 lakhs.
(b) Education (mainly elementary) of girls	5 "
(c) Hostels	3 "
(d) Technical and industrial education	2 "
(e) Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians	3 "

The Government have likewise addressed the Provincial Governments with a view to indicating a more detailed definition of these objects, subject to the requirement of local conditions:—

(a) *Elementary education of boys*—As regards free education, it is not intended to make elementary education of boys generally free. In some provinces such education is already free, and in the majority of provinces considerable provision is already made for giving free elementary instruction to those boys whose parents are likely to be in any way inconvenienced by the payment of fees. Local Governments have been requested carefully to consider those provisions and extend them where necessary by reasonable concessions to cultivators and others of small income whose children are reading elementary courses in existing schools. As facilities for education are increased among the poorer and more backward section of the population, it is thought probable that still larger exemptions from the payment of fees will be found requisite in the new schools established for this purpose. As regards expansion, the grant is intended to facilitate the establishment of new schools of the elementary type, and to provide, according to the needs of each province, for the training of elementary teachers, the enhancement of the pay of existing teachers, and the erection of school buildings. The Government of India desire that the grants now made should be given largely to the extension of elementary education and the extension of the principle of free elementary education for those that cannot afford to pay fees. There are two further objects regarding which the Government of India have at various times called for information, and the replies concerning which show that they are deserving of very special consideration. These are the improvement of the facilities for elementary education in municipal areas and the establishment of special half-time schools for children employed on plantations or in factories.

(b) *The education of girls*—It is understood that the bulk of the allotment under this head will most fitly be expended upon elementary education and training, but it is recognised that conditions vary greatly in different parts of India.

(c) *Hostels*—It is presumed that in the first instance the grant now made will mainly be expended upon the erection of buildings for the reception of pupils in colleges and high schools. The Government of India, however, are deeply impressed with the importance of making proper provision for superintendence in hostels. The growth of these institutions will throw upon budgets an ever-increasing recurrent charge.

(d) *Technical and Industrial Education*—It is understood that much is needed in the way of workshops and equipment and, in cases where schemes for industrial education have been submitted but not yet sanctioned, it is thought that money may usefully be expended upon these and kindred objects.

(e) *Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians*—It is requested that some portion of the sum for this object may be devoted to increasing the number of free pupils or reducing fees in the elementary classes.

* *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

(ii) Three-quarters of a lakh will also be distributed at once among the minor provinces and administrative units, mainly for the extension and improvement of elementary education, and also for such other of the five objects enumerated above as may appear to the local authorities most deserving of support.

(iii) Four and a quarter lakhs will be held as a reserve, and will be distributed later in the year in such proportion to the objects named above as may appear desirable."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked:

"With reference to the assurance given by the Hon'ble Finance Member last year on the subject of retrenchment in the course of the debate on the increase in public expenditure, namely, 'I am empowered to announce that all the Members of the Government of India will, during the current year, subject the expenditure for which they are individually responsible to close scrutiny with a view to effecting all possible economies,' will the Government be pleased to state what steps were taken during the year to carry out this intention, and what economies have been effected or are proposed to be effected in the different departments?"

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON replied:

"In the Department which is under my direct charge, the opportunity for reduction is limited, and all the tendency is to strengthen the machinery for audit and efficient accounting. We have, however, a saving of roughly two lakhs in sight, as the result of re-arrangements of staff in the Comptroller-General's office and of a simplification of the methods of work in the Postal Accounts offices.

"I lay on the table statements * prepared in the other Departments of the Government of India, indicating the economies which they have effected or propose to effect."

The Hon'ble MR. BHUPENDRANATH BASU asked:

"(1) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any truth in the report that the Criminal Intelligence Department or any of its special branches is going to be abolished?

"(2) Will the Government be pleased to state the constitution and composition of the Criminal Intelligence Department?

"(3) Is there a special branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department? If so, will the Government be pleased to state how much of the Department is engaged in the general police work of the country, and how much is the work of the special branch, and what are the functions of the special branch?

"(4) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of prosecutions undertaken at the instance of the Criminal Intelligence Department or its special branch, if any, province by province, with the result of such prosecutions?

"(5) Will the Government be pleased to state if any punitive police has been quartered at any place in India at the instance of the Criminal Intelligence Department, and if so, in how many places?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"In reply to the first part of his question, the Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia.

"With reference to the second part of his question, the Hon'ble Member is referred to the information given in the statements which were placed on the table at a meeting of the Council held on the 11th September 1911 in response to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question of the 24th January 1911.

"In Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam there are temporary special departments of the Criminal Investigation Department which deal with organised political crime. In other Provinces there are special branches of the Criminal Investigation Department which deal with work of this description; but it is impossible to differentiate the work of these branches from the general public work of the country.

"With reference to the fourth and fifth portions of the question, prosecutions and the posting of punitive police are not undertaken at the instance of the Criminal Investigation Department, but of the authorities responsible for the peace of the districts concerned."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1913-13.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON presented the Financial Statement for 1913-1913. He said: "My Lord, I have once more to ask for the consideration of the Council while I lay before them my annual review of the finances of India. In pursuance of what is now the established custom I shall do no more to-day than present the Financial Statement for 1913-13. The discussion upon it will open on Thursday next; and on the 22nd of March I hope to submit the Budget in its final form, while the closing debate will take place, with your Lordship's permission, on the 25th.

"It is to-day, as it was a year ago, again my exceeding good fortune to record a period of progress and prosperity. The year which is drawing to a close has been in many ways a memorable year. It will stand out illustrious for the first visit of a King-Emperor to his Indian dominions. It will be remembered for the stately ceremonials of which Their Imperial Majesties were the central figures, and even more for the enthusiastic loyalty and reverence with which they were received by their people. It will be associated with important territorial changes which will lead, we all trust, to greater political content and will strengthen the cause of good government. In all these ways the year will take a memorable place in the history of India. But it has not been without its dramatic interest in realms far removed from political changes or Imperial pageantry. For at one time, during two anxious months, the half of India was on the verge of a drought for which we might have had to go back thirty-four years for a parallel. In the middle of August the outlook was gloomy in the extreme over the greater part of the Northern provinces; and a further suspension of rain would have brought widespread suffering and a serious dislocation of our trade and of our finance. This catastrophe, however, was averted. Rain came, late but abundant; the area of distress was reduced to narrow limits; and we now cherish every hope of bumper harvests, busy trade, and advancing prosperity. The change, as I have said, was dramatic; it was also a striking lesson of how narrow is the line in India between plenty and want, and how incessant is the need for caution in our forecasts and for economy in our expenditure.

* Vide Appendix No. 8.

"REVISED ESTIMATE OF 1911–12.

"I shall first attempt to sketch the main features of this remarkable year, and to indicate their effect upon the revenue and expenditure provided in the budget which I laid before the Council this day twelve months ago. The year opened well. The winter rains had been favourable and the spring crops had yielded an abundant harvest. To the weather-wise an unusually cold March in Northern India gave cause for nervousness; but hot-weather conditions established themselves later, and the monsoon currents reached our coasts close upon the due dates. Their progress inland, however, was weak and fitful; and their joint efforts were spent by the third week in June. Rain ceased over virtually the whole of India, excluding Burma; the dry west wind revived in the North; and one of the most trying summers in living memory was protracted well into August. Early in that month, the standing crops had withered over large areas in the United Provinces, Panjab, Rajputana, Central India and the Northern half of Bombay. When irrigation had saved the position, a plague of insects, which always seem to accompany drought, was working serious havoc. Fodder was growing scarce, prices were rising, and the situation was critical. The outlook got gradually darker until the third week in August, when relief came at last. The rain-bearing currents revived, and the pressure was raised everywhere except in Sind, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and a small tract with its centre lying between Delhi and Meerut. In September the position improved steadily; and by the end of the month the only seriously distressed areas that remained were Gujarat and Kathiawar, in parts of which famine has since been declared and relief operations undertaken. The numbers on relief in the middle of last month were roughly 30,000. In the rest of Northern India, the people took heart with the late rains: the autumn crops were re-sown wherever possible, and an exceptionally large area was prepared for the spring harvest. In Bengal and Southern India there has been no anxiety. Lower Burma suffered in parts from floods in August; but the general prosperity was satisfactory. Viewed as a whole, the year has been a good one, and the agriculturist has been helped by the high prices which prevail for some of our staples in the markets of the world. A period of much anxiety gave way, at the eleventh hour, to recovery and hopefulness: and the year ends with the best of prospects in the greater part of India outside the few afflicted tracts in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

"From the seasons we turn naturally to the harvests which depend upon them. The wheat crop that was being cut at the time of my last budget was the finest on record, particularly in the Panjab. Rice also had been good, and the year thus began with plentiful stocks, which mitigated the loss of the rhearer food grains in the autumn, without checking the supply to foreign markets. Of the other export staples oilseeds gave a plentiful yield. Jute was grown under favourable conditions, and the returns are appreciably better than last year. Cotton did excellently in Berar but suffered from drought in Bombay and Northern India, and the produce all round is reckoned at 18 per cent. less than in 1910. This year's rice crop is plentiful in spite of some local shortage in Lower Burma; and the prospects of the spring harvest which is now maturing are exceptionally fine. Whatever deficiency there has been in the agricultural output—and on the whole it cannot have been serious—has been more than made good by the activity of the export demand for our chief staples and the full prices which they have fetched. Rice and opium have been specially remarkable in this way; the former owing to a serious failure of the Eastern crop and heavy speculations in Rangoon; the latter owing to the steady reduction of our supplies to the Far East. These, however, are only two outstanding examples of the strength of the export market. The general range of prices has been high. In many cases it has benefited the producer; and it has certainly dilated the volume of outward trade, as measured in money, and brought payment to India in heavy imports of merchandise and bullion, to swell our customs revenue and to keep our railways busy.

"The record of our over-sea commerce has thus been an impressive one. The value of our exports is up to date the highest on record. Wheat has not been so big as it was in 1909, or cotton as it was in 1910, or jute as it was in the famous year 1908; but each of them is bigger than in any other year except those which I have named, and the cumulative effect was one all-round excess. Moreover, silver was re-exported, chiefly to China, in very large quantities; and the declared value of rice, opium and seeds has been well above the figures of any previous year. Similarly with our imports. They were unusually active in April and May: they eased off in the ensuing four months, as if waiting for the fickle monsoon to disclose its intentions. and there was a striking revival from October onwards. It is piece-goods and gold that have been the notable features of the year; gold forming one-sixth of our total imports and having reached, during the December quarter alone, the imposing value of 10 crores. Combining both currents of trade, I gave the total value of our private sea-borne commerce for the first nine months of last year as 272 crores, which I said constituted a record. This year the corresponding figure for April to December 1911 is 301 crores. Even after every allowance for an inflation of prices which may be in some degree undesirable, this result means busy revenue, a strong exchange, and no small measure of general prosperity.

"Happily, then, there has been justification for the faith in which the budget for the current year was framed: it was based, as I said a year ago, 'on the hypothesis of normal harvests, a good export season, and a steady progress in our trade and industries.' These hopes have been more than realised. The total revenue of the year, Imperial and Provincial, I budgeted at £78 millions: we now expect to obtain nearly £81½ millions. For the total expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, I estimated nearly £78 millions: we shall require barely £78 millions; so that we have an aggregate improvement of £4½ millions, of which about £2½ millions belong to the Provincial account. The Imperial surplus will thus be enhanced from just over £½ million to £2½ millions. The greater part of this is contributed by unexpectedly high opium receipts. The balance due to general causes is small, but it is only the nucleus, as I shall subsequently show, after very large sums have been handed over to the provincial accounts.

"*Opium.*

"This leads me at the onset to the well-worn theme of our opium policy and its results. The position, when I summarised it a year ago, was one of some difficulty. We had completed the first stage of the period fixed conditionally for the extinction of the trade with China in Indian opium. That period, under the 1907 Agreement was ten years from the beginning of 1908, but at the end of the first three years we were entitled to ask China if her curtailment of production had kept pace with our reduction of exports; and our future arrangements were to be dependent on the reply. When the time came, however, China was unable to give an authentic answer, and the British officers who were

touring the poppy-growing provinces had not yet reported. Out of consideration for China's difficulties we had consented not to press our strict right, and to continue the reduction of our exports for another year. In the meantime certain of the Chinese authorities, particularly the Viceroy of Canton, had been imposing disabilities on our trade, which, in our opinion, were clear infractions of the Chefoo Convention; and we were insisting on their removal if our co-operation with China was to continue. Negotiations on these and other outstanding points were in progress when the last budget was before this Council; and it was obviously impossible to prejudice or anticipate the result by any discussion at that time.

"On the 8th of last May the negotiations culminated in an agreement which I may safely describe as satisfactory and honourable to both sides. The agreement in public property, and I need not recall its leading features, and explain what it means to China and to ourselves respectively.

(a) What was conceded on our side was this. We were to restrict our China exports in 1911 to 30,500 chests, with a progressive reduction thereafter of 5,100 chests a year. But if China can completely eradicate the cultivation of the poppy before 1917, we are to shut down our exports at the same time. In the interval, as each province stops its production and import of native opium, the admission of Indian opium into that province is to cease; the ports of Shanghai and Canton, however, being the last to be closed. Finally, we agreed to a consolidated import duty of Rs 685 a chest, being a very large increase on the old duties and a welcome addition to the Chinese revenues.

(b) The concessions which China made on her side were these. An excise tax equivalent to the import duty was to be imposed on native opium. All other taxation and all restrictions (such as those at Canton) on the wholesale trade in our opium were to be withdrawn. Facilities were to be given to our officers to investigate the facts of cultivation, taxation and trade restrictions in the interior.

(c) In a supplement to the agreement it was settled that, though the other Treaty Ports would be closed to it at once, Indian opium not specially entitled for China might be admitted into Shanghai and Canton for two months after the date of the agreement. All opium thus admitted, however, as well as all opium bonded in the Treaty Ports and in stock at Hong Kong for China on the date of the agreement, would be listed, except so far as it was covered by special certificates from us; and the number of chests thus listed would be taken in reduction of our regular exports during the three years 1912 to 1914. The list, which was not completed till later, showed that the necessary reduction will be 3,820 chests in each of the three years.

"Such are the main features of the agreement which was concluded at Peking on the 8th of last May. The attitude of the Government of India throughout has been absolutely straightforward. We are in full sympathy with the reformation of China; and we are prepared to make, and have made, large sacrifices to help her. But we cannot consent that, under the guise of a reform which may be no reform, revenue should be transferred from India to China without any other benefit to the latter. We unhesitatingly recognised the sincerity of the Chinese Government, but we demanded certain ordinary precautions to insure that our sacrifices should not be frustrated by reactionary tendencies in the provinces, and we insisted that our trade, no long er it lasts, shall receive equal privileges with the trade in the indigenous drug. This is the spirit in which we pressed the claims of India, and in this spirit the negotiations were carried to a successful conclusion by Sir John Jordan, the British Minister in China. To that distinguished official India is deeply indebted for his care of her interests and for the skill with which he secured a settlement that is sympathetic and just to China and to India alike.

"Since our agreement was signed in May, startling events have happened in China. Revolution and civil war have rent the country, and its ancient monarchy has now been replaced by a republic. Amid the inevitable confusion, the cause of opium reform has suffered in some measure, though we may hope that the setback has only been temporary. Cultivation of the poppy has revived in parts of the far interior, where it had been officially extinguished. And some sporadic attempts have been made, at Canton and elsewhere, to infringe the Peking agreement. But nothing has occurred which cannot be explained by the suspension of the central Government: and on the whole our compact has been carried out with scrupulous care and has stood a severe test remarkably well. We of course have carried out our part of it with scrupulous care; and we have done more, for we have gone outside our bargain to help China, as I shall shortly explain.

"The operation of the agreement is automatic, except as regards the special measures for closing down our trade in less than seven years. These hinge upon the provisions of Article III, which will exclude Indian opium from any single province of China and the Treaty Ports therein (Canton and Shanghai always reserved) as soon as there is clear evidence that the province has ceased both to grow the poppy itself and to import native opium from other provinces where it is still produced. It is this provision which I apprehend will be the key to future developments. For the present, it has resulted in closing the whole of Manchuria and the provinces of Shansi and Sze-chuen. The two latter had been thoroughly inspected by Sir Alexander Hosie, the British Consul-General at Tientsin; and similar local enquiries are being extended, under that officer's direction, to all the other provinces. The work has involved protracted journeys through the hinterland of China amid conditions of no small physical hardship; and I am glad of this opportunity of acknowledging the great value of the services which Sir Alexander Hosie has thus rendered us.

"I referred a moment ago to the proofs which we have given China of our good will towards her by co-operating in matters which are outside the strict letter of our treaty obligations. The first of these, mentioned in my last Financial Statement, was our decision to 'earmark' or certify opium for China from January 1911. The second was our postponement till the second half of 1911 of our usual monthly sales of opium for other markets than China. By these measures it was our purpose to help China through a critical time. In the early part of 1911 her position was that she could not exclude foreign opium without an international agreement. Meanwhile, prices were bounding up, and it was generally surmised that the closing of her ports was only a matter of time. The inducements were great to pour opium from all quarters into the country before the agreement could be negotiated, and thus to render nugatory her efforts to effect a direct and progressive reduction of her imports. Our action prevented this. Later, we took a third and even more important step, by curtailing the quantity of our opium sold for markets other than China. That step was pressed upon

me, in a resolution which he moved in this Council last March, by my Hon'ble friend, Sir Sassoon David. I was unable to accept his proposal at the time for two reasons; first, because the whole question was under diplomatic discussion at Peking; and second, because we had carefully calculated the requirements of our non-China customers and found them to be well in excess of the 10,000 chests which my Hon'ble friend suggested. After the Peking agreement was concluded, however, we decided to cut down the 18,600 chests, which we had budgeted to sell, to 14,000; and thereby to reduce the possible margin for smuggling opium without our certificates into China. For 1912 we have brought the figure still lower to 13,200 chests. We doubt if this is sufficient for the legitimate local needs of Singapore and elsewhere. We know that it means an avoidable loss of revenue to us. But against the inconvenience and the sacrifice we have set our anxiety to prevent the illicit diversion of uncertified opium from less profitable markets into China. These then are our relations with our neighbour in this great and humane reform. She must in the last resort work out her own salvation; but India will assist her by every means in our power and will advance with her, step by step, until the goal is reached.

"Towards the close of the year a conference was held at The Hague by the Powers which were represented at the Shanghai international commission on opium. The ostensible object was to conventionalize the findings of that commission. To us that particular object was comparatively unimportant, for we have already undertaken all, and more than all, that China asked from us; while our domestic control of the use of opium in India is not a matter in which we require international assistance. We welcomed the conference, however, from another point of view. It enabled us to lay before the Powers a narrative of the unselfish policy which India has followed. It gave us an opportunity of reviewing and improving our arrangements against the misuse of opium in this country. But above all it justified us in asking for the co-operation of the Powers in checking what I am convinced may become a much greater curse than opium has ever been, or is ever likely to be, to India. I refer to the consumption of cocaine and morphia and their respective congeners. The evil done by these drugs is already great; their spread is rapid and insidious; and nothing short of the most drastic State control over their manufacture and sale will stop the growth of a particularly degrading vice. I am happy to say that the conference accepted this view and that, with the assistance of Sir William Meyer, who most ably represented the interests of India, a convention has been drafted which, if the Powers accept it, will go far to strengthen our hands against this new danger.

"One word more and I close this account of our opium policy. I see relief depicted in every countenance. The poppy-growing States of Central India and Malwa are sufferers as well as ourselves from the loss of the China market; and hitherto they have been unable to share with us the temporary compensation of the high prices fetched at the sales of Bengal opium. The whole of the permissible Malwa exports up to the end of 1911 had already been bespoken by advance payment of duty. Some of the Durbars endeavoured to secure a portion of the enormous profits of the trade by imposing extra transit dues; but their efforts were ineffective and lacked combination. It was clearly necessary for us to intervene, and we did so from the beginning of 1912. The old pass-duty of Rs. 600 is now doubled; and the privilege of obtaining our certificates for China is exposed to auction. We propose to credit one-half of the extra pass-duty and one-half of the auction fees to the Imperial exchequer, and to hand over the other half to the States on certain easy conditions and under a formula of distribution which they themselves have agreed upon. We intend also to give the Durbars an opportunity of securing a footing in the non-China markets, which they have made no effort to exploit in the past. For this purpose, 1,000 out of our 13,200 chests will be taken as an experiment from Malwa if arrangements can be made for marketing it and if reasonable prices are offered. In these ways we hope to mitigate to the producing States the blow that must fall upon them sooner or later. We believe that they in turn recognize the genuineness of our intentions.

"There are three special reasons why I have dwelt at what may seem to be inordinate length on this dull subject. First, the future of our opium revenue has been made clearer by the agreement of last May, and a lengthy pronouncement of policy may not again be necessary. Second, I wished the Council to see that our attitude has not been vicarious righteousness on the one hand, or selfish obstruction on the other. We have made real and lasting sacrifices and manifested a practical faith in China's capacity for regeneration. Lastly, I desired to shew that we have not ignored the legitimate claims of our merchants or the interest of the Malwa States. With these explanations I turn now to the financial outcome of our policy. In 1911 we sold 15,110 Bengal chests and exported 13 578½ Malwa chests with certificates for China. We also sold 14,000 Bengal chests for other markets. Speculation was active throughout the year, and reached its zenith in October, when the China drug rose to the phenomenal price of Rs. 8,000 a chest. Then came the revolution and prices dropped, but they are still over Rs. 4,000, while the curtailment of the Singapore sales has kept that section of the market strong. In 1912 we propose to sell 6,700 Bengal and export 14,580 Malwa chests for China, as well as 13,200 chests (of which 1,000 at the outside will come from Malwa) for other markets. The first two months of our new Bombay system of auctions have been satisfactory, the average yield including pass-duty) having been close on Rs. 3,000, of which we take Rs. 1,800, and the Durbars the remainder. In the current financial year the net result is that Bengal opium is now expected to realise £1,241,000 and Malwa opium £334,000 more than I budgeted for.

"The true measure of this remarkable windfall is obtained by comparing our actual receipts with what we should have obtained under the sliding scale which as explained last year, we treat as the gauge of normal conditions. The sliding scale figure for the year is 615 lakhs; our anticipated receipts are 578½ lakhs. The excess is £1,777,000, which we propose to use on precisely similar lines to the windfall which it was my good fortune to announce a year ago. Two-thirds of the amount will be remitted to London for the reduction of temporary sterling debt. The remaining third, or in round figures £600,000 (65 lakhs), will be distributed in grants for non-recurring expenditure of a beneficial character. Our precise disposition is briefly as follows:—

£333,000 among the provinces for sanitation;
£133,000 among the provinces for agricultural improvements and similar purposes;
£[illegible],000 to the Central Research Institute for work in public hygiene;
£[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a school of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta; and
£27,000 for Government laboratories at Rangoon and at Parel (Bombay).

Last year the bulk of our opium windfall was earmarked for education: this year it goes to the sister graces of cleanliness. The details will be found in the explanatory memorandum attached to this statement; and I have no doubt that my Hon'ble colleague, Sir Harcourt Butler, will explain next week the objects which these grants are intended to further.

"Ordinary Revenue.

"I am able at last to turn from the story of opium and its troubles to the ordinary business of the closing year. As I mentioned, we expect the total revenue, including that of the provinces as well as our own, to be nearly 3½ millions better than my original estimate. Of this improvement £3,400,000 —or practically the whole—is Imperial in its origin. The fact is disguised, as I shall shortly explain, by large transfers of revenue from the Imperial to the Provincial exchequers; but, to get a clear view of the position, we must for the moment neglect these transfers. Of the true Imperial betterment these, close on £1,600,000 is accounted for by the high prices of opium, and £1,800,000 by the general increase in the prosperity and trade of the country.

"The main contribution to this great advance comes again from our State railways. Every one of our main lines has shared in the improvement. Wheat, cotton, jute, coal and oil seeds swelled the returns; the passenger traffic has grown exceedingly; and the extra business brought by the Royal visit has outrun our expectations. The total earnings for the year are now expected to be £1,587,000 above our budget, and the highest on record. This growth of receipts has meant of course extra expenditure in working the traffic, and extra payments in profits to the companies which lease our lines; so that the increase in net revenue is £1,195,000. Closely associated with our railway figures, as they must always be, are our Customs returns, which promise an increase of £330,000 over our budget estimate. For this we have to thank petroleum, piece-goods and rice, petroleum imports having been stimulated by a rate war among the great oil syndicates; piece-goods being always an active market in prosperous years; and the export of rice being in abnormal demand to meet a shortage in the Far East. To enumerate all the other heads of revenue which have contributed to our surplus would take more time than I can spare. The chief of them are interest, with an excess of £337,000 earned almost entirely by the high balances in our Home treasury; Mint wheres, owing mainly to the demand for British dollars in consequence of the troubles in China, our receipts have risen by £143,000; and Exchange, which has been strong throughout the year and has brought us an additional £166,000. I am glad to see that the consumption of salt, and with it our revenue, have begun to move again after a long period of stagnation. There was some holding-up of stocks before the Durbar in the hope of a reduction in the duty; but a brisk business is now being done and, in spite of the growing popularity of credit sales in Bengal, the revenue is expected to be £65,000 higher than our estimate.

"The one and only budget head that has disappointed us is Land Revenue, where our figures faithfully reflect the distress in parts of Bombay, and the failure of the early autumn crops in certain areas of the Punjab and the United Provinces. The sale of proprietary rights in the canal colonies of the Punjab has also advanced more slowly than seemed probable a year ago. The deficiency from this budget, for the head as a whole, is £960,000, of which approximately a half would be the Imperial loss.

"The marked improvement in our resources, however, has enabled the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to make a number of important grants to the provinces; and this pleasing operation takes the technical form of increasing the provincial shares, and *pro tanto* diminishing the Imperial share, of the land revenue receipts. It will thus be found that, in place of a drop of about half a million, our figured tables show an apparent deterioration of nearly £2,400,000 from the budget estimate of our Imperial income from this source; while the provinces instead of being about half a million to the bad, are shown as being £1,633,000 to the good.

"The grants which we have thus made out of our abounding good fortune cover a large field. I have already mentioned the £560,000 allotted from the excess opium receipts. Of those which are taken from our general resources I need enumerate only the more important, referring my Hon'ble friends to the explanatory memorandum for greater detail:

£782,000 in connexion with the re-constitution of Bengal and Assam;
£212,000 for the cost of the Royal bonus of half a month's pay to provincial officers in civil employ;
£72,000 for the remission of famine debts in Kathiawar, as announced at the Delhi Durbar;
£167,000 to the Madras Corporation in aid of its waterworks and drainage scheme;
£133,000 to Burma for the improvement of communications;
£55,000 for special provincial expenditure in Assam and Burma on the expeditions upon the North East frontier.

The first of these grants represents the cost of providing suitable opening balances for the three new provinces of Bengal, Assam and Bihar and Orissa. The other grants explain themselves. They are all non-recurring.

"Ordinary Expenditure.

"The expenditure of the year is less by £843,000 than was provided for in the budget. £225,000 of this occurs in the Provincial account, mainly as a consequence of the inability of the local Governments to spend in full their grants for education and sanitation. The Imperial savings come to £618,000, which may be taken as appearing almost wholly under two heads,—the Royal visit and the Opium Department in Bengal. Apart from these, there has been an increase of about £100,000 in Military expenditure which will be explained later. On the other hand, the £120,000 which was allotted under a new head for Protective Irrigation has not been utilised,—a disappointing result in view of the importance of these works. In other respects our estimate of expenditure was a very close one, and there are no material departures from it. The non-recurring expenditure on the Royal boons, in so far as it falls into this year's expenditure accounts, was met without difficulty by savings in other directions.

"The opium charges require a few words of special notice. China's zeal for reform and our pledges of assistance mean a large end, we must assume, a progressive reduction in our output of

Bengal opium. To keep abreast of this, we have closed down the Patna factory and abolished the appointment of Opium Agent for Behar. We have focussed the administration in one Agent, and the manufacture in one factory, at Ghazipur. We have also concentrated the area of licensed cultivation, giving up Behar entirely, as well as a number of the outlying districts in the United Provinces. How drastic the reduction has been, may be judged from the fact that in 1906-07, the last year before we began to curtail our exports, the area under poppy was 930,000 bighas; in the current season it is only 325,000 bighas. Recruiting for the department has of course been stopped for several years: but the sharp restriction of area in the present year, with the closing of one factory and a number of sub-agencies, has necessitated some retrenchment in establishments. I should like to explain how this is being carried out. I should like also to express the sympathy of the Government of India with a body of deserving officials for whom the outlook for some time past must have been full of uncertainty and gloom. What we are doing is first, to get rid of the least efficient of the opium employés on such pensions or gratuities as the rules permit; second, to transfer to other departments all who are fit for a new class of employment; and third, to encourage the retirement of the senior men by offering full pensions to all those who are within five years of completing their qualifying service. On these lines we are dealing with every rank, from the highest paid departmental officer down to the humble peon, and we hope to prevent any genuine hardship. The notices of discharge which were served on a number of the gazetted officers have been withdrawn; several of the younger men have been provided by the United Provinces Government with posts in the provincial civil service; the claims of others are still being pressed in different offices; and any who are ultimately redundant will be retained as supernumeraries until we can absorb them or find other employment. When the department has been lightened in this way, and by the acceptance of the special pensions which we are offering, we trust—though of course we cannot promise—that it will be put on a footing which will make further retrenchments unnecessary. The area of cultivation is now as low as it need be for several years; and any future reductions will probably be no more than parallel with the normal decrement of an establishment for which there is no recruitment.

"To come back to the present, however, the Council will perceive a saving of £445,000 in opium charges. This is due in part to the economies in administration which I have just mentioned, but in the main to the abnormally thin yield of the last poppy harvest. The consistence was poor, and our payments were correspondingly low.

"*Expenditure on the Royal Visit*

"I now, my Lord, wish to describe briefly, and of necessity in somewhat general terms, the expenditure incurred on the Imperial Durbar at Delhi and on the other incidents connected with the visit of the King Emperor and Queen-Empress to India. Our accounts have not yet been closed or compiled, and considerable alterations in detail may still have to be made. But, looking back to the cordiality and even the enthusiasm with which this Council applauded the provision entered for the Royal visit in my last budget, I consider myself bound in courtesy to take this, the first available, opportunity of laying before them the manner in which that provision has been used. It will be remembered that the total allotment for the Royal visit was £1 million sterling. It was necessarily a very rough forecast, as we had no estimates to go upon at that early date; but our feeling was that it would enable Their Imperial Majesties to be received and entertained in a manner suitable to the wishes of their Indian subjects. One-third of this million was to be military expenditure, and the remainder appeared in the civil estimates, with a small deduction for recoveries from the sale of tents and other equipment. The total net provision for Imperial Civil charges, including a small advance grant in 1910–11 was £833,000. The actual net expenditure against this grant, so far as we can at present estimate, may be tabulated as follows —

(*a*) On the Durbar at Delhi:—

	£
Administrative charges	62,100
General services, roads, lighting, water supply, sanitation, etc. ..	190,100
State ceremonies	53,300
Sports, garden party, fireworks, music, etc.	20,000
King-Emperors's camp	56,000
Camps of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Commander-in-Chief, Political and other Imperial officers.	115,600
Visitors', Press and Police camps, etc.	50,300
Miscellaneous	12,200
Less recoveries	—149,600
Total ..	£420,000
(*b*) On the Royal tour	48,300
(*c*) On medals and other incidental charges	13,300
	£482,600

We have still to meet the cost of an addition to the regalia. Allowing for this and leaving a small margin for charges which have not yet come in, we may take the net expenditure at £550,000.

"The allotment provided in the Military budget was £333,000, which was intended to cover a very large concentration of troops at Delhi. When the failure of the early rains in Northern India indicated difficulties about food supplies and forage, the Military programme was reviewed and the number of troops under orders for Delhi was materially reduced. The actual estimated expenditure has been only £207,000. It will, I am sure, be no small gratification to this Council that the reception of Their Imperial Majesties was carried out on a scale worthy of the occasion, and yet with a regard for economy which has left us so well within the funds allotted for the purpose.

"The expenditure from Provincial revenues on the Royal visit had not been the subject of any reasoned estimate when the budgets of the various local Governments were framed in the opening months of 1911. It was worked out, however, during the hot weather in the closest consultation with

the Government of India, and we have now got provisional accounts. It is estimated that the eight major provinces spent £175,000 on their camps at Delhi, and about £72,000 on local celebrations, illuminations, etc.

"Such then, so far as we can judge from our unfinished accounts, were the charges for the reception and entertainment of Their Imperial Majesties. But the Council will probably expect me to narrate also the cost of the Royal bonus and the various minor boons which were announced by Your Excellency on behalf of the King-Emperor at Delhi. For these of course there could, in the nature of things, be no budget provision; and some of them entail expenditure or loss of revenue which will not be brought into our accounts for some time to come. The only boon of any importance for which I have a reasonably complete estimate is the bonus of half a month's pay to certain civil employés and to the Army in India. The whole of this will be met from Imperial revenues; and we believe that it will cost about £325,000 in the Civil accounts and about £100,000 in the Military accounts, or a little under £500,000 in all. The remission of debts in certain Native States means a loss of nearly £35,000; and the monetary effect of the other boons (apart always from the grant for Education) is inconsiderable. I believe, therefore, that I should be safe in putting the total figure at £600,000 at the outside.

"BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1912–13.

"I now leave the eventful year which closes with this month, and open my budget for 1912–13. There is no one who realises more keenly than I do the dangers of prophesy in India; but the prospects to-day are excellent, and that we have every hope that the brightness of the outlook will continue. I propose, then, avoiding unreasoning optimism on the one hand, and holding fast to my faith in the progress of India on the other, to estimate again for a year of normal seasons and trade. There still hang over us the uncertainties of the opium revenue, and there are, as there always will be, special claims of an urgent nature upon our exchequer. But with care and economy we shall be able, during the coming year at least, to discount the former and to satisfy the latter without any addition to the burden of our taxation. On the other hand, our position is not one which justifies any important remission of taxes. I present to-day, therefore, what I may call a 'No Change' budget. My estimate is that the revenue and expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, will balance almost exactly at £78¾ millions. In the purely Imperial section of the accounts, however, there will be a surplus of approximately £1¼ millions, which it is proposed, for reasons that I will touch upon later, to retain unimpaired.

"*Revenue.*

"If we set aside Opium, the total revenue, Imperial and Provincial, for which I budget is almost the same as in the current year. We expect an improvement in the Land Revenue collections and in those other classes of receipts which respond most directly to favourable agricultural conditions. On the other hand, I have taken a somewhat conservative estimate of Railway and Customs revenue, while we cannot count upon a continuance of this year's high receipts from Mint and Interest. The net result, as I have said, is practical equilibrium. But in the Imperial section of the accounts, with which we are at present more immediately concerned, the position is one of considerable strength, seeing that we have not to repeat the large non-recurring grants to the provinces which diminish our share of the head revenue receipts in the current year. Apart from opium, which as usual throws the comparison out of gear, the Imperial revenue which we hope to obtain next year will be £920,000 in excess of our estimated receipts in 1911–12. I shall dispose of opium first, and then discuss this figure in some detail.

"The consequences of the new agreement with China are written large across our estimate of opium revenue. The number of chests which we may sell with China certificates in 1913 is limited to 16,680, of which we are under a promise to offer 14,560 to Malwa. Our China sales for each calendar year will now, in all probability, be held from January to October in Calcutta; and in Bombay from the preceding November to August. Our uncertified exports will amount to 13,200 chests, of which we shall give Malwa a chance of taking 1,000 chests, and the sales will be spread over all the months in the year. I shall spare the Council the reasons for these divergences in procedure, which are intended to secure the maximum of revenue with the minimum of inconvenience to the trade. I shall also spare my Hon'ble friends the puzzling calculations which are needed to fit these arrangements into the mould of the financial year; and will merely say that it is proposed to sell altogether 19,821 chests for China in 1912–13, which, with the 13,200 chests for other markets, gives roughly 33,000 chests in all. As compared with the much larger quantity on which we have been paid in the current year, this in itself suggests a considerable fall in revenue. But I have not ventured to budget for the same high prices as we are now receiving. With the restoration of settled government in China, we may look for the revival of more rigorous measures against the opium habit, and these are likely in time to affect the tone of the market for our exports. In any case prudence forbids us to attempt to follow the vagaries of a highly speculative market. Between a falling output therefore and a cautious forecast of prices, my total estimate of opium revenue for next year is £2,235,000 below what we expect to obtain in the current year. The actual figure is 513 lakhs, which happens to be almost identical with the figure (513 lakhs) for 1912–13 on our theoretical sliding scale. If prices should outrun our calculations I have little doubt that we shall find useful employment for the money.

"The improvement in our Imperial receipts from general sources is of a negative character, being entirely due to the smaller volume of special grants to local Governments. In other respects we do not look forward to the same high revenue returns as in the current year. Under Railways in particular I have thought it wise to assume some slight relaxation after the rich harvest of the Durbar year. It is not only that we shall have no Royal visit; but so much depends on trade conditions which it is impossible to forecast, and I think a moderate margin of safety should offend no prudent publicist. I have accordingly taken the net earnings of our State railways at £605,000 less than in the present year. Similarly with Customs. If the almost feverish activity of the trade in rice, silver and petroleum were to continue, our Customs receipts would probably touch the imposing figure of 10 crores. But all booms have their day, and we have made a deliberately moderate estimate for these commodities; the net result is a reduction of £146,000 from this year's receipts. Three other heads of Imperial revenue yield somewhat fortuitous contributions to the decline. Interest is worse by £192,000,

because the balances in our Home treasury are being materially reduced; Mint by £185,000, because we do not expect the same demand for dollars from China; and Exchange by £106,000 for the technical reason that we always budget for our exchange transactions at par.

"In the classes of revenue which are more closely associated with the internal prosperity of the country, we anticipate no set-back. Now that the Salt revenue is moving, we expect that it will rise by another £31,000. From Stamps an improvement of £71,000 is probable; and a still larger increase would have been taken for Excise if it had not been obscured by the complete provincialization of that source of revenue in Bengal. The chief advance, however, is under Land Revenue, where the return of normal conditions in the areas that suffered from the irregularities of the last monsoon will, we trust, be the main contributor to an increase of which the Imperial share should be something in excess of £400,000.

"This brings me to the dominant factor in the whole comparison—the Provincial grants which appear as land revenue assignments, and the reduction in which will push up our apparent Imperial receipts. The details are complicated and can better be set out in the explanatory memorandum. But their net effect is that we are saved the non-recurring grants of roughly £2 millions which signalize the current year, and that we propose, as I shall explain later, new recurring grants of about £½ million in the coming year. There is thus an addition of £1½ millions to the Imperial share of the land revenue, over and above the £400,000 which comes to us from improved collections.

"*Expenditure.*

"The position in regard to expenditure is fortunately simple, and not unsatisfactory. Imperial and Provincial charges together, the total provision for next year is nearly £1½ millions higher than the estimated expenditure of 1911–12. The whole of this excess, however, occurs in the provinces; and by far the major part of it represents drafts on the large Imperial subsidies for education, sanitation and other beneficial services which are being placed at the credit of local Governments. When we turn to the estimate of Imperial expenditure, we find that there is no actual decrease, the total being £78,000 less than in the current year. The chief factors in this result are the following. Our Interest liabilities show a growth of £277,000, moving, as they must always do, with the growth of our borrowings, and also in a minor degree with the expansion of our provident funds, savings bank deposits and the like. Our Railway revenue charges, apart from interest on the regular railway debt, are also higher by £97,000. But the only other large excess over the grants in the current year appears under Education and represents a special reserve of £530,000 for the advancement of this great service. Otherwise the spending departments have shown much restraint, and there is little or no general rise in administrative charges. On the other hand, there is a noteworthy drop of £511,000 in military expenditure to which I shall refer later; and as if to make room for the new education expenditure, we have a reduction of £489,000 under the head where the outlay on the Royal visit is recorded in the current year.

"With the substantial improvement in our general revenue and the curtailment in expenditure, it is obvious that we are in sight of a large surplus. It was decided therefore to take an important step forward on the path of educational reform. The King-Emperor had announced at Delhi a permanent grant of 50 lakhs (£333,000) for the furtherance of truly popular education. We have decided to add another recurring £67,000 to the Royal boon, and to supplement it further by a non-recurring grant of £433,000. The total new provision for the year has thus been raised to the handsome figure of 125 lakhs, or more than the whole amount which we spent this year in connection with the Royal visit and the Delhi Darbar. I will leave it to my Hon'ble friend in charge of the Education department to describe how the money is to be employed, and I confine myself to explaining where it is to be found in the estimates. £300,000 of the recurring grant has been transferred, through the usual method of Land Revenue assignments, to the provinces which have regular financial settlements, and £3,000 to the North-West Frontier Province. The remaining £97,000 recurring and the whole of the £433,000 non-recurring have been entered, for the present, as an Imperial reserve under the Education head, for distribution at more leisure.

"There are two other small matters which we have taken the opportunity of disposing of. One is the provision of a small reserve (£15,300) for strengthening the sanitary services in India in accordance with a scheme which is now before the Secretary of State. I invite the attention of the Raja of Kurupam to this. The other is the abolition of the last of the petty cesses upon the land against which my predecessor waged incessant war. The cess in question is the village service cess in proprietary estates in Madras; and as I have explained more than once, the reasons why we have not hitherto taken up the question are first, because we had no money, and second, because we could not remit the cess before it was imposed. The levy of the cess is now being extended as the old service tenures are being resumed; and it is estimated that its relinquishment will cost Imperial revenues £17,000 a year, rising gradually until the proprietary estates have been wholly relieved. The rent of the tenures will be credited as Land Revenue, of which the provinces will receive a moiety. The province will pay the salaries of the village servants; and the net loss to Provincial revenues will be made good by Imperial assignments.

"*Delhi Expenditure.*

"No narrative of next year's programme of expenditure would be complete without a reference to the momentous project which lies before us in the construction of the new Imperial Capital of India at Delhi. I may say at once that we are not yet in the possession of any estimates of its cost. Plans for the temporary housing of the Government of India, headquarters are under preparation; but no plans for the permanent Imperial City are to be thought of until the best available experts have studied and advised upon the project in all its bearings. Meanwhile, my immediate duty has been to devise a scheme for financing the work, a scheme which will be as little onerous as possible to the taxpayers of India. Three possible alternatives have presented themselves throughout. The first, and in some ways the most attractive, would be a special Delhi loan. The second would be to charge the whole expenditure, as it occurs, against current revenue. The third would be to put the Delhi works on precisely the same footing as our large railway and irrigation works, treating them as capital expenditure and financing them partly from loans and partly from whatever spare revenue remains in each year after meeting our ordinary administrative needs. I shall not weary the Council by the various

considerations which decided us, with the full approval of the Secretary of State, to adopt the third of these courses. It will, I believe, commend itself to the financial and commercial community of India. By treating the Delhi operations as ordinary Capital works, we ensure the greatest possible elasticity in the provision of funds; we avoid unnecessary additions to our unproductive debt; and I hope we allay the fear—so far as I am concerned, a baseless fear—that the new city will be built from the produce of fresh taxation.

"Our programme then is this. So long as large sums of money are wanted for Delhi, we shall raise as much as we can along with our ordinary rupee loans, being guided in the amount of our borrowing by the state of the money market rather than by the precise estimate of expenditure for the year. If money is easy and we can obtain more than we immediately require, it will be in our cash balances available for future use. Meanwhile, as we shall now have three sections in our annual Capital programme instead of two, we may reasonably enlarge the conventional figure of one crore which we have hitherto endeavoured to secure as our revenue surplus. There is no need to fix any standard surplus; much will depend on the circumstances of the year and on the other interests concerned; but whenever we find ourselves able to budget for a larger surplus than £667,000 without detriment to the other claims upon us, we shall do so until the financing of the new Delhi is completed. It is on these lines that we are budgeting for 1912-1913. We propose to raise a rupee loan of three crores, the whole of which, so far as we can at present judge, will be available for Delhi; and we leave our surplus at the unusually high figure of £1½ millions, out of which at least one crore can be used for Delhi. Our estimate of what we shall need for actual expenditure within the year is two crores, shown under a new Capital head which will be observed in the tabular statements. Whatever part of our total provision is not required, will remain in our general balances for future use. The current administrative charges of the Imperial area, as opposed to the initial outlay, will of course be taken in the ordinary revenue account, and we have entered a lump provision of £33,000 in the 1912-1913 budget for that purpose.

"MILITARY SERVICES.

"Under Military Services the expenditure for five years is shown in the following table:—

	Gross.				Total.	Net.
	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defences.		All Military Heads.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908-1909	16,177,646	476,957	857,162	29 044	26,650,809	16,402,988
1909-1910	18 801,181	481,187	856,342	28 864	29,245 284	18,112,822
1910-1911	18,181,780	446,861	899,766	7 907	29 485 338	18,285,312
1911-1912 (Budget) ..	18,644,600	447,300	926,490	6,908	20,973,200	19,576,160
1911-1912 (Revised) ..	19 979,400	468,200	659 269	7 008	20,923,900	19,5e0,760
1912-1913 (Budget) ..	19,684,700	417,100	860,500	20,300	20,472,600	19,094,500

In our Army estimates for the current year we provided £½ million for Coronation expenditure. This grant was designed to cover the military cost of the Delhi Durbar and of the general manœuvres by which the assembly at Delhi was to be proceeded, as well as other military charges connected with Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India, such as expenditure on escorts at Bombay and Calcutta, and also to provide for the despatch of a contingent to England to represent the Army in India at Their Imperial Majesties' Coronation at home. But the unfavourable outlook in the early monsoon period made it necessary to recast the original programme. It was decided to abandon the intended manœuvres altogether, to reduce the number of troops to be concentrated at Delhi, and, in the interests of the civil population, to rail all troops except those in the immediate neighbourhood. Notwithstanding this modification of the original programme, the numbers brought to Delhi eventually reached the high total of 57,000 soldiers, 18,000 followers and over 20,000 animals. The total expenditure on the reduced scale was finally estimated at £296,700, and it appears that this estimate will be very closely adhered to. The military accounts of the Durbar and other services connected with the Royal visit and Coronation are rapidly approaching completion; and the latest forecast of the accounts authorities indicates a probable outlay of £161,700 (less receipts amounting to £3,500) in connection with the concentration at Delhi, while the total of other expenditure connected with the Royal visit is put at £27,300 and the cost of the Home Coronation contingent at £10,300. These figures do not include the bonus of half a month's pay which was issued to the military services in common with the civil departments, and for which no provision could of course be made in the original budget. This concession cost the Army £165,700.

"The excess outlay thus entailed and the cost of the Abor expedition together with the friendly mission to the Mishmi country (£124,300) may be regarded as met from the lapses which occurred in the schedule provision, owing to delay in the prosecution of various schemes, of which the most important were those of artillery re-armament and line-rebuilding. As regards the ordinary charges, the budget provision was fully utilised and some additional grants were made in view of the improved receipts, with the result that the year is expected to close with a small net excess of £15,500.

"It should be noticed that in both the present and the coming year there is a heavy bill for special services. Apart from the Delhi Durbar and the Abor expedition already mentioned, the arms traffic operations were continued at a cost of £118,600, the total expenditure from the outset up to the end of the current year being thus raised to £340,300; and the Indian Government had also to meet a share (£17,000) of the cost of sending a regiment to strengthen the consular guards in Southern Persia. In the coming year it is estimated that the winding up of the Abor operations will involve an outlay of £35,700. The provision of £135,300 for the continuance of the arms traffic operations is repeated, and £11,300 is provided towards the additional cost of the consular guards. On the other hand, a windfall of £ 76,700 is anticipated from the absence of certain troops in China.

"Apart from these special services, the budget of 1912–13 has been mainly influenced by the enquiry into the possibilities of retrenchment which was promised a year ago. The schedule grant has been reduced by £75,200, as compared with the figure adopted in the current year, and its application will be limited almost exclusively to the provision of primary requirements of the Army such as guns, rifles, bayonets and swords, and to the prosecution of the scheme for providing Indian troops with sound and well constructed lines, and the continuance of other military works now in progress. In pursuance of the same policy, expenditure has been temporarily curtailed in various directions, and a number of permanent economies effected, while other important suggestions are still under consideration. This investigation will not be concluded until the Government of India and the Secretary of State have received and dealt with the reports of Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson's Committee, which will enquire into army expenditure during the coming summer, and Admiral Sir Edmond Slade's Committee, which has just completed its examination in marine expenditure. Meanwhile the effect has been to curtail expenditure, whether temporarily or permanently, by a sum of £131,200, of which the budget for the year takes account. We are also relieved by the disappearance of the provision for Coronation Durbar expenditure; and though in some directions, and especially in regard to the food charges and the provision of stores, some additional outlay has to be faced, the final result is a reduction of the net military budget by £480,700, which brings down the total net figure, namely, £19,994,500, to an amount lower than that of any year since 1903–04.

"RAILWAYS.

"In accordance with the usual practice, I have had the figures of capital expenditure on railways during the last five years brought together, and compared with the similar estimate for 1912–13. The table includes all capital outlay whether incurred by the State or through the agency of guaranteed or assisted companies.

	1907–1908	1908–1909	1909–1910	1910–1911.	1911–1912 (Revised).	1912–1913. (Budget).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock ..	7,826,040	8,532,741	9,182,441	5,002,843	5,317,400	4,241,200
Lines under construction—						
(a) Started in previous years ..	2,060,800	1,366,200	1,488,962	2,285,364	2,639,000	2,676,800
(b) Started in current year		146,130	364,291	387,821	265,000	80,000
	10,386,836	10,045,071	8,334,694	7,445 328	8,218,400	6,990,000

"On the 31st March 1911, the total length of open lines was 32,398·81 miles, classified according to gauge as follows :—

5' 6" gauge	16,758 52
Metre (3' 3⅜")	13,633 28
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	2,007·48
Total ..	32,398 81

"During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage :—

5' 6" gauge	322·30
Metre (3' 3⅜")	308 91
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	70 11
Total ..	701·32

During the ensuing year it is intended to increase this length by 790 58 miles.

"In the current year the return on the capital at charge amounts to 4·99 per cent as compared with 4·66 in 1910–11, 4 48 in 1909–10 and 3·69 in 1908–09. The rate of interest which we have taken for the year on the debt chargeable to railways is 3·877 per cent.

"The current year has been more favourable than last year, and the traffic returns show that there will be a large improvement over the Budget Estimates. The improvement is largely due to general development of traffic on railways and to additional traffic in connection with His Majesty's visit to India and the Delhi Durbar. The grants for working expenses are likely to be larger than the Budget Estimate by £348,700.

"If we take the Railway Revenue Account as a whole and set the interest charges, the annuities and Sinking Fund payments and the minor debits (cost of land, etc.) against the net earnings, we find a surplus of £2,389,300, which accrues to general revenues, against a net gain of £2,017,500 in 1910–11.

"In the Budget Estimate of next year provision has been made for a decrease in the gross receipts compared with the current year, for reasons to which I have already alluded. The latter includes an extra day's earnings in February, and special traffic in connection with the Royal visit and Delhi Durbar. Provision for working expenses has also been put a little higher on account of necessary renewals of permanent-way, rolling stock and strengthening of bridges. It is expected that the net surplus after providing for interest charges, which show an increase on account of growth of capital, will be £2,021,900.

"IRRIGATION.

"The financial position of our great Irrigation undertakings may be gathered at a glance from the following table, which carries on and brings up to date the information that it has been customary to give in previous Financial Statements:—

Particulars.	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911.	1911-1912, Revised.	1912-1913, Budget.
Productive Works	£	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay to end of year ..	28,022,806	29,745,119	30,395,971	31,943,000	33,336,800
Direct receipts	2,213,644	2,245,011	2,226,950	2,311,300	2,325,700
Land Revenue due to Irrigation ..	1,084,773	1,111,156	1,170,085	1,562,100	1,575,200
TOTAL RECEIPTS ..	3,298,417	3,345,119	3,407,035	3,873,400	3,900,900
Working Expenses	1,011,140	1,041,231	1,010,434	1,094,000	1,050,000
Interest on debt	930,708	940,828	1,004,650	1,051,700	1,704,600
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ..	1,941,848	2,026,319	2,020,084	2,147,700	2,754,610
NET PROFIT ..	1,356,568	1,322,800	1,321,970	1,625,700	1,146,300
Protective Works					
Capital outlay to end of year ..	3,730,394	3,112,121	3,444,204	3,914,200	4,291,000
Direct receipts	33,663	35,655	51,961	57,200	55,800
Land Revenue due to Irrigation ..	6,671	6,280	7,940	9,100	9,100
TOTAL RECEIPTS ..	40,261	41,296	59,901	67,000	75,900
Working Expenses	25,449	28,730	29,217	42,700	35,500
Interest on debt	86,616	97,382	110,735	126,600	156,900
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES ..	112,065	126,012	139,917	165,300	192,400
NET LOSS.	71,617	82,316	80,945	98,300	116,500
Minor Works and Navigation.					
Direct receipts	213,334	235,561	228,465	233,600	244,300
Expenditure	679,339	859,135	877,728	838,400	909,200
NET LOSS	466,005	623,574	649,263	605,000	664,900

"On the 31st March 1911, 55,251 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, commanding 48 million acres of cultivable land, the area irrigated in 1910-1911 being about 22 million acres. The productive works during that year yielded a net return of 7·66 per cent on the capital outlay of £30 millions after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was £1,322,000.

"The revised estimate for 1911-12 shows a net profit of £1,529,000 on productive works and a net return of 8·07 per cent. on the capital outlay of £32 millions. Excluding works still under construction the net return on the balance of the capital expended (£29 millions) amounts to 9·78 per cent.

"On the 31st March 1912 we expect to have 58,684 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to command 48,734,000 acres of cultivable land. It is expected that an area of nearly 23½ million acres will be irrigated during the year. In addition to the canals in operation, there are altogether 65 projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of the Government. Of these 28 are productive, 33 protective and 6 minor works. The two former are designed to irrigate 8·80 and 1·15 million acres, respectively, at a total capital cost of about £31 millions and £5½ millions, respectively. The productive works are expected to yield a net return of 7·28 per cent. on the outlay.

"Of the projects referred to in paragraph 48 of the last year's Financial Statement, the Ghaggar, Twants, Mahanadi and Weinganga canals were sanctioned during the year. The other three schemes, *viz*, the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the Sukkur Barrage and the Rohri Left Bank canal are still under the consideration of the Government of India. Another most important scheme which is now before the Government of India is the Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder project, mentioned in paragraph 63 of the Financial Statement for 1909-10. This work is estimated to irrigate 1,528,400 acres situated in two provinces, twenty-five districts and three Native States. An estimate for providing permanent Head Works for the Upper Ganges canal, amounting to nearly Rs. 26 lakhs, is about to be submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction. This work will serve to render the water-supplies of the Upper Ganges and Agra canals more assured during critical times. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the construction of the triple canals in the Punjab. The probable dates of opening of the three canals are as follows:—

Upper Chenab canal—May or at latest October 1912.
Upper Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab—1914.

"The works on the Upper Swat River canal in the North-West Frontier Province are now about half finished and are proceeding satisfactorily.

"PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

"In saying a few words on the provincial finances I have no intention to try the patience of the Council with a disquisition such as it was necessary to impose upon them a year ago. The scheme of permanent financial settlements which I then described is still in its infancy, though it could not have

[illegible] Province that has arisen as one [illegible] Bengal. [illegible] Province [illegible] Bengal [illegible] Province [illegible] Province [illegible] Province

of State will sell Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers upon us to the extent of £15½ millions and the result will be to leave £6 millions in the Home Treasury and 19½ crores in India. We may regard 2 crores as being kept in hand for future expenditure on Imperial Delhi.

"Besides the £15½ millions of drawings which I have estimated above, the Secretary of State will as usual sell additional bills on India so far as our resources may permit, if there is a sufficient demand for them. All my announcements about loans and drawings are subject to the ordinary reservations, the Secretary of State and the Government of India retaining full discretion to vary the amounts mentioned above in any way and to any extent that may be thought advisable.

"RETROSPECT AND CONCLUSION.

"And now I come, I think, to what we can call Mesopotamia—blessed is Mesopotamia. My Lord, I have nearly finished. But, before I sit down, I may be permitted a few words of retrospect. This is the last session of Your Excellency's Legislative Council which will be held in this chamber, and this year is the closing year of the first triennial term for which the present Council was appointed under the new regulations. Next year we shall meet in different surroundings, and there will probably be a number of new faces among us. In such circumstances it is not unnatural that we should look back across the last three years and register the progress we have made. When I laid my first budget before the Legislative Council of the old régime in March 1909, I ventured to forecast the results of the then impending reforms on the branch of Government business which is immediately under my charge. I said that I did not fear the change. I believed that, though there would be increased and more searching criticism, it would proceed not from any intention to embarrass a public servant who was honestly trying to do his duty, but rather from a desire to help him to effect improvement. I said that I should welcome criticism, because I believed that my critics would be actuated by a common desire to improve the work of those who govern and the condition of those who have to bear taxation.

"My Lord, I may confidently say that that forecast has been fully realised. It is not the time to sum up the influence which this Council has exercised on the general administration of India, or to estimate the services, which it has rendered alike to the rulers and to the ruled. But I can testify unhesitatingly to the power that the Council holds for good in directing attention to the finances of the country, in scrutinizing expenditure, and in advising the Government on the employment of the public funds. I have always found the criticisms of my non-official colleagues temperate, suggestive and helpful. Unable though we may at times have been to accept their opinions at once, they have not been without their effect on our subsequent arrangements, and even where we wholly disagreed, they have shown us fresh points of view and warned us of probable dangers. It is no exaggeration to say that the free interchange of views which this Council stimulates, has already become a powerful factor for good in the financial policy of India.

"It is not, however, the tendency of financial thought on which I wish to dwell to-day, so much as the movement of our finances themselves during the last three years. Measured by figures, this has been very striking. The year in which the new Council was elected, 1909–10, was one of slow and painful recovery from the effects of the famine and the international financial crisis of 1907. The shears of economy had to be brought out; but no great retrenchment was possible with the necessary promptitude, and some of the provinces—especially Eastern Bengal and Assam—were in serious difficulties like ourselves. There was also every prospect of a serious collapse of our opium revenue. The whole position was gloomy when the first of its budgets was laid before the new Council, and it was my painful duty to announce the imposition of new taxes. I am not going to fight all that battle over again. Recent events have somewhat obscured the necessity for the measures which we took in March 1910; but I believe they have caused the minimum of hardship; and I am confident that time will justify them, when our opium revenue ultimately dwindles and our other resources are strained by the growing demands for more schools and healthier homes.

"In 1909–10 we took in hand what I had recognised at a very early stage to be one of the main dangers of our financial stability, viz., our liability for provincial expenditure and our somewhat ineffective control over it. A scheme of permanent provincial settlements was worked out, defining the resources of local Governments and providing a specific procedure for enforcing their financial responsibilities. That scheme is now in force, and I believe that it will be found a source of strength to ourselves and an incentive to economy in the provinces. This reform and a steady campaign against avoidable expenditure occupied most of our energies in 1909–10. But simultaneously the tide turned after the long depression which had begun in 1907, and since then there has been an almost unchecked advance in financial well-being.

"The actual figures of the period which I am reviewing may be stated very briefly. In 1909–10 the total revenue of India, excluding the gross opium receipts, was £69,100,000, in 1912–13 we expect that it will be £75,700,000. In 1909–10 the total expenditure of India was £73,100,000, in 1912–13 we are taking it at £79,300,000. The growth of normal revenue in the four years has been £6,600,000; the growth of expenditure has been only £6,200,000; and part of this latter figure represents special and non-recurring outlay (probably close on £900,000) out of the opium windfalls of the last two years. We are thus steadily building up our bulwarks against the dangers and the needs of the future. I am indebted to my official colleagues for their cordial co-operation in a policy of economy which, though it is now beginning to bear fruit, must often have been a disagreeable duty, and which I could not possibly have carried through without their cordial assistance and support for which I am extremely grateful.

"An analysis of the expenditure of the period gives remarkable results. The growth in our total spending has been, as I have mentioned, from £73·1 millions to £79·3 millions, or 8½ per cent. Within these totals, however, expenditure on education has risen from £1,705,000 to £3,043,000, or by 78 per cent; and on medical and sanitary services from £968,000 to £1,683,000, or by 73 per cent. During the same four years the growth in Police expenditure has been only 10 per cent. and on our Military services it has been less than 1 per cent. There are obvious qualifications to any all-round percentage comparisons like these; but they do not obscure the main issue, the paramount importance that has been given, during the lifetime of this Council, to the furtherance of the objects which I know the Council has closely at heart. I might allude also to the increase in our provision for Irrigation, both productive and protective; but time is short and I must pass on to the more general aspects of our financial situation.

"The most faithful reflex of our general position would be found in an analysis of our public debt and the statistics of our foreign trade. But unfortunately figures for neither of these are yet available and the statistics for the whole of the period which I am reviewing. So far as our statistics go, there is clear evidence that the additions to our debt since 1908 have been more than covered by the value of the railways and irrigation works which they have helped us to construct and acquire. Our borrowings, both in England and in India, have been studiously moderate; and we have not yet approached the full £12½ million railway programme which has been advocated. The £6 millions of floating debt which we had to raise in 1908 has been very much on my mind: but it will, if all goes well, be completely repaid next year, thanks in a large measure to our opium windfalls. The condition of our public debt is healthy. About our external trade I have already spoken at some length. Its total monetary value in 1909–10 was roughly 331 crores (excluding Government transactions): in the current year it will touch 415 crores. Even if we discount the element of high prices, this represents a great advance in trade and industry; and as the balance is steadily in our favour, it means a strong exchange, good credit and a ready inflow of the capital which India so badly wants for the development of her magnificent resources.

"The mention of exchange brings me very close to currency. Our currency system has had a remarkable history—a history of which we may be pardonably proud—during the last three years. For a detailed examination of the present position, I cannot do better than refer Honourable Members, if they have not already studied it, to the admirable report on the operations of our Paper Currency Department by our present Comptroller-General, Mr. Gillan, published in October last. It contains an able and illuminating analysis of the movements and tendencies of our currency, and exemplifies the new spirit with which I trust that these important developments may be watched and guided. Three years ago when this Council considered their first budget, the position was unique. Our mints had stopped fresh coinage for over a year. The adverse balance of trade in 1908 had forced us to draw on our Gold Standard Reserve in defence of exchange; and against the gold thus released we had received and withdrawn from circulation in India the enormous quantity of 120 million rupees. Mainly through this cause our ropes reserves at the beginning of 1909–10 were enormously strong: between our currency chests and the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve we had altogether 47 crores at our command; and in the strength of that accumulation we have been meeting all demands upon us ever since. The absorption of rupees in the intervening three years has been about 32 crores; and by whatever test the figures are tried, it is clear that the demand has been less active than in the earlier years of the century, when the resources of our mints were severely strained to meet the calls of trade for silver currency. This change in the habits of India, swift and momentous in its possibilities has defeated the calculations of silver speculators. It has also absolved me from the necessity of undertaking fresh coinage, in spite of no inconsiderable pressure from interested quarters.

"To my mind it is a matter of no small satisfaction that the country is taking kindly to other forms of currency. We cannot look for rapid progress in the use of cheques and other banking substitutes for metallic money. But the extended employment of sovereigns and of currency notes will lighten our burdens materially and must lead to greater elasticity and economy. I am particularly hopeful that the sovereign will push its way into popular favour. During 1909–10 no less than £9 millions were imported: in the following year over £8 millions; and up to December of the current year, a further £5½ millions. I do not attach too much importance to the spasmodic issues of gold for the movement of certain harvests in the more advanced areas. But I am convinced that these issues of imported sovereigns will not all disappear into hoards or the melting-pot; and that, as the people become more familiar with them, their use as genuine currency will very largely extend. The habit will probably come with a rush, as other changes do in India.

"No better precedent could be found for the change than the remarkable growth of our paper currency. In March 1908 the volume of the note circulation was 45½ crores. In August 1911 it overtopped 60 crores, and it is now rarely under 55 crores. We can hardly doubt that this rapid development had a share in easing off the demand for rupees. Nor is there any question that it in turn owes its success to the bold policy of universalizing all notes from Rs. 100 downwards. The old circle system was devised as a precaution against the use of notes as remittances. Its abolition (except for very high value notes) has shown that what the people may resist freely, they will treat with all the more confidence as currency; and we have the unquestioned authority of the Comptroller General for saying that no inconvenience whatever has resulted from the extension of the universal notes.

"In all these ways our currency system has made notable progress in the last three years. We have fortunately been able to refrain from the fresh coinage of silver, we have seen an imposing volume of gold flow into this country by perfectly natural channels, and the people have taken with avidity to a paper currency from which a number of obsolete restraints have been removed. If the free circulation of gold is not so much nearer as some of us would wish, it is certainly no further off. And during these three years our gold reserves have been greatly strengthened and their functions have been more clearly defined. I am well aware how robust and general is the feeling in India that the Gold Standard Reserve should be raised to a still higher maximum, and I confess to a lingering hope that this may yet be found practicable. But the matter rests in the hands of the Secretary of State for India, who keeps and controls the reserve, and who has accepted a wide responsibility for making it effective.

"In the review which I have now given of the expenditure during the last three years, it will be seen how markedly the character of the allotment to certain services has changed.

"Hon'ble Members will, I think, look back with satisfaction on the steady increase which has taken place during the first period of the life of the reformed Council in the expenditure on Sanitation and Education.

"India owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Gokhale for pressing to the forefront the claims of Education.

"He has been fortunate in being able to do so during the Viceroyalty of one who has Education as much at heart as has Mr. Gokhale himself.

"If I may be pardoned an indiscretion, I may mention that on the very first occasion when I discussed finance with His Excellency, very soon after he assumed his high office, he expressed a hope

that the burdens on the people would not be increased. He added that his chief desire was, that the ameliorations of sanitation and the wide and comprehensive diffusion of education should form the chief features of his Viceroyalty.

"It will be admitted, I hope, that I have endeavoured, by the provision of money, to second Mr. Gokhale's efforts, to support the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education, and to give effect to His Excellency's heartfelt desire.

"The trend of expenditure is upward; but it is indeed a hopeful feature of the financial and political progress of this country that the growth of expenditure is occasioned, not by costly military operations, not by exaggerated railway expenditure, not by wasteful extravagance in administration; but by well-considered outlay on services which tend to the moral and material progress of the Indian people".

INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES MESTON moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES MESTON moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ROBERT CARLYLE "My Lord, I beg to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Co-operative Credit Societies be taken into consideration. As I was unable to attend the meetings of the Select Committee, I have asked the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan to explain briefly the principal changes proposed by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. MACLAGAN. "My Lord, the changes made in the Bill are explained in the Select Committee's report. They are fairly numerous but they are mostly changes in subsidiary points and are of a technical character. I do not propose to go in to them in detail now. There are, however, two points to which I would venture to draw attention in connection with the Bill.

"In the first place, the amendments since made do not involve any change in the main features of the Bill as introduced in this Council on the 1st March last year. As stated by the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle in introducing the Bill, the main objects which it has in view are four. In the first place, it extends the Act to all kinds of Co-operative Associations. Secondly, it abolishes the statutory distinction between the rural and urban societies. Thirdly, it relaxes the restrictions previously imposed on the distribution of profits in unlimited societies. And, fourthly, it recognises unions of societies. These reforms in the law have received very cordial support in all quarters, and the changes which have been made in the Bill in Select Committee do not affect these primary considerations.

"The second point to which I would invite attention relates to certain changes which have been made in the scope of the Bill. When the present Act was introduced in 1904, it was explained that the Act had purposely been made simple and elastic. Legislation was restricted to as small a field as possible. The Act was a mere framework and to a large extent nothing more than an enabling Act. This was doubtless the right policy to follow, and it has been most successful in its results. It was a policy comparatively easy to carry out so long as the Act was concerned with Credit Societies only. The present Bill, however, will apply not only to Credit Societies but to Co-operative Associations for purposes of production, consumption, insurance of cattle, and so forth. When once the Act is extended to this class of society, there is always a risk that the special concessions granted by the Act to Co-operative Societies may, in the absence of proper precautions, be utilised by societies of a Joint Stock character for which they were never intended. Now to meet this difficulty we could have laid down a definition to which a society registered under the Act should conform. We could have prescribed certain rigid conditions to which any society professing to be co-operative should comply. We have not done this. We felt that our experience was not yet sufficient and that it was too early in the history of the movement for us to lay down hard and fast definitions or requirements. At the same time we have not thought it advisable to dispense almost entirely, as the original Bill did, with an indication of the class of society for whom the Bill is intended. We have, therefore, without prescribing definite requirements, added to the Bill certain provisions which either indicate what we want or give Local Governments power to lay down their requirements. For instance, the Act of 1904 had a preamble to say that the Act was intended for agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means. In the Bill as introduced the preamble, which has, I understand, no legal effect, was omitted, but in the Select Committee we decided that the preamble, in a somewhat modified form, should be restored, so that there should be an indication for what it was worth to the class of persons for whom the measure is intended. Then again we went out of our way to prescribe that a society which wants to be registered must be one which has for its object the promotion of the economic interests of its members in accordance with co-operative principles. What these principles are, we have not defined, and we should doubtless find it difficult to define them. Registrars, however, will doubtless, in the future as in the past, acquaint themselves with co-operative practice and principles as understood in other countries. Now there are two characteristics which are commonly accepted as imparting to a society the hall mark of true co-operation. One of these is that the number of members in a society should not be subjected to any artificial limitation. In other words, the societies should not be in a position to become close corporations. The other is that there should be a restriction on the dividends payable in societies with unlimited liability, so that the profits which should be employed in cheapening the services performed by the society may not be diverted for the benefit of shareholders. We have not laid down either of these conditions as a necessary qualification for a society registered under the Act, but we have given Local Governments power, if they so desire, to insist on these qualifications.

"So, too, as regards the dealings of a society with persons who are not members. Some people would hold that a society which deals for the benefit of persons who are not members is not strictly a Co-operative Society. It is quite true that it may be advisable to prohibit such dealings, but we have not done so in the Bill. In the present state of our experience it would probably be dangerous to lay down any general provisions of this character, but we have left it to the Local Governments to lay down such prohibitions and restrictions on this point as experience may lead them to adopt.

"What we have done in the Select Committee, therefore, is to guard against the misuse of the Act, not by laying down definitely (for that would practically be impossible) the difference between a co-operative and a non-co-operative association, but partly by giving indication of the objects we have in view and partly by conferring on Local Governments specific power to impose certain kinds of restrictions on societies.

"In this and other ways the Bill has certainly been much improved since it was introduced last year. It is intended to promote further a movement which has already made great strides in India and from which the most valuable results may be expected. The Bill now before us is not perhaps the last word which may be said in this Council on the subject, and, as our experience extends, we shall doubtless desire to improve upon it. But, as it stands, it may be regarded as a valuable and beneficent piece of legislation and one which I sincerely believe to be full of promise for the welfare of the country."

The Hon'ble SIR V. D. THACKERSEY: "My Lord, I beg to support this motion, and in doing so I must say that the present Bill is a great advance upon the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904. My Lord, I firmly believe that in a country like India the salvation of our agricultural population and of the poor artisan class lies in the application of co-operative principles to their daily life. Since the Act was passed in 1904, great progress has been made in the formation of Co-operative Societies all over the country. I believe that, had our agricultural population been more educated and not so ignorant, the progress would have been still more rapid. I think, my Lord, that the present Bill satisfies all reasonable requirements of the case. While the scope of the Act has been expanded, there are sufficient safeguards provided for the prevention of abuses. The new Act when it becomes law will, instead of confining its operation to the credit principle only, also permit Co-operative Societies to deal with production and distribution much to the advantage of their members. This will be a very great help to all the members of Co-operative Societies.

"Again, this new Act legalises the grouping of several Co-operative Societies into unions, and this will greatly strengthen the credit of Co-operative Societies, and they will be able to secure money at a more reasonable rate of interest from the central money markets of the cities. I believe, my Lord, that this new Act, when passed, will be of great assistance to the progress of the co-operative movement in India."

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR: "My Lord, on behalf of those who have been interesting themselves in the advance of the agricultural and of the artisan communities, I wish to accord my support to the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle. The principle of co-operation and the necessity of its application in India was recognised by the educated people in the country nearly a generation ago. That great man amongst us, the late Mr. Justice Ranade, drew the attention of the educated community to the necessity of applying this principle for raising the agricultural classes and the artisan classes. And it was by the illuminating ideas of what was true public benevolence contained in his addresses and the writings which he published, that the attention of the educated people of Western India was directed to this matter. That was, my Lord, nearly thirty years ago: long before the Act of 1904 was passed. In recent times, our Industrial Conferences have been devoting as much attention to the organization of real credit as to the organization of the credit of the artisan classes. The present Bill, as has been very aptly pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan makes far greater advance in this direction than in the existing law. It is because measures like this are calculated to bring together the people of this country and the officers of Government into close contact in a work of utility and public benevolence, that we value it so greatly. I hope, my Lord, that this Bill will prove as great a success as its predecessor."

The Hon'ble MR. MADGE: "My Lord, while congratulating the Government and the Select Committee on the special Bill which vitalises the principle of self-help, I merely wish to call attention to a section in it. I have not proposed any amendments, because I have been led to hope that sub-clause (*b*), of section 6, page 2, will serve the object which the clause preceding would seem to prevent. Sub-clause (*a*) requires a member of a registered society to reside in the same town or village, or in the same group of villages, and the clause following gives the Registrar power to allow the members of the same tribe, class or occupation scattered over the country to join a single society. I understand that this clause was first introduced with the object of meeting the case of Indian tribes, classes, etc., but it may apply also to all members of the domiciled community who exist in small numbers in various places scattered over the country, and as applications had been made to one or two societies and it had been held, I hope not rightly, that members of a community like ours scattered all over India could not belong to a particular society limited to a particular place, I hope that the power given to the Registrar in sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) of section 6 will enable the Registrar to allow members of the domiciled community in ones and twos in different places to join any society anywhere."

The Hon'ble SIR ROBERT CARLYLE: "My Lord, I understand the clause to have the effect the Hon'ble Mr. Madge hopes it will have."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ROBERT CARLYLE moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

WHITE PHOSPHORUS MATCHES PROHIBITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation of matches made with white phosphorus be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Sir V. D. THACKERSEY: "My Lord, I beg to move that the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus be postponed for one year from this day, and that in the meantime His Excellency the Governor General in Council be requested to make inquiries as to the correctness or otherwise of the statement that since 1906 there has been such improvement in the process of manufacture as to obviate the need for legislation, and similarly to make inquiries as to the extent of the hardship that the prohibition is likely to inflict on the poorer people of this country, particularly the agricultural classes. My Lord, four members of the Select Committee on this Bill have signed the Report subject to a minute of dissent, and my reasons for moving this amendment are given in the minute of dissent. The minute of dissent runs thus:—

'A period of close upon six years has elapsed since the Berne Convention was signed in 1906, and it is, we understand, contended that during this time great improvements have been made in the methods of manufacturing phosphorus matches, with the result that the risk of necrosis has been almost entirely eliminated. In the information that has been placed before the Select Committee, there is no evidence to show that this contention is incorrect, and we are therefore of opinion that the case for this proposed legislation has not been substantiated and that consequently the consideration of this Bill ought to be postponed for one year. We further consider that during that time His Excellency the Governor General in Council should be asked to make inquiries as to the correctness or otherwise of the statement that since 1906 there has been such improvement in the processes of manufacture as to obviate the need for legislation and that similarly inquiries should also be made as to the extent of the hardship that the prohibition is likely to inflict on the poorer people of the country, particularly the agricultural classes.'

"A long statement of objections, my Lord, was placed before this Council at Simla by my friend the Hon'ble Mr Armstrong, who has a great knowledge of this subject, and he was thus able to place before this Council details of the figures from England and Germany, and I have no doubt that when he speaks here to-day, he will give again more figures and further satisfy the Council as to the inadvisability of hurrying through this measure. The chief consideration which has induced me to move this amendment is not the question whether the importers of white phosphorus matches will suffer or not, but the question whether the prevention of the importation of these white phosphorus matches will entail any hardship on the poor classes of our people. We all know that the 'light-anywhere' matches, as the term has been used elsewhere, are very popular with the poorer classes, because, in the first place, from one box half a dozen or a dozen poor people can satisfy their wants, and in the second place they are not liable to get bad in wet weather. When we consider that most of our poorer population wear as other clothes than a little dhoti and sometimes less than that, and when we consider the kind of leaky houses in which they generally live and their occupations in outdoor work in the monsoon, we can easily realize their difficulties, and I think it would be a great pity that these people should be inconvenienced by any measure of this kind which is not absolutely justified by facts and figures. The safety matches can only light on the boxes and many of the Members of this Council may have experienced in the monsoon that, in spite of our water-tight houses, we often find, after the first half-dozen matches are used, the boxes are no good for the lighting of the matches. How are these poor people expected to buy these empty match boxes for the balance of the matches to light on? Apart from this, the members of the Select Committee, or at least those who have signed the minute of dissent, tried to get as much information as possible from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and beyond an assertion that all civilized countries in the West had adopted this method, and that at one time in 1906 all civilized countries were agreeable to the Convention of 1906, and that at that time it was proved that the manufacture of phosphorus matches was harmful to workers, we could not get any more or better explanation. But this is insufficient ground, and therefore it is not right that we should entail so much hardship on the poor classes of our people. The amendment that I have the honour to move in this Council does not delay the action any longer than is intended under the Bill itself. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, provides that certain sections should not come into operation till July 1913; so there are 15 months from now. Is it unreasonable for the Members of this Council to ask that within these 15 months—that is, before 12 months are over—the Government of India should make inquiries as to the correctness of the assertion whether necrosis had been eliminated or not, and as to the hardship that the poor classes would suffer by this Bill, and lay before Council that information. If we are satisfied, and if the Government of India are satisfied, that the improvement since 1906 do not justify any change of policy, and if the Government of India are satisfied that the poor class of people will not at all suffer by this legislation, by all means the whole of this Council will pass that measure unanimously. But why hurry up this measure, and even pass it by a majority when we have still got 15 months before this Act will come into operation? The principal reason given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill for taking such a long time for bringing it into operation was this, and rightly so,—that generally orders for matches have been, as a rule, placed long ahead of the time of delivery, and therefore it was fair to the merchants that they should give sufficient notice for discontinuing orders. Well, we have got this Bill, passed by the Select Committee, before the Council and before the country, and the merchants of the country have noticed that it is the intention of the Government of India to put this Bill into operation by July 1913: so we give them sufficient notice. So far as that argument is concerned, we meet the objections of the merchants: but we ask the Government of India to meet our objections and those of other Members and of the members of the public who feel that more facts and figures are necessary before justification can be made out for passing this measure.

"My Lord, therefore, I hope Government will consider this amendment in the spirit in which it is moved, and accept this. As I have already shown, there will not be any harm done either to the Berne Convention of 1906 or to the people who are ordering out matches. The Bill does not come into operation till July 1913."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARMSTRONG: "My Lord, I am very glad that this amendment has been moved,—an amendment by the way which merely asks for further time for consideration,—and I shall support it because it seems to me that we are still at sixes and sevens over this Bill. When the measure was introduced in Simla, we were told that the object was to stamp out the disease of necrosis which was very prevalent among the workers. But since then inquiries have been made and it has been shown that, at any rate, in Sweden and in Norway, where these matches are made in Europe, the disease, since the signing of the Berne Convention in 1906, has almost disappeared, owing to a very much better class of machinery, better methods of ventilation, better supervision, and so forth. From figures that have been supplied to me of the Norwegian factories, I find that over a period of seven years ending last November the percentage of cases of necrosis was one-eighth per cent. of the total number of workers engaged in the factories, and very slightly under one-fourth per cent. of those who were engaged in the particularly dangerous parts of the work. That, of course, is, as I have said, over a period of seven years. We were also told at Simla, that so far as this country is concerned, there was a great danger of the heads of these matches being used to poison people; but not a single instance is given us from any of the police reports for the past thirty or forty years, during which time these matches have been coming to India in very large quantities, to prove this statement. I do not think that there is any fear whatever of matches being used for this purpose, because I have been told on very good authority that in all probability it would require the heads of about 144 matches to effect this purpose. The heads would have to be very carefully detached from the sticks; they would then have to be ground up into a fine powder before they were mixed in the food, and the taste would then be so abominable that no one would swallow it; so I do not think there is the slightest fear of any one being poisoned by these matches. A third reason was that a case of necrosis had already occurred in this country. I must say I was astonished at this, and I was unable to deal with it at the time; but I think it is fully dealt with in the report of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, whose Secretary when reporting upon the Bill writes as follows:—

'There are only two match factories in the Central Provinces. The one at Ellichpur in Berar is at present not working, but its manufacture will be confined in future to safety and pyrotechnic matches, and it will, therefore, presumably not be affected by the Bill. The Amrit Match Factory at Kota in the Bilaspur District, however, produces "the strike-anywhere" match, which contains white phosphorus, and the proprietor has submitted a memorial, a copy of which is forwarded herewith for the Government of India's consideration, protesting against the proposed legislation. In the memorial mention is made of one case of necrosis said to have been reported by the Civil Surgeon at Kota, but the memorialist appears to be under a misapprehension in this respect, for the Civil Surgeon has never known a case of this disease and so far as can be ascertained "phossy jaw" has never been met with in the Province. In those circumstances, a Bill with the object of eliminating absolutely the chance of necrosis appears to the Chief Commissioner to be in effect, so far at any rate as these Provinces are concerned, not so much an amelioration of existing conditions warranted by any practical necessity as a concession to humanitarian sentiment or possibly to trade interests. The concession in this case would, if the memorialist's representations are correct, be at the expense of a local industry which supplies, and has for eleven years supplied, without detriment to the health of its employés, a variety of match undoubtedly far better suited to the requirements of the poorer classes, and much more widely in use among them, than the safety match.

'The Chief Commissioner is unable to say how far the same consideration would apply to other parts of India, but he does not think that Government should go further than take legal power to restrict this kind of manufacture if and when it is shown to be prejudicial to the health of workmen in the conditions obtaining in match factories in this country.'

'I think this opinion of the Chief Commissioner on this question is of very great value. But, my Lord, notwithstanding all this, we are still asked to pass this Bill. So far as I can remember, all the arguments that were brought forward in Simla have now been disposed of. No doubt fresh arguments will be brought forward to-day, and, if so, then this amendment, if accepted by Government, will give us time for further consideration. No one in this country has asked for this Bill; no one wants it; and nearly everyone who has given consideration to this matter has reported against it. The Chambers of Commerce are against it because they see no necessity for it. I do not think the Chambers of Commerce are by any means unreasonable bodies. They are always very willing and very glad to support Government when the necessity has been shown; but in this case they consider that the case has not been proved.

"Now, no doubt we shall be told later on that there are other 'strike-anywhere' matches which could very well take the place of those that we are now asked to prohibit. Whether this is so or not I am unable, at the moment, to say, and if this statement is put forward it is another reason why the amendment should be agreed to, so that the point can be inquired into. But it is not so much a question whether a strike-anywhere match can be found to take the place of these we are now prohibiting, but whether these new matches will stand the damp of the Indian climate, the extreme damp of the monsoon in a great many parts of India. As the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey has told us, this is just exactly where the safety matches fail, and I think we, every one of us, know it from experience: and if these new matches will also fail in this respect, then I say there will be very great inconvenience to millions of worker on this country. The Royal Inspector of Factories in Norway has reported on this point as follows:

'That so far as I know, it has not as yet been possible to produce an article without phosphorus that can replace the phosphorus matches, where such matches, considering the climate and other circumstances, cannot easily be dispensed with.'

"Well, now, as regards local factories, I said in Simla that they could, I thought, be very easily controlled. Matches cannot be made in out-of-the-way places, and as I then pointed out every factory must be known, and it would be very easy to lay down regulations that a certain class of machinery must be used, that there must be proper and efficient methods of ventilation, that there must be supervision and inspection. I think there will be no difficulty in laying this down, and it would, I think, be infinitely better than the course it is now proposed we should take, that is, limit absolutely the manufacture and the importation of such matches into India, these matches being, as I have said, cheap, suitable and in every way very desirable. A delay of a year seems to me, therefore, necessary for further inquiry and for further consideration, and, if we are told of other matches which could take the

place of these, for a thorough test of these matches during the monsoon months. I cannot see that this delay would do harm to any one, certainly not in this country, nor, so far as I can see, to any one either in the country of manufacture. I think it will be a very great mistake if this is not accepted by Government. It will give an impression among the commercial community that under a certain set of circumstances the commercial interests of this country are apt to be put aside and not properly considered, and as a few years ago we formed a special Department of Industry and Commerce to look after, develop and take care of our trade, I think it would be a very great pity if an impression of this kind were to get abroad."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY: "My Lord, I wish to associate myself entirely with the observations that have fallen from my Hon'ble Colleagues Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Mr. Armstrong. I submit that there is one recognised line of legislation, and that is, we should not legislate in advance of the times. At present, as has been completely shown, no case or exigency has been made out for legislation of this nature. In my humble opinion this Act is entirely unnecessary and superfluous; at any rate, at the present time. The amendment suggested is of a most reasonable character. I do not see what great hurry there is for passing this Act, and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way to accede to this amendment. We shall only be putting off the consideration of this Bill for a further period of twelve months, and during that period fresh evidence might be collected. Eventually, if no conclusive evidence is forthcoming, the legislation may be dropped; on the other hand, if there are then any very serious grounds for proceeding with it, the Act in its present form may be passed. I do not think that Government will in at all inconvenienced by putting off this legislation for another twelve months, or that public interests will in any way suffer for the delay. I have great pleasure therefore in supporting this amendment, and I do hope the Hon'ble Member in charge will see his way to accept it."

The Hon'ble Sir CECIL GRAHAM: "My Lord, I wish to associate myself with the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken. If any sufficient evidence has been put before us that there was any real danger of necrosis in India at the present moment, or that necrosis was really dangerous under present conditions of manufactures in Europe, I would vote that this Bill should be passed at once; but as no such evidence was forthcoming, I signed the minute of dissent, so that we might be given a year in which inquiries might be made, and that some more evidence one way or the other should be forthcoming. There seems to be throughout India, a considerable amount of opinion against the Bill or its necessity, and I think that that opinion should be listened to in this respect, and that this amendment should be adopted. On the evidence before us the only possible advantage in the Bill at the present moment that I can see is that it may to some extent benefit British manufacturers against foreign ones on the Continent, otherwise I am convinced, as it stands, I can see no advantage in the Bill whatsoever."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "My Lord, as one of those who thought it necessary to take the attitude which has been taken about to-day's Bill in the Select Committee, I wish to associate myself with the amendment which has been moved by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. My Lord, the difficulty which we felt in the Select Committee, a difficulty which has not been removed till now, is the utter want of information on the subject. We wished to ascertain from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department as to what necessity had been made out for this legislation. We quite conceded that on grounds of humanity it was necessary to take steps for protecting people against diseases of serious character, if there was any real danger; but when we found that the paper before us gave no evidence as to the existence of this disease of necrosis in India, and when we found men who presumed to know what they wrote about had been saying that the recent improvements which have been made in the machinery used in the manufacture of phosphorous matches eliminated all chances of necrosis, it was a matter which certainly deserved further consideration and more information. The alleged case in the Central Provinces had been disposed of by the letter of the Local Government, and we know of no other case in India. On the other hand, it was pointed out both by Local Governments, by persons engaged in the trade, by merchants and manufacturers, that the people who used these matches would be put to serious inconvenience if manufacture or importation of this kind of matches is prohibited. My Lord, there is no case made out for hurried legislation, and I would therefore join with the requests that have been made that the consideration of this measure be deferred till 1913."

The Hon'ble Mr. HADOW: My Lord, I beg to support the amendment which has been proposed by my Hon'ble friend Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. I support it on two grounds—first that no necessity has been made out for such legislation—in the language of lawyers 'the case has not been proved;' secondly, there is no doubt that if the Bill be passed it would entail great hardship on the poor.

"My Lord, if I were assured that there was any necessity for this Bill, I would have been the first man to support it. In my humble opinion it is one of those measures on which Government should not assume a rigid attitude; they should adopt the policy of give and take. Here I find most of the non-official Members, Europeans and Indians alike, are unanimous in thinking that the consideration of this measure be deferred for the next twelve months, and this should be done. With these few remarks I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUSHI: "My Lord, I rise to support the Amendment of my Hon'ble friend on my right (Sir Vithaldas Thackersey). Being a zamindar myself, I can testify that this is the only sort of light used by the raiyats in the mufassal for obvious reasons. My Lord, had a case been made out by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the interest of the public health demanded such a measure, it would then have been time for the Council to consider the measure and pass it if necessary. But, my Lord, I ask this Council whether such a case has been made out. I submit, not. On the contrary, my Lord, it has been rightly brought out that it would cause a great deal of inconvenience and annoyance to the great mass of agriculturists in the mufassal who only use the sort of 'strike-anywhere' match, as it has been called by my Hon'ble friend Sir Cecil Graham. Under these circumstances, my Lord, I think the amendment of my Hon'ble friend is a reasonable one, and I hope Government will see their way to accept it."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN: "My Lord, I beg to support my friend, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, and I think there is no necessity to rush through this small Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA: "My Lord I desire to associate myself with the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey in supporting this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK: "My Lord, the complaint of the Hon'ble Members who have supported the amendment has been that Government has withheld information which ought to have been laid before Council, and that is that they have not substantiated their case for legislation at all. I deny those charges altogether. When this Bill was introduced in Simla I gave our reasons for thinking that the time had come for legislation of the kind in India. The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong raised certain objections and I answered them then and there. When the next stage of the Bill was reached, the stage in which we moved for the Bill to be referred to a Committee, when the principles of the Bill could have been discussed, nobody thought it worth while to offer any opposition or comment at all and the proposal was accepted without debate. Then in the Committee, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and others wanted to discuss the principles of the Bill instead of its provisions. Well, it was not the fault of the Government if they omitted to oppose the Bill on the motion to go into Committee and it was not the fault of the Government that my Hon'ble Colleague the Law Member, following the universal practice of business in Committee, had to rule that a discussion of principles in Committee would be out of order. Government have no wish whatever to shirk discussion on the matter. The result of all this is that we have come to the final stages of the Bill without any serious attack having been made upon it in circumstances which would have given any opportunity for Government to reply, and personally I am very glad that the question has been raised to day in order that we can see where we stand.

"The objections to the present motion as stated in the minute of dissent and in the speeches of the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and the other Hon'ble Members fall under two heads, the first of which is that the nature of India, especially in the agricultural classes, cannot get on without white phosphorous matches; and secondly, that in Western countries where they are manufactured, the improvements in the methods of manufacture are so great that there is practically no further risk of necrosis; that you need not therefore stop importation, and that employing the same methods here, you need not stop manufacture. As to the agricultural labourer, I dealt with that part of the case in Simla; the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong raised the point and I answered it. We have, to start with, the case of Burma. In Burma the use of these matches has been prohibited for more than 20 years: for 20 years they have done without them, and there has been no serious inconvenience of any kind. I made special inquiries about it to satisfy myself that this is so. What is possible in Burma, is surely also possible in other parts of India. The real fact of the matter is that those who have accused Government of bringing in this Bill on inadequate information, have not taken much trouble to ensure the accuracy of their own statements. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in writing to the Local Government on the subject of the Bill said that it was a hardship on the raiyat of Bengal to buy safety matches because they cost more and because they are less suited to his needs. Yet, at the present moment, common safetys are imported into Calcutta at lower prices than white phosphorus matches, and ruffussal labourers in the Province take a view of their own needs so different from that of the Bengal Chamber that they have practically given up the use of white phosphorus matches. If Hon'ble Members will look at the correspondence which has been circulated with this Bill, they will find a letter from the Chief Inspector of Factories in which he says—'I have frequently purchased matches in many districts in Bengal, but cannot call to mind within recent years having seen any consignment of the white phosphorus match that was so well known everywhere 20 years ago; and he goes on to refer to the safety match as almost universal in Bengal and as procurable in every village. Well, even Chief Inspectors are not infallible, and I have checked that statement by the Customs returns, which show that a little over five per cent. of the total amount of matches brought into Calcutta are manufactured with white phosphorus and that nearly 95 per cent. are safety matches.

"Now I come to the case which the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey has mentioned regarding the habits of the agricultural labourer in Bombay. He said that a certain number of them buy a box of matches, divide the matches among themselves, and go out for the day; whereas if they have to use safety matches, each man will also have to carry a box. I hope Hon'ble Members will not think me very unsympathetic if I say that I find it very difficult to take this argument seriously as a reason against an industrial reform. Just let us consider what it means. We have, say, seven labourers going out to work with a box of matches which holds something like three dozen matches allowing them a daily consumption of some five matches each. At the present moment, they buy one box, divide it among themselves, and go off to their work. When this Act is passed, what they will have to do is that each of these seven men will have to buy a box of matches once a week. Hon'ble Members can hardly think that a serious grievance or likely to cause great discontent and unhappiness among the lower classes. It is not as if India was the only country where this legislation is contemplated or has been brought into effect. It has already been carried into effect in other countries where similar climatic conditions exist, such as the Dutch East Indies, several French Colonies and British Colonies, such as Mauritius, the Seychelles, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Southern and Northern Nigeria; and really, it is hardly conceivable that prohibition should have been effected in all these tropical countries if it involved, as has been alleged, so much discomfort and inconvenience in the rainy season.

"I now come to the argument that the manufacture of matches with white phosphorus has been made so safe that there is no real necessity—or at any rate no proved necessity—for a Bill of this kind. It is said that in the best factories in Sweden, for instance, practically all the risks attendant on manufacture have been obviated; and I have myself discussed the question here with a member of a firm interested in a large Swedish factory who informed me that they have had no cases of necrosis in their factory in recent years.

"I shall return later to the experience of Western countries and the lessons to be drawn from it, but in the first place it must be remembered that we are legislating here not for Sweden or for any other Western country but for India. A great number of Western factories are now using automatic machinery for dipping the matches; ventilating fans of great power are used, and the matches are even packed by machinery; but at the same time all sorts of sanitary precautions for their workmen are also necessary. I do not think anybody who knows the Indian operative will imagine that he will take kindly to sanitary arrangements of that kind. We cannot deal with him in the same way as we can he has got to put up with them, as the risk is so great. Another good reason why we should take this legislation now is that it is the most suitable moment for the purpose. We do not want to wait until

a great industry has grown up with vested interests and the change would involve a great deal of difficulty and loss. There are some half a dozen factories only in India, and one of these has given up the manufacture of white phosphorus matches and has taken to safety matches only. A case of necrosis has already occurred. The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong has told us that that case did not really exist. I am aware that the Central Provinces Government in their letter on the subject of this Bill stated that the case was not real one. But for once in a way, although I say it with diffidence in the presence of my Hon'ble Colleague Sir Reginald Craddock, the admirable Administration of that Province would appear to have been caught tripping. I will put the facts before Council. The manager of the factory at Kota in the Bilaspur district in his memorial against this Bill said very straightforwardly that he had a case in the factory. The Secretary of the Central Provinces Administration, in forwarding the memorandum, said that there could not have been a case in the factory because the Civil Surgeon did not know about it. I should like to point out to Council that it is in the highest degree improbable that the manager would go out of his way to invent a case, while it was so particularly to his interest to prove that none had occurred. But what makes me more certain of the Central Provinces Administration being wrong in this matter, is that the case of necrosis was actually reported in their own official Administration Report two years ago. I would submit to Council that we ought to attach more importance to the contemporary record of 1909 than to this somewhat tardy after-thought.

"After all, whether one case or more have occurred in India does not greatly affect the question. We have the experience of Europe behind us, and we know that, if the industry is permitted to go on in India, sooner or later, cases of the disease will develop and multiply. Even in England in the early days of the campaign against this disease it was difficult to get evidence owing to the men affected leaving the factories, and in India with its relatively normal factory labour, it is much more difficult. Even now with fuller knowledge the diagnosis is not easy. I have been through the recent Swedish reports, and I notice that even now in Sweden there is a good deal of argument whether certain cases which occur in the factories are true cases of phosphorus poisoning or only cases of parasitis. I submit, Sir, that there is no reason why we should wait for more cases to appear, as the most surely will; or why we should wait for vested interests to grow up, instead of putting an end now to a dangerous industry when it can be done with the minimum of loss.

"I now turn, my Lord, to the argument that in Western countries regulation has proved an entire success. The Hon'ble Sir Cecil Graham has said that if we could show that there was still danger of contagion in Western countries he would freely vote for this Bill, and I think I can show him good cause for doing so. The whole of the evidence shows that other countries do attach serious importance to this danger. This is the history of the countries which joined the Convention of 1906. The United Kingdom joined the Convention as lately as 1908 and Austria in 1909. Both countries had previously tried regulation instead of prohibition, Austria especially, a great match-making country, where the vested interests were naturally strong, holding out as long as she could against the Convention; but both countries had to admit that regulation had proved a failure. Of the other European powers, prohibition is now in force in Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Switzerland and the Netherlands; in Russia there is a special differential taxation of white phosphorus matches; in some other of the smaller countries, match-making is a State monopoly and is therefore under control; and in Sweden itself, where the manufacture of poisonous matches is permitted, their importation and consumption is prohibited. I am aware that the United States can be cited on the other side. Any one who has any acquaintance with manufacturing conditions in the United States knows that, in questions affecting labour, the conscience of the American people is only now being aroused, but it is beginning to be stirred in this matter. There has certainly been cause. A recent report of the International Association for labour legislation in which some figures are quoted about the extent of the disease in the United States, speaks of 15 cases of phosphorus necrosis being discovered by Federal Officials in an investigation covering 15 out of the 16 American match factories; and of subsequent personal inquiries in the homes of the labourers conducted by Secretary of the American Section, showing that for four of these factories alone this number should have been increased to 80. I have here too a letter which I have recently received from America through the International Association which comes in very opportely to this controversy. With your permission, my Lord, I will read an extract:—

'We are continually securing new data concerning industrial phosphorus poisoning and two deaths have recently been reported from two of the best ventilated and most sanitary modern match factories in this country—and that means the best in the world. The largest factory of the Diamond Match Company, at Barberton, Ohio, is probably the best ventilated factory of the kind. The air is washed and purified before it is warmed and forced into the work rooms, which are spacious, light and clean. The most up-to-date, automatic continuous process machinery is in use—in fact the most improved, automatic machinery has been invented in this establishment. The Company employs a dentist on an annual salary to look after the teeth of the employés, and employs a physician for medical examination. It maintains a welfare department with a splendid matron in charge, the lavatory facilities are excellent. In spite of these extraordinary precautions, this factory had a horrible death from "phossy-jaw" on July 15th, 1911, and another victim who entered the hospital a year and a half ago has recently had her lower jaw cut out. Other victims are under treatment. The best match factory in New York State had a death from "phossy-jaw" on September 30th, 1911, and we are making vigorous efforts to secure prohibition of the poison by Act of Congress. Our Bill comes up for hearing on January 10th, and we believe it will be passed at the present session of Congress.'

"So strong has the movement become that in his annual message to Congress delivered in December 1910, Mr. Taft recommended the imposition of a heavy Federal tax on white phosphorus matches as a method, to use his own words 'of stamping out a serious abuse.' This proposal was not adopted, but it seems probable that action of some kind will soon be taken.

"The United States, therefore, is not a fortunate example for those who hold that this legislation is unnecessary. Even Sweden, where regulation is probably more effective than in any other country, is not immune from the disease. The inspection reports for 1902 to 1910 show that in spite of all the precautions which have been taken, 16 cases have occurred in the 9 years under review.

"One other point I have to deal with. It must be remembered that these matches, which are manufactured at such risks to the operatives, contain when issued to the public a violent and dangerous poison. The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong traversed that statement. I should like to refer him to a

recent issue of the United States Census Bureau which specifies 41 deaths from phosphorus poisoning, in 23 of which matches were definitely given as the causes of the poisoning, 12 of the cases being of children under 16 years of age. These dangers are no less real in a country like India.

"My Lord I have said enough to show that our case rests on very strong grounds. We have not come here to propose legislation without having satisfied ourselves that there is a very good reason for it. We consider that we have ample grounds for going on with the Bill as it stands: but at the same time, I admit that the suggestion put forward by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey is a very reasonable one. He points out that the Bill is not to come into force in any case until the 1st of July 1913 and section 6, which prohibits the sale of white phosphorus matches, until the 1st July 1914. I agree with him that so long as the Bill does come into force on those dates, it cannot matter whether it is passed this cold weather or next cold weather. The only objection I see to this proposal is this. The reason why we have given such an unusually long interval between the Bill being passed into law and coming into operation is to allow a fair opportunity for the clearing off of the existing stock of matches without undue hardship to the traders. It is clearly necessary to make a proper allowance for that. But if we were to agree now to postpone the passage of the Bill for a year as the Hon'ble Member asks, we could not permit the case of the people who hold large stocks to be brought up again with the request that the date of operation of the Bill should also be postponed for a year. We are allowing more than two years now for the clearing off of the existing stocks. We could not, if we postponed the Bill, allow traders to fill up their stocks again, and to claim another two years from the time when the Bill is eventually passed into law. I will make an offer to the Hon'ble Member. If it is clearly understood that the Bill shall come into force at the dates now proposed, namely, 1st July 1913 and 1st July 1914 (for section 6), I have no objection to ask His Excellency's permission to withdraw it now and to take it up again next cold weather. We are not afraid of our case being impaired by any information that Hon'ble Members may collect in the interval. They want to have the opportunity of further investigating the matter, and we are very glad to give it to them. But I repeat, it must be clearly understood that the argument in regard to stocks cannot be brought forward again next cold weather, nor, if the Bill is passed into law, can its operations be postponed. If the Hon'ble Member will accept this condition and withdraw his amendment, I will ask for permission to withdraw the Bill now and bring it up next cold weather."

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey: "My Lord, I have not the slightest objection to agree to the condition laid down by the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill, that if within the next twelve months satisfactory proofs are brought forward and the Bill passes this Council next cold weather, the provision of the Bill (that is, sub-section (3) of section 1) should stand as it is, and that the Bill should come into operation on the 1st July 1914. As Government has thought fit to accept my amendment I will not take up the time of this Council by going over the explanations given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I am perfectly sure that, so far as the Bill at present is concerned, I am absolutely unable to say that I am satisfied with the explanation that has been given. Let us, however, hope that satisfactory proofs will be brought forward next year when the Bill comes before the Council; and if it is really the case that such diseases occur in the production of these matches, I will be the first person to support the passing of this Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark: "My Lord, I understand that the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey will withdraw his amendment, if I withdraw the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey: "I will withdraw my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark: "I will ask His Excellency's permission to withdraw the Bill."

His Excellency the President: "The Bill is withdrawn."

RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved the following Resolution:

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a Committee, composed of officials and non-officials, be appointed to inquire into:—

(1) the policy followed at present in fixing goods tariffs and its effects on the development of Indian Industries and on inter-provincial trade;

(2) the extent, if any to which the principle of non-interference with vested interests is recognised in dealing with proposals for the construction of new lines with special reference to its effects, if any, on the opening up of outlying tracts and the creation of monopolies in favour of existing lines; and

(3) the desirability of associating members of the Commercial Community with the deliberations of the Railway Board either by nomination to it of one or two additional members from among them, or by constituting an Advisory Committee of representatives elected from the different important centres.'

He said: "My Lord, this Resolution that I have the honour to move in this Council is of very great importance from the point of view of the industrial development of the country which every one of us has so much at heart. Railways are the great distributing agents of commodities are an important factor in the growth of industries in every country, and it is a question of vital interest whether they are proving themselves of maximum use in this direction. I should like to state at the outset that in bringing this Resolution before the Council I do not intend the slightest reflection on those who are responsible for their present management. Our Railways are managed, save with the few exceptions, on the most up-to-date commercial principles with a view to give the largest returns to their shareholders and to Government who own the largest share of the capital invested in them. This is as it should be and my object in bringing forward this Resolution is to show that certain important considerations are lost sight of in the way in which this perfectly legitimate anxiety to earn the highest dividends is allowed to dominate the present policy in regard to freights and construction of new lines. The first part of my Resolution deals with certain features of the present goods tariffs and their effects on the development of Indian industries and on inter-provincial trade.

"In framing tariffs the main consideration with the Railway Companies is naturally to make the maximum profit out of the working of their lines. If lower rates are allowed for the carriage of some-

classes of goods than on others, it is only from the expectation of a greater volume of traffic and of earning ultimately more profits. Such questions as the development of local industries all over the country hardly enter into their calculations except in so far as the development may be considered by the Railway Companies as a source of greater traffic for themselves. But these, my Lord, are questions of great importance to the people of this country, and my object in moving this Resolution is to enlist the support of this Council to my plea that greater consideration must be allowed to them, than at present, in the policy followed by the Railways. We are entitled to ask that this should be done, as India has the inestimable advantage, denied to other countries, of owning most of her Railways. Thanks to the foresight of the originators of our Railway policy, it has been from the first carefully provided that Indian Railways should eventually be the property of the State, and, at the present moment, all the great trunk lines are owned by the State. We should, therefore, be largely immune from the difficulties which are loudly complained of in countries where Railways are owned by private Companies; but, so far as the development of internal trade and industries is concerned, I am afraid this is not the case. Although the Companies which manage many of the State lines hold only from 5 to 15 per cent. of the capital invested in them, yet they practically control the policy in regard to freights to the detriment of the development of local industries, the encouragement of which has been recognised to be the only complete remedy against the disastrous famines to which the Indian people are so frequently exposed. The management of Railways by private Companies was adopted as it was rightly felt that it would be more efficient and economical than State management; but we should be very careful that this does not deprive us of the advantages of having a national system of Railways, by its disregard of every consideration except that of earning high dividends. In particular, my Lord I think that the Railways have a duty towards the internal development of the country. Where this duty is disregarded, it is incumbent on Government to use every means in their power to set things right. I will give the Council some concrete instances of such a subordination of interests of indigenous industries to the earning of dividends. My first instance is the traffic in matches. As a general rule matches from Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Madras are quoted specially low rates, while match factories in the interior have to pay a higher rate.

"From the Railway point of view it can be truly said that the traffic from ports being heavy, consisting of wagon loads for long distances, it is cheaper to carry than the small quantities of locally made supply from wayside stations where they cannot get a large enough traffic to employ more than a few wagons. My Lord, there is another point of view to consider. In the present development of the country, we can hardly expect to have large factories throughout India turning out wagon loads of matches. It is not right that the small pioneer factories should be placed at a serious disadvantage in competition with foreign matches, and that too in Railways which are owned by the State, that is, by the nation. Even if it entailed some little sacrifice, the same low rates ought to be quoted for local industries if they are not to be crushed by foreign competition. A policy which recognised a duty to promote indigenous enterprise, will not affect the total revenue of the Railway. Even if there is a small loss in such traffic, it will be only for a short time as the development of such industries is sure to provide the Railway in the long run with large traffic and profits.

"At present the North-Western Railway charges its fifth class rates for Ahmedabad matches while it charges a special mileage rate from Karachi port. The East Indian Railway charges the fifth class rate with a minimum of 20 maunds on Ahmedabad matches for all the stations on its line except *viâ* Agra, where it charges its fourth class tariff with a minimum of one maund; but this concession for Ahmedabad factories cannot be utilised as it is impossible to approach every station *viâ* Agra. If these special rates are charged from all junctions and the minimum quantity is done away with, factories in Ahmedabad and such other places can despatch separate small consignments all over the country. So far as Railways are concerned, the consignments may be smaller, but along with other goods from that station they can always fill up their wagons. It would certainly entail extra work for passing receipts and giving deliveries, but is it too much to expect the State to help even to this small extent in the development of infant industries?

"I will give another instance. Glass factories in India are placed at much disadvantage by specially favourable rates for imported glassware. For example, the class of glass chimneys—a cheap article fetching not more than Rs. 14 per maund on the basis of the weight of glass—are rated fourth class in the general goods classification, that is, the freight is $\frac{7}{8}$ of a pie per maund per mile. The rates from Ambala to Allahabad on this basis will be Rs. 2-4-5 per maund for 513 miles; whereas the Railway freight on glassware which includes chimneys and other high-priced articles from Howrah to Allahabad, 514 miles, for imported glassware is only Rs. 1-9-8 per maund. Thus an Indian industry is penalised by the favour shown to foreign goods. Here again the quantity from port may be bigger and that from local factories may be smaller; but a State-owned Railway should try to strengthen the position of the home industry in competition with foreign ones. Here again a slight sacrifice will not make much difference to the revenue, but the industry would be immensely benefited. The same arguments hold in the case of our sugar manufactures. Imported sugar from ports get special quotations, while no such concession is granted to the product of our up-country factories. I need not trouble the Council with more instances as I am sure the President of the Railway Board, who is present here, will admit the fact, that specially low rates are quoted, whatever may be the justification the Railway Companies may urge in support of their action. Inter-provincial trade also suffers owing to the so-called block rates quoted by practically all Railways in order to draw all available traffic to their own line and to prevent as far as possible traffic from their own stations to go on other Companies' lines. This again from the Railway Company's point of view is perfectly justifiable, as no Company can be expected to tolerate the transfer of its own traffic to other lines if it can possibly prevent it. But from the country's point of view, it is clearly not advantageous that merchants should be compelled to send their goods not by the route which gives them readiest access to the best market—whether it be Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi or Madras—but by a route which brings the most profit to the Railway which happens to pass through the particular places. And again, why should the people of such places be hard hit because their geographical position may happen to be between two competing lines? These hardships are unavoidable in countries where Railways are owned by private companies, but why should they be tolerated in India where the Railways belong to the State? I think a scheme ought to be devised under which the interests of the people may not suffer in the competition between rival Companies.

"In fixing tariffs Railways provide for a reduction of rates as the distance increases.' As a matter of general principle, this cannot be objected to. But there can be no justification whatever for carrying goods over a longer distance at actually less cost than over shorter distances. This is done purely as a matter of competition. Many examples of this kind can be quoted. Of course, the low rates charged to places like Delhi are due to competition amongst various lines to appropriate the traffic to themselves. But either the rates charged are fair or they entail loss to the Railways concerned. If the latter, why should all the three Railway lines owned by the State be allowed to cut each other's throat at the sacrifice of our revenue? If the former, then surely it is unjust that people at Lahore should be asked to pay 50 per cent. more for carrying their goods over a distance of 757 miles than Delhi sending its goods over 908 miles. The cotton-mills of Delhi suffer in the same way by specially low rates from stations on the North-Western Railway to Karachi while higher rates are charged to Delhi. We can multiply many instances of this kind. But I will not take up the time of this Council, as I am sure the Chairman of the Railway Board will not deny the fact that such anomalies occur though he may not hold that they are anomalous. These are instances where particular industries and localities are placed at a disadvantage; but there is a more serious case in the Bombay Presidency where the trade of the city of Broach—a rising port—is being actually killed by the adoption of a similar policy. In the old days Broach was a very prosperous port, but since the construction of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to Bombay it suffered a great loss of traffic, mainly because the sea-route had not been properly developed. In these days of quick traffic no one cares to utilise the old, slow, sailing boats, but since 1909 an up-to-date steamship line has been organised for the port of Broach. Now Broach is 204 miles distant from Bombay and the sea-route, every one knows, is always cheaper than Railways. It was, natural, therefore, that the merchants of Broach should avail themselves of the sea-route, and some traffic came that way to Bombay. Of course, this was a loss to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, though it was a gain to the Broach merchants and traders of the places north of Broach. If that Railway had cut down its rates in order to meet the competition of the steamship line, the trade would have been benefited and no one would have had a right to complain. But the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway did something very different. Instead of reducing its rates so as to divert traffic from the steamship line, it raised its rates in several cases for traffic northward, in some cases by so much as 200 per cent. How all the rates were manipulated has been clearly described in a petition presented to the Collector by the citizens of Broach consisting of merchants, ship-owners, mill-owners, tradesmen, etc., in December 1910. I understand that the Government of Bombay have forwarded this petition to the Government of India strongly supporting the contention of the people. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke, than whom it is difficult to find a statesman with a keener sense of duty in protecting the legitimate rights of the people, referring to this complaint remarked:—'Railways are made for India and not India for Railways.'

"I do not find fault with the management of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, because it is doing what any private individual would do to make as much profit as possible. An individual does not care if, in order that he might make one rupee, several others have to lose several rupees, provided he is honestly earning his one rupee. But here again I am asking the State which owns this Railway—is the State justified in killing the port of Broach for its own revenue?

"The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of our best managed lines. It employs a large number of Indians in the higher posts and has endeavoured to its utmost to meet the convenience of the travelling public. But in this case, while the Railway is right from the point of view of the interest of the shareholders, the people of Broach have a justifiable claim to fair treatment from the hands of Government. A redress of this grievance of the people of Broach and the traders of the places north of it, is urgently needed. If Government cannot over-rule the Railway under the existing agreement, they should adopt some other means, such as compensating the shareholders of the Railway Company for the loss that they may suffer by giving up this penal rate north of Broach. But the State ought not to allow the Railway owned by itself to ruin the material interests of the public of Broach.

"It has been said that the traffic affected is not the legitimate traffic of Broach, because before the sea-route was developed the traffic went by the Railway. We may as well argue that the traffic is not legitimate, because if no sea existed, Broach would never have been a port. The fact remains that Broach is a port and that the sea traffic is developed. Who is to decide whether the traffic is legitimate or illegitimate? Are the owners of the Railway who are interested in its profits to decide, or are the traders whose business is ruined? Keep both routes open on fair terms and let the traders choose that which is most convenient to them. My Lord, further there is a serious grievance of the commercial communities against the form of 'the owner's risk notes' and against the way in which railway risk. Under this policy it often becomes absolutely impossible for the owner to send his goods at railway risk, and thus Railway Companies get absolved altogether from the liability on the carriage of such goods. On principle this policy of differentiating the rates cannot be objected to, but care must be taken that the Railway Companies do not charge more than what may be reasonably considered a fair insurance premium for the risk taken by them. Surely 120 per cent. higher rate is not reasonable, as it cannot be said that our Railway management is so bad that the actual average loss of goods in transit justifies such heavy premium. My Lord, such instances of fixing tariff with the sole object of earning the biggest dividend can be multiplied, and I have a large set of such instances which I shall be glad to place before any Member of this Council who desires to pursue this subject further. I may also draw his attention to the admirable and instructive articles on this subject contributed in the *Empire* by F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., a very distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service (now retired) in Bombay, who knew the people intimately and entertained deep sympathy for them, in his book entitled *Suggestions for the better governing of India* observes: 'The Traffic Manager wields an irresponsible power over the country commanded by his Railways which should not be entrusted to any masters' dividend under certain wide limits set down by Government. By a slight re-adjustment of rates he can, and sometimes does, crush a rising home manufacturer in favour of a foreign customer. An amended Code of Civil Procedure occupies for days and months the whole of the land, but is of less practical consequence to the people of a district than the local goods tariff book.'

"This is the opinion deliberately expressed by a very high Government official who spent the best years of his service in India, moving in the district and watching the needs of the people

"While I have been observing this policy of fixing tariffs for a long time, it naturally occurred to me to ask, what does the Railway Board do? I cannot imagine that it would shut its eyes to the interests of the industries and commerce of the country. I have the highest respect for my friend the Hon'ble Sir T. Wynne and for his desire to do what he can in the interests of the country. Some time ago I discussed some of these matters with him, and I understood from him that the Railway Board has no power to interfere in fixing the rates provided they were within the limits—minimum and maximum—prescribed. If that be so, I can only say that the handing over to the Railway Companies such wide powers in their contracts is the most unfortunate thing that could have happened to this country. After all, the Railways were not leased to the Companies for want of money; from 80 per cent. to 95 per cent. of the purchase capital is either supplied or guaranteed by the Government of India. The only consideration which induced the contracts was that private management was better than Government management. It would seem, however, that we had not sufficiently considered the interests of industrial development in framing the contracts. Cheap carriage of goods is a main factor in industrial development, and, as we have seen, the Managing Companies not only do not recognise any duty to encourage local industries, but they in some cases actually discourage them by penal rates. But Government have still sufficient power to influence the action of the Railway Companies as the country has to provide any additional capital that may be required. I hope that Government will give special instructions to the Railway Board to examine the conditions of each industry and prevail upon the Railway Companies to fix such tariffs as would not affect them injuriously in competition with imported articles and as would also afford inter-provincial trade full scope for expansion.

"I will now come to the second part of my Resolution. The extension of Railways to many times their present mileage is a great necessity of India. The Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration, presided over by Sir James Mackay, now Lord Inchcape, in their report published in 1908, pointed out that in their opinion the estimate that the existing 30,000 miles of railways in India should be increased within a short time to 100,000 miles, was short of what would be ultimately found to be necessary in India, and they were convinced that there would be fruitful fields for much productive expenditure on Railways for many years to come. They added that in their opinion the steady and even rapid development of the Railway system of India should be regarded by Government as one of its most important duties. The Government of India have, I need hardly say, fully realised the importance of the extension of Railways. Recently very satisfactory terms for the construction of feeder lines were issued by the Railway Board. These I have no doubt will materially encourage the extension of feeder lines, and I hope the progress will be much more rapid than it has been in the past. So far as these terms are concerned, they are satisfactory; but I am afraid too much weight is attached by the Railway Board to vested interests in withholding sanction for new lines when such lines are likely to divert some portion of the traffic of any existing lines. I will give a few instances. There is a proposal to construct a line from Rangpur on the Bhavnagar Railway to Dholka, a station on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, which would shorten the distance between Ahmedabad and the Bhavnagar port and thus effect a saving to the merchants in railway freight. Moreover, it would develop a large part of the country which at present has no Railway connections. Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. and the Bhavnagar State have jointly agreed to construct this line, and they have applied to Government for sanction to carry out the project. It seems that sanction has been withheld because the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway has objected on the ground that its traffic would be affected. Why should the traders of Ahmedabad and all surrounding districts be asked to send out goods by a circuitous route and pay extra freight on them, and why should that portion of the country remain undeveloped at considerable loss to the people living there, because the present Railway, which provides the circuitous route, objects for reasons of its own? And after all the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway own only a part of the present line. I will give another instance. It is proposed by the Mysore Government to construct a line from Erode in Southern India on the South Indian Railway to Nanjangud and through Mysore to a station on the north Arsikere, a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The new line will be of 224 miles in length and will develop a considerable part of the country. Here again difficulties have been raised on the ground that some part of the traffic may go through this line, which now goes by the present circuitous route from Erode *viâ* Jolarpet and Bangalore. The distance between Erode and Arsikere is 301 miles by the circuitous route; while by the new line it will only be 249 miles. Is the development of this vast country, and the consequent advantage to the people living in this area, to be subordinated to the interests of the existing line? Are the interests of the commercial and trading community, which would be immensely benefited by a shorter route, not to be considered?

"There is another instance where a vested interest has come in the way of legitimate Railway expansion. I refer to the case of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway which is urgently in need of a link between Mattra and Aligarh. The question was raised on a previous occasion in this Council, when the Chairman of the Railway Board replied that vested interests have to be considered. This line will give the shortest route to Bombay from the fertile country round about Aligarh, the junction for all North Indian Railways. Apart from the advantages which Bombay may secure by the shorter route, the part of the country through which the Mattra-Aligarh line would pass will be greatly developed and the producers round about Aligarh will be able to secure the highest rates for their produce owing to the keener competition of purchasers. Are these interests of the people to be subordinated to vested interests? These are only a few instances out of many that can be cited. But I hope I have said enough to convince the Council that the practice of withholding sanction for the construction of new lines, on the sole ground of interference with vested interests, is detrimental to the proper development of outlying tracts and is calculated to create a monopoly in favour of existing lines.

"My Lord, I do not wish to be understood to mean that no consideration should be paid to the vested interests of the existing lines. I admit that where a proposal is made to run a parallel line to the existing line without opening up any new tracts, Government will be perfectly justified in refusing its sanction. But I contend that vested interests must be given a secondary place when a Railway

line as proposed which runs through some outlying tracts whose development it will greatly stimulate and where the interests of the commercial and trading community are concerned. If we are to have a line where the interests of the commercial and trading community are concerned. If we are to have a and where the interests of the commercial and trading community are concerned. If we are to have a hundred thousand miles or more of Railways, as recommended by the Railway Committee, how are we going to have them without treading upon somebody's toes? It is to the interest of the country we going to have them without treading upon somebody's toes? It is to the interest of the country that it should rather earn a somewhat smaller return for a hundred thousand miles and withdraw all conditions which hamper the free development of every part of it, than earn a larger return on 50,000 miles only and run the risk of retarding the opening-up of undeveloped tracts. Of course, from the point of view of the existing Companies, it is to their interests to earn large profits on small capital by trying to monopolise as much as possible the existing traffic. But there again, as I have already observed, from 85 per cent. to 93 per cent. of the capital invested on the Government lines comes out of India's revenue, and we are entitled to have a controlling voice in preference to the shareholders owning between 5 and 15 per cent. of the capital when it is a question of the economic development of the country. Further the contracting Companies have an interest only about 5 per cent. on the excess profit over the minimum.

"I now come to the third part of my proposition, viz., the desirability of associating members of the commercial community with the deliberations of the Railway Board either by nomination to it of one or two additional members from among them or by constituting an Advisory Committee of representatives elected from different important centres. This follows as a natural corollary from the first two parts of my proposition, in which I have endeavoured to impress upon Government the necessity of giving special consideration to the development of industries and to conserve and protect the interest of the commercial community. The Railway Board, I admit, has shown that it has the interests of India greatly at heart in dealing with Railway Companies, and has often used its good offices when complaints have been brought before it. But anxious as we know its energetic President is to help on India's advancement, he is powerless to dictate to the Railway Companies so long as in manipulating their rates they keep within the limits of minimum and maximum rates. I have asked that Government should give special power and special instructions to the Railway Board to alter the present policy on the lines I have indicated. But this, my Lord, will involve a great amount of extra work, and will demand a special knowledge of industries and trade in order that such responsibility can be satisfactorily discharged. The Railway Board as at present constituted can hardly be improved upon so far as expert knowledge of Railway management is concerned and their ability to discharge that part of their functions. But we cannot expect these Railway experts to take up the extra responsibility that will devolve upon them as a consequence of these suggestions, if my proposition is accepted. We should give the Board some extra assistance in the shape of experts in industrial and commercial matters. Such a combination of expert knowledge in Railways, with special experience in commercial and industrial affairs, will be of immense benefit to the country. The commercial member on the Board should have in addition to his general duties as member, the special function of attending to the interests of commerce and industries. He will attend to complaints and suggestions from commercial representatives and bring them forward before the Board and would assist the Board with his opinions on them. There will also be a further advantage in that the expert members on the Board will have more time to devote to the work which they are best qualified to discharge. I should like to affirm once more that I do not intend by this proposal the slightest reflection on the Board, which, as I have acknowledged, has done admirable work. The proposal is on the principle familiar to us in our daily life, as well as in the Government of India. In the Executive Council of Your Lordship we have a law expert as Legal Member, we have as Finance Member a special expert sent out from England, we have His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as an expert in the defence of the country, and so on. The question is of such vast magnitude and the interests involved are so many, that it is impossible to expect an agreement on all sides with the views I have expressed. I hope, however, that what I have said will be considered as making out a sufficient case for the inquiry which is all that this Resolution asks Government to institute. I hope therefore the Government of India will see their way to accept this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "Sir, I rise to accord my support to the Resolution that has been moved in such able terms by my friend Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. For some years past the attention of those from among the people of the country who have been taking part or interest in its industrial and commercial development has been directed among other things to the principles and policy which guide the administration of Railways in this country, and especially to those features of it which seem to them unfavourable to such development. The Council is aware that there has been an All India Industrial Conference holding its session annually since 1905, and Provincial Conferences are also being held in the different Provinces. The Government of Madras and the Government of the United Provinces also convened Conferences at Ootacamund and Naini Tal, respectively, to discuss questions relating to industries in which they were interested. On several of these occasions some features of Railway administration bearing on indigenous industries and trade were discussed. At the meeting of this Council held on the 3rd January 1911 questions were put by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha in regard to Railway rates and their effect on the growth of indigenous industries. The reply of the Hon'ble the President of the Railway Board to these questions, which though it was pretty long, not only failed to carry conviction, but did not meet the objections involved in those questions. Since then an eminent citizen of Calcutta, Mr. R. D. Mehta, has published a series of articles pointing out a number of anomalies and flaws in the methods followed by Indian Railways, especially those connected with rates for the carriage of goods. Now, Sir, I wish to make it clear at the outset to the Council and to the various Railway Administrations that those who criticise their policy and methods fully recognise the vast benefits which Railways have conferred on India, and the indispensable part they play, not only in our industrial and commercial activities, but in our every-day life also. Such a recognition, however, ought not to blind us to any defects which might be existing, and ought not to prevent the demand for improvement.

"Confining myself to the issues raised in this Resolution, I wish to add a few observations to supplement those which the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey advanced in his telling speech.

"One of the complaints made in regard to Railway freights is that they are excessive. In the statement which the Hon'ble Sir S. P. Wynne made on 3rd January 1911 he said that the Government is not prepared to agree off hand to the statement that existing Railway rates on goods of indigenous origin are generally excessive. Now, Sir, a reply of that kind coming from a person of such high authority would under ordinary circumstances have been deemed conclusive. But there is an authority,

who must be deemed equally high, who does say that relatively speaking the fares and rates charged in India must be regarded as high In the report which the late Mr Robertson, who was appointed ten years ago to inquire into the administration and working of the Indian Railways this subject is especially dealt with. He says; 'the fares and rates charged in India judged from the stand point of the actual money payment made, are considerably lower than those charged in England; but for a comparison to be of any value, consideration must be paid to the circumstances of the two countries. Taking the cost of construction and working in England and comparing them with the cost of construction and working in India, and in every other respect if like is compared with like, I think it will be found that the fares and rates in India should, broadly speaking, be only about one-sixth of those charged in England' He proceeds to establish by figures that before the fares and rates charged in India can be regarded relatively as even equal to those in England the former would require to be lower than the rates now charged—for passengers, by about 18 per cent to 33 per cent; for general merchandise by about from 30 per cent to 50 per cent; and for wool by about 10 per cent. to 60 per cent.

"He went on to say that such low rates as these reductions would involve are not possible of adoption Those therefore who say that Indian rates on goods are high have good warrant for saying so

"The second complaint is that not only do the schedules of rates for the different Railways show numerous anomalies, but they throw far heavier burdens on indigenous articles and on inter-provincial trade, and that preference is shown to imported articles and to articles of export, as also to certain favoured industries and localities. There is not the least inconsistency that these rates are devised deliberately or of evil purpose to do injury to local industries or trade. But that the result of these rates is such will appear to any one who studies facts I ask the Council to bear with me for a moment while I recount a few facts—and they are very few—out of the numerous which I can quote in support of what I say I have got tables here, Sir, which will show how curious the anomalies are and how broad are the cases which the Council has to consider.

"In one table I give figures culled from the tariff schedules of the chief Trunk Railways which show instances of higher rates charged on shorter distances than on longer ones. For instance, from Delhi to Howrah, which is 903 miles, for a wagon load of wet hides they charge Rs. 170-4-0; from Khanja to Howrah, a distance of 852 miles, they charge Rs 284, that is, Rs. 113 more. From Nagpur to Bombay, a distance of 620 miles, the charge on cotton is 12 annas; from Akola to Nagpur, a distance of 158 miles, the charge is Re. 0-10-6. I shall not tire the Council by reading all the 30 or 40 cases which I have noted down on this paper I have in my hand.

"In another table I quote a few instances to show that rates from and to ports like Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, etc., are lower on articles imported from abroad, or are generally exported abroad, than those charged on the same kind of articles when inter-provincially consigned. The rates in the latter case are greatly in excess Thus, from Peshawar to Karachi, a distance of 929 miles, the charge per maund for cotton at railway risk is Re 1-5-0, and from Peshawar to Delhi, a distance of 585 miles, the charge is Re. 1-8-6, which is Re 0-3-6 more than that charged from Peshawar to Karachi, and the distance is shorter by more than 340 miles. From Multan to Delhi, a distance of 158 miles, the charge is Re 1-3-3, and from Multan to Karachi, a distance of 377 miles, it is Re 0-14-6, that is, five annas less. Yet will find that the difference is this. The charge in the case of Karachi to Multan is 33 pie per maund and in the case of Multan to Delhi it is 50 pie per maund.

"In a third table I go to show how some places are favoured. For example, Cawnpore gets better, that is, lower, rates than Delhi. Cotton consigned from Amraoti to Hinganghat to Cawnpore is at a lower rate per mile than from either place to Delhi Similar is the case with consignments from Chandausi to Cawnpore and Chandausi to Delhi

"In a fourth I give instances to show that there is positive discouragement to Indian industries. Thus imported sugar from Bombay to Cawnpore, a distance of 840 miles, is charged Re 2-13-6 per maund, while indigenous sugar going from Cawnpore to Akola, a distance of 619 miles, is charged Re 1-2-4. Sugar going from Bombay to Barsi is charged Re. 0-8-6. This is imported sugar for the most part While jaggri, which is inferior and rough indigenous sugar, is charged Re 0-9-9, that is, 50 per cent. more if taken from Barsi to Bombay While the Government and the people are anxious to revive the sugar industry, and are spending vast sums for that purpose, the Railway Companies are imposing upon its products heavier burdens.

"Sometimes the lowest possible rates are quoted for seeds exported from the United Provinces to Europe, but for oil the rates are the ordinary classified rates. For seeds from Allahabad to Howrah, the charge is half of what the consignee from Calcutta to Allahabad have to pay on their consignments of oilcake

"Colton seed for export has the benefit of the lowest rate for seeds, but oilcake or colton seed oil or cotton seed consumed in the country is not allowed such low rates on most of the Indian Railways The rate for cotton seed from Cawnpore to Bombay, a distance of 892 miles, is Re 0-8-3 per maund; from Delhi to Karachi it is Re. 0-7-7 for a distance of 908 miles, constituting 98 and 1 pie per mile; whereas the rate for oil from Cawnpore to Hathras is Re 0-5-0 per mound, that is, 4 times and 3½ times as much as the rate for the cotton seed exported.

"The rate for oil seeds from Allahabad to Howrah is Re. 0-5-3. Oil-cakes consigned from Howrah to Allahabad have to pay Re 0-9-1, that is, a little less than double

"The fares from trade centres from where two or more lines start or where they meet are so devised by such Railway as to attract greater traffic to its line. The interest of the public is not kept in view in this scramble for traffic. We have what are called the 'block rates', whereby a Railway on which a certain traffic originates prevents that traffic going by a shorter route worked by another Railway. The Railways are owned by the State, and as the Companies have to work only in the interests of the country, it is undesirable that this state of things should continue.

"With regard to the other portions of the proposition, I can only accord my hearty support."

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE: "Sir, I have listened to Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's speech with the greatest interest as it deals with a matter of very great importance, and I thank him for the very moderate way in which he has placed his case forward and for his testimony that Railways are working their lines as they should do. Briefly, his point is this, that as a commercial proposition the Railways of India are being worked as they should be, but he says that, owing to the large

interest the State has in Railways. Railways should be worked in the interests of trade and not so much as commercial dividend-producers. And he further argues that if the State is unable, under its contracts with the Companies, to accomplish this end, then it is a most unfortunate thing for India and that a remedy should be applied. Well, while holding the opinion, for reasons which I shall give later on, that Railways do quote rates with the object of developing local industries, I may say at once that Government, under the contracts with Companies, has no power to order a Railway Company to quote special rates as would meet Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's wishes, even though it happens to own all the Railways in India.

"It would be useful if I explained how the situation has arisen, and how it was that Companies were employed in the early days of Railways in India to make and work Railways and how it was that they have been given this latitude in the matter of rates. The decision to employ Companies to make Railways in India was not based, as Sir Vithaldas thinks, on the idea that private management was better than State management.

"In the year 1845, when Railways first began to be made in India, the Government of India and the Secretary of State were not in a position to raise as loans the money required to build Indian Railways."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY: "May I, Sir, with your permission, correct a misunderstanding, because the Chairman of the Railway Board may be arguing the point what was done in 1845 and to the early days of Railways in India. I refer in my Resolution to the contracts that were renewed with the Railway Companies only within the last five or eight years."

The Hon'ble SIR T. WYNNE: "Sir, I shall be dealing with Sir Vithaldas' point later on, but, Sir, I am obliged, to fully explain the position to trace back to the time when Railways all over the world were then in their infancy, and the idea of a Government owning and working its own Railways, or that a time would arrise when there would be a demand that Government should have the right to specify rates for each commodity, had never entered anyone's head. Moreover, all Railways in all countries were then being made by Companies.

"To these circumstances it was due that the early Railways of India were Railways owned and worked by Companies, under such financial terms and conditions of working as were necessary to enable the necessary capital to be raised. Later on the State undertook to build and work Railways itself, but after a time difficulties were experienced in raising sufficient funds by loans, and in 1884 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into and report upon the necessity for more rapid extension of Railway communication in India and the means by which this object may be best accomplished. This Committee in their report stated they had given great attention to the merits of State operations as compared with construction and working by means of Companies, and were of the opinion that it was desirable to employ both agencies. They further added that the Government should retain in their own hands a power of fixing or from to time to time varying the maximum of fares and rates, subject to adequate provisions to secure the interests of investors.

"These shortly are the reasons why Companies began the construction and working of Railways in India and continue to do so at the present time.

"Now, out of the fact of Companies being used to build and work Indian Railways in the first instance have arisen conditions which at present do not permit of the Government of India acting in the manner which Sir Vithaldas desires.

"When you invite capital to invest in an undertaking, you have to make it quite clear (especially in the case when one party to the contract is a Government holding larger interests in the country besides those of its Railways) exactly to what extent that Government is entitled to interfere in fixing the charges which a Railway may make.

"It is obvious in a country like India, where the Government is so largely interested in land and draws its revenues from many sources of taxation, besides having to pay large sums for transport, it might be to the interest of Government to reduce Railway receipts in order to secure more revenue in one direction, or savings of transport in another. In such a case, the interests of the shareholders and the Government would become divergent.

"In these circumstances, the early investors in Indian Railways, constructed under contracts between the Government of India and the Railway Companies, insisted on a clear understanding as to the power which Government might exercise over rates and under which they would be protected against such contingencies I have just indicated.

"The form which this protection has taken in all Indian Railway contracts is that Government has the right to fix the class in which each commodity shall be placed, and the maximum and minimum rate for each class. Within these Limits the Companies are left to use their own discretion in the matter of the rates which they will charge.

"It may be urged that modern contracts should have provided for the State having more control over rates. It is true that as the old contracts expired new contracts were entered into, but the investors and the money market having become accustomed to certain conditions it is no easy task to modify them without prejudicing the raising of capital. Every new contract is more favourable to Government from the financial point of view, and instead of Companies owning the lines as they used to do, the lines are now the property of the State, the contracts being working leases and the shareholders providing a small share of the capital. In the minds, however, of those controlling the money market and the shareholders, the possible arbitrary reduction in rates by Government has not been disregarded, and for the reason the old protection in regard to power of control of rates by Government has been insisted on.

"This being the position, I have now to deal with Sir Vithaldas's opinion that it is an unfortunate one for India and should be remedied.

"To begin with, I would point out that, without Companies, India would not have had as large a Railway system as it has at present. Sir Vithaldas has correctly stated that 18 millions sharers of the capital belongs to the State, but he has left out of account the debenture capital, which is a very large amount indeed. It often happens that it is more convenient for the Secretary of State to ask the Companies to raise money by debentures. Out of 264 millions sterling spent on Railways in India, the sum of 42½ millions has been provided by Companies in shares and debentures which represent many miles of Railway which would not have been built if outside capital had not been employed. This is some Compensation for the lack of Government control in the direction which Sir Vithaldas advocates.

The main reason, however, why I cannot agree that the position is an unfortunate one and which requires immediate remedy is because the position is not as Sir Vithaldas and Mr. Madholkar has described it to be in all good faith.

"Local industries are, in my opinion, largely assisted in their development by Indian Railways. What a Railway wants is traffic, and it is to its interest to quote rates that will produce this traffic whether it is to a port or local. Indian Railways quote rates to assist local developments, and as evidence of this I have here two goods rate books of the East Indian Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. You will note the large number of pages in each of these books in which are enumerated the special rates for local and inter-provincial traffic — rates which are lower than the Companies could exist on.

"Furthermore, to illustrate the attitude of Railways in regard to rates for the development of local interests, I will refer you to a very useful Industrial Conference which was held in the United Provinces in 1907, when Mr. Chatterjee was placed on special duty to inquire to what extent Railway rates were hampering local developments of trade. The report of this Conference was sent to the Railway Board by the United Provinces Government, their letter ending with these very sound remarks:—

'The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that the question of Railway rates is an extremely technical and difficult one, and he would have some hesitation in forwarding suggestions which are not based on expert knowledge and which in many respects will probably be found to be open to criticism. He is convinced, however, that an industrial awakening of the country is in progress which will lead to the most important results, and as he understands that a general revision of Railway rates is now being discussed he desires to put these suggestions for the encouragement of industries before the Railway Board for their consideration.'

"The action which the Railway Board took was to send the report of the Conference to the different Railways, expressing the opinion that it was deserving of their most careful consideration. The Railways met in Conference and considered it, and as a result, several reductions in rates were made, by putting the articles in question into different classes with lower maxima to that in which they had been before, and the following unanimous resolution was recorded :—

'That Railways have given and will continue to give sympathetic consideration to any question of rates calculated to assist in the development of local industries.'

"This, I claim, establishes the attitude which all Railways agreed to take up in 1908, and which seems to me to be quite in accordance with Sir Vithaldas' views of the fitness of things.

"Again, only last week replies were received in answer to a reference from the Railway Board to some of the leading Railways relative to a reduction of rates on oil-cake to be used as a fertilizer and its relative position as regards oil-seeds which shows that this attitude is steadily adhered to.

"One Railway pointed out that the local rates for oil-cake were very much lower than for oil-seeds and for several stations were the same as for coal, the second Railway reduced its rates for oil-cake, the third Railway said there had been no requests for a reduced rate, but that it would be quite prepared to quote rates to meet the demand.

"I am quite prepared to admit anomalies do exist in local rates; they exist in every country in the world; but I am not quite sure that Sir Vithaldas has been quite happy in the cases which he has cited. The Ahmedabad match case is one about which a great deal has been written. I think I am right in saying that special rates are now quoted for this factory, and that it is allowed wagon rates on a minimum of 81 maunds instead of the 175 maunds which is insisted on in the case of the foreign match from Bombay. With regard to the remarks about Broach, the subject is the development of local industries, and I do not think that a Railway should be prevented from competing with seaborne traffic. At the same time, I cannot help thinking that the reason why Railways do not sometimes quote the rates which producers desire to secure in order to help on the business, is often due to the trader not being in close touch with the Railways and placing his position clearly before them; and I think this is the reason rather than reluctance of the Railways to meet the trader.

"I base this opinion not only on my own experience in India but also on what happened in 1906 in England. English traders had been complaining in a general way for some time that English Railways favoured foreign farm produce by quotation of favourable rates as compared with those charged for home produce. A Committee was then appointed to inquire into the rates charged by Railway Companies in Great Britain in respect of the carriage of foreign farm and dairy produce from the ports to the towns, and into the question whether there was any evidence to show that preferential treatment was accorded to such produce as compared with home produce, and, if so, what further steps should be taken either by legislation or otherwise to secure the better enforcement of law in the matter.

"It is a parallel case to the matches, glass and sugar cases referred to by Sir Vithaldas. The Committee came to the conclusion that no legislation was necessary because the evidence which they had taken showed a marked absence on the part of the complainants to take the action which they might have taken to get their difficulties remedied.

"My advice is that those desirous of developing local industries should cultivate very close relations with the Railway Administrations whose assistance they require. I feel sure the Railways will respond, and the Railway Board have assisted in the past, and always will be ready to assist individuals in the future, in settling a rate which is fair to the Railway and reasonable to the producer; but it cannot, as I have explained, order that its views shall be enforced in such cases under existing conditions if the Railways will not agree to it.

"On this question of Railways being worked in the interests of the trade of the country and not solely as commercial undertakings as stated by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, it will perhaps be interesting if I quote an extract from a report by the Board of Trade of England on the Railways in Germany issued in 1909. It is interesting, as it brings out the fact that in a country where the Railways are practically all owned and worked by the state, there is still a great deal left undone in the way of rates for developing local industries, in the way Sir Vithaldas would recommend.

"The extract is from the Report of the Chamber of Commerce for Essen, and the opening lines run as follows:—

'The decisive rule in the nationalization of the Railways was the standpoint that the State lines would be made to serve in the first line of economic considerations and with their aid the

economic forces of the country would be developed and a considerable impetus be given to agriculture, industry and trade.'

"That is, I take it, Sir Vithaldas's idea.

"The Chamber then proceed to explain that this result has not occurred and give as one of the reasons the fact that (actually as in India) the 'economic interests' of Railways were not kept apart from the financial and most interests of the State.

"They also record that great difficulties are opposed to an extensive reduction of rates and that such reductions as have been made have proceeded at a very slow rate. They also refer to shortness of rolling stock.

"This is what has happened in Germany, where all Railways are practically owned and worked by the State, and the reason for it is that in the quotation of rates you cannot entirely neglect the financial claims of Railways to some consideration, especially in India and Germany, where Railway receipts are part of the Imperial Budget. The result is that some very difficult rate problems have to be solved. What, off-hand, seems the obvious thing to do may, when investigated, often show that the quotation of the low rate demanded can only benefit the producer at the expense of the Railway or some one else in the same trade elsewhere. If any member is anxious to appreciate the complexity of such rate problems, I recommend him to read *Railway Problems* by Professor Ripley. He will find it very hard reading, and I venture to think that when he has finished he will approach apparently simple rate questions with great caution.

"I will make use of that book to answer the question asked by Sir Vithaldas, 'Why should people in certain places be hard hit by Railway rates because their geographical position may happen to be between two competing lines?' My answer is that you arrive at apparently most anomalous decisions when all the considerations affecting a rate are not taken into consideration. For instance, in America there is an Interstate Commission to which may be referred all questions of rates charged by Railways. One of the cases which came before this Commission was the 'Chattanooga' case. In this case the rates were higher to Chattanooga from certain other stations than they were to another station 151 miles further away. Apparently a gross anomaly! The Commission, which is not interested in any way with the Railways concerned and whose sole duty is to deal fairly with cases before them from every point of view, including the Railways, came to the conclusion that, taking the many considerations which affected the case into calculation, the higher rate to Chattanooga had not been shown to be unreasonable.

"In the same way good reasons could be advanced why the rates from competitive points to the ports should be lower than the intermediate rates. The Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar has referred to what seems to be wholly competitive rates. To go into this fully would take up too much time and would necessitate the careful examination of the financial, administrative and economical, etc., considerations involved. The interests of the country served by the Railway in respect of the rates it would have to charge on intermediate traffic, if it did not carry a share of the competitive traffic in question, and the interests of the port served, are also important factors in this case.

"There is one more point to deal with the first part of the Resolution, namely, the quotation by a Railway of its maximum rates permissible. These are generally called block rates. Sir Vithaldas has very correctly described why these rates are quoted and has recognised their fairness from the point of view of a Railway dividend. But there is another reason why these maximum rates should be allowed. The trade to and from the ports, under the rates that have been charged in the past, has in course of time developed spheres of influence for each port.

"Taking it all round, Calcutta trade receives certain advantages through its Railways quoting maximum rates against other ports in its favour, and as Bombay Railways do the same in Bombay's favour, it pans out on the whole fairly well to both sides. Inter-provincial traffic is not carried for long distances, and the maximum rate that may be charged is fixed by Government. Furthermore, State revenues are very much interested in this matter. If any Railway mainly interested in taking traffic to Calcutta and now quoting its maximum rate for a short lead in the direction of Bombay, say, was obliged by law to reduce this rate considerably, it would at the same time have to reduce its rate to Calcutta in order both to retain its traffic to and in the interests of that port. This would affect other rates it might be quoting from many other stations.

"In a very short time the receipts at this Railway would show a very considerable reduction, very largely at the expense of the Government revenue from this line."

THE PRESIDENT: "The Hon'ble Member has exceeded his time, and he must bring his remarks to a conclusion."

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE: "Sir, I remember once attending an old Council meeting when Lord Curzon was here, when he said that if a gentleman would like to hand in his speech instead of reading it he would not object. May I be allowed to hand in this paper containing the remarks I have still to make and may they be considered as having been read?"

THE PRESIDENT: "I have allowed the Hon'ble Member considerable latitude because I felt quite sure that I should be acting in accordance with the wishes of the Council as this is an important subject in regard to which he is a specialist. But of course, I must keep an even balance between him and other Members, and therefore I think if he will kindly shorten his remarks and bring them to a conclusion as soon as possible, we shall get on better."

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE: "With regard to the question of vested interests, I feel sure that when Sir Vithaldas takes it into his head to promote Railway Companies to increase the Railway mileage of India which he so strongly advocates, it is certain that when he has built these Railways and opened them and somebody comes forward with a proposal to make a line or lines in competition with them that Sir Vithaldas will supply me with unanswerable arguments as to why these new lines should never be made.

"As regards the question of the Commercial Member on the Railway Board, it would be very difficult to select a suitable man, as the field is so narrow. It is also difficult to appreciate how a man conversant with, say, the grain and seeds business in Bombay could assist the Board in dealing with tea and jute in Bengal.

"My time is too short to enable me to develop my further arguments, so I will now conclude."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK. "I am afraid, Sir, that I have already taken up a fair share of the time of Council this afternoon, but in dealing with this Resolution I will be as brief as possible, especially as my Hon'ble friend the President of the Railway Board has dealt with the earlier part about rates and the more technical part very thoroughly. At the same time, I think I ought to say a few words upon it, partly because the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey is entitled to hear the views of Government from the Member in charge of the Railways, and partly because the line of argument which he has adopted also affects me in my other capacity as Member of Commerce and Industry. His argument, in the closely reasoned and very moderate speech which he has delivered, has been that the inquiry which he advocates is necessitated in the interest of commercial and industrial development in India. He complains in fact that the Railways, which he says—and I am very glad to have his testimony—are most efficiently run from a purely Railway and financial point of view, are not utilized, as they might be, to assist commerce and industry; and I gather his view also is that in certain districts, at any rate, the Railway policy is actually inimical to trade.

"I think I shall not be wrong in assuming that in proposing a Committee of Inquiry, the Hon'ble Member has in view the question of Railway rates more especially than the other two subjects mentioned in his resolution. It is without question the most important of the points he brings forward; and it is one which, for reasons I will mention later on, I think it is an excellent thing that we should have had an opportunity of discussing in this Council. He will not expect me to go into details as the President of the Railway Board has done, but I will just place a few observations before Council, showing why in our judgment the appointment of a Committee would not be the best way of dealing with the situation. I take it the Hon'ble Member does not intend to suggest that the policy now adopted in regard to Railway rates interferes with the trade of India on a whole. Trade has developed very rapidly during the last few years, and not only that, but the traffic on the Railways has developed very rapidly. If Railway rates on a whole had been inimical to commercial interests as a whole, that would not have been possible. At the same time I do not deny for a moment that anomalies do exist in certain localities. These anomalies are largely due to the Indian system of separate and, in some cases, necessarily competitive Railway administrations. The policy of Railway Companies, which at first is usually towards direct competition, tends very rapidly towards mutual agreements and understandings which reduce competition practically to a minimum. In England for instance, competition, especially during the last two or three years, has practically come to an end. In India, though lines working more or less parallel to one another are for the most part not in acute competition, there is always the cleavage between the East and the West, the result of which in that areas, so to speak, on the watershed, such as Delhi, benefit by competitive rates to Bombay and Calcutta, while, on the other hand, the Companies working the main trunk lines running, east and west put on block rates over short distances under their control, in order to induce traffic to go over a long lead on their own systems to the ports in which they are interested rather than over a short lead on to their rivals' systems. There is nothing of course unusual about this or unfair, as I think the Hon'ble Member himself has admitted. But it unquestionably leads to certain places enjoying peculiarly favourable rates and to others paying block rates, at any rate in one direction. I do not mean to suggest that competition is the sole cause of anomalies of rates occurring. You also find Railways habitually giving a lower charge for a longer distance from or to a port as compared with intermediate places. These are all anomalies, but they are anomalies which result from a very natural state of things, a state of things which is accepted as a common place of Railway management.

"Now if I understand the Hon'ble Member's proposition correctly, what he would wish to see is that Government should have power to step in and say to these Companies—'We object to your putting on a block rate here, and to your giving special competitive rates there, or to your giving special reductions for import or export trade. You ought to equalise rates as far as possible over the same distance; and one locality ought not, whatever the reasons, to be favoured above another.' This is a very plausible contention, and I should think most people would have a good deal of sympathy with it. But I think my Hon'ble friend the President of the Railway Board has shown how impracticable it is, in under our present system and having in view the contractual relations of Government with the Companies. He has shown, too, how very complex these rate questions are, and how very difficult it is for Government, even if it had a very free hand, to interfere in the matter. And I think he has shown also that Railway Administrations do not approach these questions in an unreasonable spirit; that they are ready to meet the difficulties of traders; and, where existing rates are interfering with trade, to modify them. It is clearly to their interest to promote trade and to get localities opened up; for the development of trade in a given district means more business and more profits to the Railway. It must be remembered that the Traffic Manager of a Railway is not omniscient, and until he is approached in regard to a given commodity, it is not always easy for him to strike a suitable rate. In such circumstances, he will probably place the commodity in the maximum class and then on receipt of representations reduce it to meet the requirements of the trader and at the same time to create traffic on the Railway. The position therefore is really, that what is mainly wanted is for traders and agriculturists to come forward more freely and to place themselves in closer communication with the Railway Companies. Now the question I should like to put to Council is whether the appointment of a Committee is really the best way to achieve this object. A Committee of Inquiry would go about India; it would ask for grievances; it would ask people to bring forward cases where they thought their interests were not properly considered by Railways. Everybody, agriculturists and traders, would have a try at getting a lower rate for his goods whether he had a good case or not, and the real grievances would be swamped in the sham ones. A very good instance of what would occur was afforded by that Committee appointed in 1906 in the United Kingdom, to which Sir T. R. Wynne has referred. I remember its appointment very well and the kind of discussion which led up to it. It was partly due, like many Committees of the kind, to parliamentary pressure from the local members, who said that their agriculturist constituents were being penalised by having to pay heavier rates on their goods than were paid on produce imported from abroad and shipped direct by rail to London. It sounded an exceedingly plausible case and as if there must be a very serious grievance underlying it; but when the Committee looked into the matter, they found that the greater number of these agriculturists had not even taken pains in the first instance to try and get reasonable rates by the ordinary methods of approaching the Companies, and so on. We do not want an inquiry with that sort of result here. What we do want to do, as I said, is to get the trader into closer touch with the Company. They would then be able to discuss these

things, and be able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and, if the services of the Railway Board were of any use in coming to an arrangement, I am quite sure that they would, as in the past, do their very best to help. I said just now that I was glad that the Hon'ble Member has brought forward this Resolution. I think it specially useful that we should have had this discussion at a time when it will help to indicate the true difficulties of the case and to show that it is not quite so easily dealt with as may appear. I think anyone who has listened to to-day's debate will realise something of the complexity as well as of the importance of these problems. If Government do not consider that a Committee is now desirable, it is that the first step, as it seems to them, is that the needs of traders should be brought more clearly before the Railway Administrations. The Hon'ble the President of the Railway Board has put this side of the case, I think, very clearly, and Hon'ble Members will, no doubt, remember that he speaks not only as an official of Government, but also with the experience of an officer who has had the running of one of our great Railway Administrations.

"I turn now to the second and third parts of the Hon'ble Member's Resolution. The first of these relates to the question of vested interests in connection with proposals for the construction of new lines. This question must after all be mainly a matter of degree. You clearly ought not to attach excessive importance to vested interests; but, at the same time, you cannot afford to disregard them altogether. I cannot help thinking that in putting down this part of his Resolution, the Hon'ble Member had principally in mind the case of the proposed extension of the Nagda-Muttra Railway to Aligarh which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have very hotly advocated. I have reason to remember the case well because I was approached on the subject on the very day after I first landed in India. The Bombay Chamber loses no time and no opportunity over matters in which they take a strong interest, and they are very wise to do so. This is no time to go in detail into all the pros and cons of this much debated question; but it affords a good example of the danger of neglecting vested interests altogether. Rightly or wrongly, it is generally assumed that the sphere of the East Indian Railway is generally supposed to extend up to the east bank of the Jumna. The Bombay Chamber's proposal is to push a Bombay line through to Aligarh. I am not now discussing the merits of the case on either side; but one thing is quite clear, and that is that the extension, if authorised, would lead to a strong competition of rates of the kind which the Hon'ble Member has already deprecated and which would probably end in a considerable loss of revenue. This shows how careful you have to be in these matters. As I have said, this question of how far vested interests should be taken into account must be one of degree. No Committee, so far as I can see, could lay down hard and fast principles to guide the Railway Board or Government in taking a decision in the many cases which must continually arise, and therefore I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Member that there is a case for having this subject examined in this particular way.

"Something of the same kind must be said with regard to the third proposal, that we should have one or two commercial members on the Railway Board, or that there should be a sort of permanent Advisory Committee to assist the Board with their advice on commercial matters. Again I would submit that whatever may be the merits of these proposals *per se*, there are really no grounds for referring them to a Committee. Hon'ble Members will remember that the constitution of the Railway Board was examined only as recently as 1908 by the Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration presided over by Lord Inchcape; and certain alterations were then made in its structure. It has had a little more than three years to run in its revised form, and it would be premature to institute another inquiry into it at present. As to the merits of the proposal, I am sure the Hon'ble Member will appreciate the difficulty of getting a man who would really be of very much use to the Board. It sounds a very plausible proposition that we should have a commercial member, but we can only get a man who is experienced in one particular branch of business and who would not know much outside of it. A Member with financial experience would no doubt be of use to the Board in the scrutiny of a new contract; but this, I gather, is not what the Hon'ble Member has in view. The purely commercial member who, generally speaking, would be a man who had gained commercial experience in a single branch of trade, would, as the Hon'ble the President of the Railway Board has said, have little useful knowledge outside that sphere. I also think that we have hardly reached the stage yet when an Advisory Committee would be of any great assistance in India. Business men in India are generally hard worked, and most offices are shorthanded. It is difficult to see how an Advisory Committee could be formed which would be prepared to meet together from different parts of India, and confer with any frequency with the Railway Board, especially as an essential part of the idea would, I take it, be that the Committee should contain representatives from all parts of India, and certainly from the two great commercial centres in the east and the west, Calcutta and Bombay. No doubt the proposal would be facilitated by the approaching change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi; but even then I hardly see how the thing can be done. It seems to me that it would be far better for the present, at any rate, to retain the existing system by which the members of the Railway Board meet the different commercial interests in the different centres, and obtain commercial opinion from the Chambers of Commerce. The Chambers of Commerce in India are very active bodies and they are not, in my experience, behindhand in bringing their grievances before Government and stating them very fully. I hope the Hon'ble Member will not think that I say this in any spirit of obstruction towards his proposals; but I honestly think that it would be more convenient for the commercial community generally that the present system should be continued.

"I have set forth as briefly as I can the reasons why Government think that they should refuse the Committee of Inquiry proposed by the Hon'ble Member. There hardly seems scope for an inquiry by a Committee except in regard to the first subject which he has mentioned, namely, that of rates. There I fully admit that anomalies and difficulties arise, but as I have explained, I do not think that they would be best met in the way he suggests. Government regret, therefore, that they must oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir VITHALDAS THACKERSEY: "Sir, I have listened very carefully to the speeches of the Hon'ble the Member for Commerce and Industry and of the Chairman of the Railway Board, and I must say that neither of them has given any satisfactory explanation for the conditions under which the industries of India suffer so heavily. I am very sorry that the Chairman of the Railway Board was not able to finish his speech because I was very anxious to know what possible defence could be offered on behalf of the anomalies I referred to in my speech. However, to the extent that he has replied, I will take his points one by one. He says Railways were started in 1845 or somewhere

about that time, and that then it was not quite easy for the Government of India to raise all the capital required for Railways. Well, that was not my point. I say, Railways were started in 1845, but the contracts expired in 1870, in 1880 and in 1907; why did you then enter into new contracts for management with these Railway Companies? The only argument that could be urged would be, perhaps, that those who were responsible for the making of these contracts thought that Company management was better. The fact remains that the Railway Companies only own 7 per cent. of the capital and we own over 93 per cent. Out of the total outlay on Indian Railways of 264 millions sterling, only 18 millions belong to Railway Companies. The 35 millions that are raised by debentures are guaranteed by the Government of India. Surely, the Government of India did not go in those Railways for want of 18 millions when they themselves financed about 250 millions. There must be some other reasons. The argument that we went to them for money does not hold good. The Hon'ble Sir T. Wynne said, that when Government invited capitalists to subscribe for Railways, unless they gave them a free hand they would not respond. It might have been necessary in 1845, but when contracts become due, all that you had to do was to pay off the shareholders. Instead of that you allowed them to continue on very favourable terms. Surely, in making new terms, no one can complain if you do not give those shareholders a free hand. Then the Hon'ble the Chairman of the Railway Board said that Railway Companies, for their own benefit, tried to quote low rates for inter-provincial trade, so that they might get the most traffic. Well, I have admitted that general proposition in my speech. But the question is, what if the Railway Companies do not consider that there will be some individual cases be any immediate profit? I will give one concrete example. A very influential Railway Company, only a short time ago, in reference to a Government communication, said that any reduction favourable to a certain local manufactory would kill the traffic in imported commodity from Bombay which was much against the interests of the Railways. Well, Sir, this is the argument of the Railway Company. If a Railway Company believes that matches made in Ahmedabad or Allahabad or any other place will reduce the traffic from Bombay to Allahabad, it is not in the interest of the Railway to reduce that rate, but it is in the interest of the nation which finances the Railways to so reduce it. The Hon'ble Sir T. Wynne said that the Railway Conference in 1908 accepted Mr. Chatterji's recommendations. I am very glad that they accepted his recommendations, and if they begin to remove just grievances they will have plenty of them brought before them, and there will be no reason to come before the Imperial Council. Then, Sir, the Hon'ble the Chairman of the Railway Board, made only a passing remark about Broach, that the trade had doubled in two years and therefore there was no necessity to interfere. Well, I say, that the grievance of the Broach people is real and that the Broach trade is being killed.

"Sir, in this case at least the Government of India have the power of interference, and if they do not exercise their power, the merchants will have a stronger grievance against the Government of India. I have in my hand a contract entered into between the Secretary of State and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, dated 8th April 1907. In paragraph 25 it says 'the Railway Board may at any time require the Company to quote over the Railways comprised in the undertaking such rates in respect of the conveyance of passengers and goods to and from western ports lying between Karachi and Bombay inclusive, as may be necessary in the opinion of the Board to secure the carriage of trade to and from such ports on equal terms.'

"Here is a clear power reserved under the contract to the Government of India, and Broach shall have a just grievance against the Government of India if they do not exercise the power reserved to them. Broach does not want more than equal treatment at the hands of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, as provided in paragraph 25 of the contract.

"Then, Sir, I come to the question of block rates. The Hon'ble Chairman of the Railway Board has said, as also the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry, that it was a very difficult matter to deal with. It is natural that the Railway Companies should try and prevent their traffic going to other lines. Well, with all that I agree, but what would have been the condition if all the Railways had been owned by one Company? Take the instance of Bombay, Baroda and Central India, East Indian Railway, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway or any other Railway: within their respective lines there are no such block rates. It is because Railways belong to different Companies, and each Company tries to appropriate traffic to itself, that such circumstances arise. My argument is that the whole of the Railway belong to the State, and therefore there should be on the whole one general policy, that Railways should have no block rates against one another. Let the Great Indian Peninsula traffic go to Calcutta and East Indian Railway go to Bombay and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway go to Karachi. There should be fixed charges according to greater or shorter distances, but there should not be block rates for preventing the natural development of trade; and I do not see what difficulty can arise in following such a policy when contracts expire in future. The trade should be allowed to go wherever the merchants feel justified in taking it.

"Then it is said, if you properly approach the Railway people, they will listen to you. I do not know what is the proper way of approaching the Railway people. The agents of the Ahmedabad Match Factory had a great deal of correspondence with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the North-Western and the East Indian Railways, and they also wrote to the Chairman of the Railway Board. From nowhere did they get their grievances removed. I will give you an instance. Of course, properly to approach often means, 'use influence,' if you have. Take the instance of Cawnpore and Delhi. Cawnpore is a large industrial centre for cotton, and so is Delhi. Every Railway that goes to Cawnpore has rates for carrying cotton to Cawnpore, because the large mill-owners of Cawnpore—I need not mention their nationality—know to approach the Railway Companies. Take now the case of Delhi. There are a few mills owned by Indians and we are asked to believe that they do not know how to approach. The mill-owners of Delhi put their grievances before the Hon'ble Member for Commerce when he went to Upper India Chamber of Commerce, and were asked to approach the Railway Company. I think this way of asking individuals to go to the Railway Companies for favours or to use influence is the worst thing that we can do. There should be rules and regulations, and a policy fixed, and we should get things by right and not by favour."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHARU: "I ought to explain that I did not for a moment mean to suggest that the Hon'ble Member should go to the Railway Companies and ask for favours. I only meant to say that the Railway Companies are not essentially in a position to know the requirements of every form of trade, and unless the Traffic Manager is informed by the people interested as to what they want, he cannot know where rates are unduly high."

The Hon'ble SIR V. THACKERSEY: "Sir, I am glad to have the explanation given by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark. But would you believe, or would this Council believe, that during the last two or three years, when the crop of cotton round about Delhi was bad and mills had to shut down for want of cotton, that they did not approach the Railway Companies to bring cotton from places like Multan at lower rates? I have got instances. Multan to Delhi is 453 miles and the rate is ·50 pies per mile or Rs. 1-8-6 per maund. Multan to Karachi is 577 miles, and the rate is 14 annas 6 pies per maund. For carrying goods for 577 miles to Karachi port the North-Western Railway charges 14 annas 6 pies, and for carrying to Delhi, a distance of 453 miles, it charges one rupee three annas. Is this justifiable? Again, from Chandausi to Cawnpore, a distance of 236 miles, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway rate is As. 5, while from Chandausi to Delhi, a distance of only 128 miles (*i.e.*, nearly half only), the rate is 6 annas 7 pies or over 1 anna 2 pies more than the rate for Cawnpore for carrying nearly double distance. When we come to this Council and put before it specific instances, with proofs, we do not ask Government to take our figures on our word, but we ask them to make an inquiry, to satisfy themselves about our grievances and then change the policy. The Government says, 'it is no use making an inquiry; you must approach the Railway Company direct and see what they do for you, and they will do what is good for you.' This is most disappointing. Mr. President, I will now refer to only one point. The usual argument, when you do not want to do a thing, is to say that there is no suitable man available for our purposes. Sir, only this morning you gave with just pride figures of our exports and imports which came to hundred of millions, and there must be commercial men who must be dealing with such large merchandise. After 100 years of British rule, to say that in India there is not one man who can advise on commercial matter is not a compliment to the British Government. This is all that I can say. When we wanted a member for the Imperial Council, it was said, there was no suitable man for that. We have got one now. I think our Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will undertake to give you a man if you decide to have a man. Well, Sir, I am very sorry for the attitude taken up by the Hon'ble Chairman of the Railway Board in this matter, and I must press this proposition to the vote. Our grievances are great."

The Council divided:-

Ayes—20.

The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya, the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, the Hon'ble Raja of Partabgarh, the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Haque, the Hon'ble Raja of Kurupam, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Madhotkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the Hon'ble Maung Mye, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhargri, and the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey.

Noes—33.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, the Hon'ble Mr. Porter, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Bruyate, the Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, the Hon'ble Mr. Saunders, the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon, the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter, the Hon'ble Surgeon General Sir C. P. Lukis, the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle, the Hon'ble Mr. Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Carr, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Fyfe, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Meredith, the Hon'ble Mr. Gates, the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Dumpster, the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick, and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.

So the Resolution was rejected.

ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL.

THE PRESIDENT: "The Council will adjourn till Monday, March the 4th, at 11 o'clock, when Mr. Gokhale's motion on indentured labour will be taken, and I understand that it is expected to complete the discussion on it by the usual mid-day adjournment."

CALCUTTA;
The 25th March 1912.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement showing the total number of criminal cases instituted in the High Court, Appellate Side, during each of the five years 1906—1910, and the number, out of these so instituted, which came up from the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions.

Year	Total number instituted.			Number, out of columns 2, 3 and 4, which came up from the Divisions mentioned above.			Remarks.
	Appeals.	References.	Revisions.	Appeals.	References.	Revisions.	
1906	1,126	108	1,731	327	22	483	The figures of Darjeeling are omitted from columns 2, 3 and 7.
1907	1,002	91	1,901	341	32	574	
1908	1 045	98	1,852	377	38	647	
1909	1,065	113	1,931	356	34	627	
1910	1,087	86	2,076	300	18	689	

Statement showing the total number of civil cases instituted in the High Court, Appellate Side, during each of the five years 1906—1910, and the number, out of these so instituted, which came up from the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions.

Year.	Total number instituted			Number, out of those shown in columns 2, 3 and 4 which came from the Divisions mentioned above			Remarks.
	Appeals from Original decrees.	Appeals from Appellate decrees.	Appeals from Orders.	Appeals from Original decrees.	Appeals from Appellate decrees.	Appeals from Orders.	
1906	492	2,439	559	315	846	226	The figures of Darjeeling are omitted from columns 4, 5 and 7.
1907	537	2,385	463	362	943	230	
1908	672	2,972	672	361	962	255	
1909	603	3,339	608	318	958	250	
1910	505	4,329	819	295	1,197	252	

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement showing the economies effected or proposed to be effected in the different Departments of the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

On the basis of the figures for 1910–11, the Home Department controls directly an expenditure of approximately Rs. 33 lakhs. Of this roughly Rs 17,57,000 and Rs. 2,83,000 are on account of convict charges at Port Blair and the Central Criminal Investigation Department respectively, and the possibility of economies in these directions is still under consideration. The remaining items have been passed under review, and no saving has hitherto been found possible The total includes the expenditure on the administration of Coorg (Rs. 1,74,000), the Home Department establishment (Rs. 4,23,000), the Imperial Legislative Council (Rs 2,25,000), the Administrator General of Bengal (Rs. 1,05,000), the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and his establishment (Rs. 1,10,000), and grants for medical purposes, including the X-Ray Institute (Rs. 2,00,000).

H. WHEELER,
Secretary.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Including Rupees 2,32,000 as temporary expenditure on account of Census.

The total budget estimates of all branches of the Education Department amount to Rs. 15,59,623. It has not been found possible to effect any substantial economy.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

This Department controls the *Imperial* expenditure under the following heads—

(49) Productive Irrigation Works;
(35) Protective Irrigation Works;
(42) Major Irrigation Works—working expenses;
(43) Minor Irrigation Works; and
(45) Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers.

2. There is no question of any reduction being made under the Irrigation heads of expenditure. On the contrary, we are constantly being urged to expend more money on irrigation works, and we are endeavouring to do so as far as possible.

3. In regard to Civil Works, after examining the demands we are attempting for next year to work down to a reduced grant of * Rs. 78·80 against an existing grant for the current year of Rs. 87·16 lakhs and an average expenditure for the previous 5 years of Rs. 81·51 lakhs. Whether we can do so will depend upon the demands of the various departments for new buildings. The Post Office, Telegraphs, and Customs are unable to develop their operations without calling for the construction of further new buildings, and there may be special demands from the Education Department for the construction of new schools and colleges.

* Excluding 1 lakh for archæological works, the grant for which will be given to Provincial Governments during the year.

W. B. GORDON,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The expenditure of the various Imperial Departments under the control of the Department was carefully examined last summer, with the result that we hope to effect a saving of over a lakh of rupees, chiefly under the following heads, *viz.*, (*a*) reductions in the Secretariat and retention of the bulk of the Office at Simla, (*b*) the abolition of the separate appointment and establishment of the Inspector General of Agriculture and general reductions in the Pusa College, (*c*) the reduction of the office and establishment of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department. In the Survey Department the progressive increase contemplated by the recent reorganisation has been checked by short recruitment, and certain changes in the scales of Survey and Mapping are under contemplation from which an ultimate saving of about a score of rupees is expected.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY BOARD.

A reduction 4/5 per cent. has been made in the proportion borne by working expenses on the Railways to gross receipts for 1911–12 as compared with that for the year 1910–11.

It should, however, be explained that the working expenses of a railway consist of two very distinct classes of expenditure. The first class includes the establishments, maintenance and actual cost of running the train service, and the other is the share which working expenses have to bear in renewals, of permanent-way, girders, and rolling stock of improved types, and the revenue share of the provision of facilities to enable a Railway to deal with more traffic and in a more expeditious manner.

It follows that in years of bad trade the percentage of working expenses to receipts must increase, as those which fall under the first head mentioned above cannot be temporarily reduced in proportion to the decrease in earnings, while expenditure under the second head cannot be postponed indefinitely without grave risk of railways being unprepared for the increase in traffic when trade recovers, since improvements in Railway facilities and renewals require time to carry into effect.

T. R. WYNNE,
President, Railway Board.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Economies proposed to be effected in 1912–13.

	Rs.
Post Office	1¼ lakhs.
Stationery and Printing	2½ "
Geological Survey	¾ lakh.
Northern India Salt Revenue	35,000

B. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

The present standard of military expenditure has been subjected to close examination in every branch during the current year, in the first instance by the Heads of Departments at Army Headquarters, and afterwards by an informal Committee over which the present Chief of the General Staff presided. The recommendations framed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the reports of

these authorities have been considered by Government, and the budget about to be placed before the Council will take account of Rs. 25½ lakhs of permanent economies, or temporary avoidance of expenditure, directly resulting from this enquiry, while other important recommendations are still under consideration. A further outcome of this scrutiny of military expenditure is the decision, already announced, to convene a Committee under the presidency of Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

In the meantime the marine expenditure of the Government of India has been investigated by a strong Committee under the presidency of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies. The report of this Committee is now awaited by Government.

M. H. S. GROVER,
Secretary.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Prior to the assurance given by the Hon'ble the Finance Member the expenditure for which the Foreign Department are responsible had been subjected to close scrutiny with the result that during the past three years reductions of recurring expenditure amounting to 2½ lakhs have been effected; of this sum 1½ lakhs represents a direct saving to Indian revenues. It is probable that further savings amounting to over ½ lakh will be effected in the next financial year.

A. H. McMAHON,
Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Legislative Department does not control any subordinate Imperial Departments. No reduction in its present standard of expenditure was found possible as the work of the Department is increasing year by year.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 4th March 1913.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 35 Members, of whom 49 were Additional members.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "Sir, I rise to move that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Government of India should now take the necessary steps to prohibit the recruitment of indentured labour in this country for the Colony of Natal. The Government, who adopted that recommendation, gave effect to it by carrying through this Council the necessary empowering legislation, and the new law was put into operation on the 1st July last against Natal. I respectfully invite the Council today to go a step further and recommend that the system of indentured labour should now be abolished altogether. It is true that the Resolution of two years ago was adopted by this Council principally as a measure of retaliation rendered necessary by the continued indignities and ill-treatment to which our countrymen were subjected in South Africa; but my own view, expressed even then in this Council, was that apart from the question of retaliation the system should be abolished because it was wrong in itself. I do not think it necessary to describe to this Council at any length what this system really is. Its principal features may roughly be stated to be six in number. Under this system, those who are recruited bind themselves, first, to go to a distant and unknown land, the language, usages and customs of which they do not know, and where they have no friends or relatives. Secondly, they bind themselves to work there for any employer to whom they may be allotted, whom they do not know and who does not know them, and in whose choice they have no voice. Thirdly, they bind themselves to live there on the estate of the employer must not go anywhere without a special permit, and must do whatever tasks are assigned to them no matter however irksome those tasks may be. Fourthly, the binding is for a certain fixed period, usually five years, during which time they cannot voluntarily withdraw from the contract and have no means of escaping from its hardships, however intolerable. Fifthly, they bind themselves to work during the period for a fixed wage, which invariably is lower, and in some cases very much lower, than the wages paid to free labour around them. And sixthly, and lastly, and this to my mind is the worst feature of the system, they are placed under a special law, never explained to them before they left the country, which is in a language which they do not understand, and which imposes on them a criminal liability for the most trivial breaches of the contract, in place of the civil liability which usually attaches to such breaches. Thus they are liable under this law to imprisonment with hard labour, which may extend to two and in some cases to three months, not only for fraud, not only for deception, but for negligence, for carelessness and—will the Council believe it?—for even an impertinent word or gesture to the manager or his overseers. These, Sir, are the principal features of the system, and when it is remembered that the victims of the system—I can call them by no other name—are generally simple, ignorant, illiterate, resourceless people belonging to the poorest classes of this country and that they are induced to enter—or it would be more correct to say are entrapped into entering—into these agreements by the unscrupulous representations of wily professional recruiters, who are paid so much per head for the labour they supply and whose interest in them ceases the moment they are handed to the emigration agents, no fair-minded man will, I think, hesitate to say that the system is a monstrous system, iniquitous in itself, based on fraud and maintained by force, nor will he, I think, demur to the statement that a system so wholly that tolerates it. Let the Council glance briefly at the origin and the history of the system, and it will at once be struck by three facts which in themselves are a sufficient condemnation of the system. The first is, that the system of indentured labour came into existence to take the place of slave labour after the abolition of slavery. This is a fact admitted by everybody, and Lord Sanderson's Committee, whose report I have before me, put it in the very fore-front of its report. The second fact is that it is a system under which even the Negro, only just then emancipated, scorned to serve, but under which the free people of this country were placed. And thirdly what strikes one is that the conscience of Government—and by Government I mean both the Government of India and the Imperial Government—has been very uneasy throughout about this question, as may be seen from various inquiries ordered from time to time into the working of the system, its repeated suspension for abuses, and its reluctant resumption under pressure from planters. The first, and in some respects the most important, inquiry that was held was due to the action that the Parliament in England took at the very start in this matter. As I have already mentioned, the system came into existence about the year 1834, after the abolition of slavery. In 1837 the matter attracted the attention of Parliament, and in the debate on the question that followed the system was denounced in strong terms by Lord Brougham and Mr. Buxton, and other great Englishmen of that time. The result was that the system was discontinued at once and an inquiry was ordered into its nature and working. A Committee of four gentlemen was appointed, who sat in Calcutta and considered the whole subject. The Committee, after a very careful investigation, submitted a majority and a minority report. Three members out of four condemned the system altogether, and urged that it should not be allowed to come into existence again. Only one member expressed himself in favour of reviving the system under certain safeguards which he suggested. The matter went back to Parliament; but the Parliament, already exhausted by the great effort that it had made in connexion with the abolition of slavery and wearied by the constant wail of planters in regard to the ruin that was threatening them, ultimately followed in this case a somewhat extraordinary procedure and adopted the minority report of one member, as against the majority report of three

members. And this was done in a very thin House, only about 160 members being present. As a result of this vote, the system was allowed to be revived in the year 1842. The conscience of the Government, however, has continued troubled, and there have been, since then, numerous other inquiries into the working of the system, resulting in its temporary suspension, followed unfortunately by its resumption again owing to the influence of the planters. I will give the Council a few instances. In Mauritius the system was introduced in 1834, was suspended in 1837 on account of the debate in Parliament, to which I have already referred, and was resumed in 1842, after that vote in the House of Commons. It was, however, suspended again in 1844, was resumed in 1849, and was finally stopped last year; at any rate, there is no more any indentured immigration into Mauritius. In British Guiana, the system was suspended in 1838 under the action of the House of Commons, it was resumed in 1844, was suspended again in 1848, and was resumed in 1858. In Trinidad, where it began in 1844, that is, after the Parliamentary action I have spoken of, it was suspended in 1848 and was resumed in 1851. In Jamaica it began in 1845, was suspended in 1848, resumed in 1860, suspended again in 1863, resumed in 1869, suspended once more in 1876 and was resumed in 1878. I am omitting the later suspensions and resumptions which were due to indentured labour not being temporarily required by the Colony. In Natal, the system began in 1860, it was suspended in 1866 and was resumed in 1872. Even in Assam, where the system was introduced in 1859, there were inquiries held in 1861, 1868, 1881 and 1885. I have not included in this list the last inquiry of 1906, because it was not undertaken to inquire into the abuses of the system. Now, Sir, these facts clearly show that the Government has been torn throughout between two sets of considerations—one, a natural feeling of sympathy for the material interests of the white planters, and the other a regard for the humanitarian standards of administration which characterise all modern Governments.

"I have so far dealt with facts connected with this question that lie on the surface. I will now deal in greater detail with the principal objections to the system, and I will then say a word about the arguments used in its favour by its supporters. The principal objections to the system are roughly five. The first is naturally its utter iniquity. Sir, whatever view one may take of the agreements into which these poor people are made to enter under the system, to dignify them by the name of 'fair contract' is to misuse the English language. For the stream is poisoned at its very source. It is significant that nobody has a good word to say for the professional recruiters who entrap and entice away these poor people. The recruiters are admittedly men who are generally ignorant and unscrupulous, and who, with the exception of perhaps a very few, have never been to the Colonies for which they recruit, and who, being paid so much per head, try by hook or by crook to get into their meshes as many persons as they can. The Government of India stand aside on the plea that it is a fair contract between the emigrant and his future employer! Sir, how can a contract be called a fair contract, the two parties to which are most unequally matched? How can it be a fair contract when one party to it is absolutely in a state of ignorance and helplessness, and the other party—the powerful party—takes care that it shall not know how much of it is undertaking to abide by. Take, for instance, the penal nature of the contract. The terms that are explained to the emigrants, when they enter into indenture, never include a statement of the penal nature of the law under which they have to live. Here, in volume III of the Sanderson Committee's report the Council will find the agreements for the different Colonies reproduced. There is not a word here about the penal liabilities thrown on the poor creatures by the special laws under which they must live in the several Colonies. If this single fact is explained to them before they agree to emigrate, namely, that they would be placed in the Colonies not under the ordinary civil law for the enforcement of the contract but under a special penal law rendering them liable to imprisonment with hard labour even for trivial faults, I should like to see how many even of such ignorant, resourceless people agree to go to these distant places. I say, therefore that the stream is poisoned at the source; that it is not a fair contract; that it is a contract between two parties that are absolutely unequally matched, a contract vitiated by the fact that most important facts in connection with it are kept from the knowledge of one party.

"In this country, Sir, the Government have from time to time enacted laws for the special protection of the peasantry. In the Bombay Presidency, for instance, we have the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In the Punjab some time ago legislation was passed restricting the right of the agriculturists to alienate land. The theory that underlies such legislation is that persons who are ignorant and resourceless, do not stand on terms of equality with those who are well to do and who possess knowledge, and that a contract between two such parties is not necessarily a fair contract. The State, therefore, has a right to look into such contracts carefully, to go behind them, so to say, for the purpose, and then decide how far they should be enforced. If this is the case where only civil liability attaches to contracts, how much more should that be the case where penal liability is thrown on one party—and that the weaker party—under the contract? I therefore say that this system is altogether iniquitous. The apologists of the system, however, urge that there are safeguards provided, to prevent hardship and injustice to the emigrants when they go to their respective colonies; two such safeguards are specially mentioned; one is that in every colony there is an officer known as the Protector of Emigrants, specially to look after the interests of indentured immigrants. And secondly, there are the Magistrates to give the protection of the law to the immigrants against any cruelty that may be practised on them by their employers. Sir, these safeguards look all right on paper; in actual practice, however, both are found to be more or less illusory. These men—the Protectors and the Magistrates—are officers of the Colonial Governments. They belong to the same class to which the planters belong. They are generally one in sympathies and in interests with the planters; and it is not in ordinary human nature that they should care to displease those with whom they have to live, with whom they have to mix socially,—and all this for granting protection to the poor, ignorant people from a distant land, in whom their interest is purely official. Sir, if the Council has any doubt in the matter, let it turn to the evidence that is contained in the second volume of the Sanderson Committee's Report. I invite the Council to go through the evidence of a Protector named Commander Coombes; I must also ask you to read the evidence of another witness who had once been a Protector, named Mr. Hill; and I lastly ask you to go through the evidence of a Magistrate from Mauritius, a gentleman named Mr. Bateson. Commander Coombes was Protector of Immigrants in Trinidad in the West Indies; Mr Hill was a Protector in the Straits Settlements, that is, on this side nearer home; and Mr. Bateson was a Magistrate in Mauritius. Of the three witnesses, Commander Coombes is frankly a friend of the planters; he makes no secret of the fact that he is there nominally as a Protector of the Immigrants, but really to see that they do the work for which they are taken to the colony. It comes out in the

cross-examination of this gentleman that he is himself a planter, and one can easily see where his sympathies must be on account of his position as a planter. Of course he takes care to say that he himself does not employ indentured labour, but he is obviously very much alive to the difficulties of the planters in that place. This gentleman uses the word 'we' when he has occasion to speak of the planters. Thus in explaining how he deals with coolies, who complain that they cannot do the work, he says: 'We send for them, and we tell them that they have been brought to this colony for doing their work; and if they do not choose to do so, they will have to do work for Government for nothing in jail; and it is left for them to choose either the one or the other!' The whole evidence of this witness shows an attitude of complete identification with the interests of the planters and of hostility to the interests of the immigrants, and it is an irony that he should have the title of Protector of Immigrants. The other Protector I have mentioned, Mr. Hill, is of another type altogether—a very rare type, but a type that does honour to the English name. In spite of the fact that socially and in other ways his life was bound up with that of the community in whose midst he was placed, he stood up boldly in defence of the interests of the immigrants and thereby incurred the serious displeasure of the planters. And what was the result? He was removed from his office before his term had expired. He found that the mortality among the indentured population in the Straits Settlements in his time was very high, and he drew the attention of the planters to that and insisted on their carrying out strictly the terms of the ordinances concerning the health of indentured labourers. The answer of the planters was to remove him from his office, and to appoint another in his place, even before the expiry of the time for which his appointment was made. And because he was a strong man, who would not take such treatment lying down, the colony had to pay him £2,500, being his salary for the unexpired period for which he should have held office. They paid him the full salary for the unexpired period, because they thought that that was a smaller evil to them than his being there to protect the interests of the immigrants. The third witness, to whose evidence I call the attention of the Council, is a Magistrate from Mauritius—Mr. Bateson. I have already told you how these poor creatures are liable to be punished with hard labour for the most trivial faults—even for an impertinent word or for an impertinent gesture. Mr. Bateson speaks out strongly against this. It is impossible for me with the limited time at my disposal to read to the Council any portions of this important evidence, but I must ask Hon'ble Members to mark specially two or three of Mr. Bateson's statements. In one place, he says, 'the system resolved itself into this—that I was merely a machine for sending people to prison.' In another place he says, 'there is absolutely no chance of the coolie being able to produce any evidence in his own favour; the other coolies are afraid to give evidence; they have to work under the very employer against whom they may be called upon to give evidence.' He says that even if a coolie came before him with marks of physical violence on his body, it was practically impossible to convict the person charged with assault for want of corroborative evidence. Then he says, 'it was a most painful sight to him to see people handcuffed and marched to prison in batches for the most trivial faults.' Well, I do not wish to dwell at greater length on this evidence; but those who will go through it will know what value to attach to the statement that the presence of the Magistrate in these Colonies is a safeguard to the coolie against ill-treatment. So much then about the illusory nature of the safeguards. My third objection to this system is the vast and terrible amount of suffering that it has caused during the 75 years that it has been in existence. Sir, it is difficult to speak in terms of due restraint on this point. Even the hardest heart must melt to think of this phase of the question. I will not speak now of the imprisonments with hard labour endured for trivial faults; I will not speak of personal violence which in some cases has been proved and very many cases could not be proved, though alleged. I will not speak of the bitterness engendered in the minds of thousands when they realised that they had been deceived, that they had been entrapped, and that there was no escape for them. I will not speak of the homesick feeling, destroying their interest in life. These are all serious matters that could be charged against the system. But more serious even than these is the heavy mortality that has prevailed in the past in all colonies under the system, a mortality which has been examined from time to time by Commissions of Inquiry and which has been established beyond doubt—a mortality for which indentured emigration was prohibited to Federated Malay States only last year, and which even to day is admitted to exist in certain districts of Assam amongst the statute labourers. Then the numerous suicides which have resulted from the system—poor, ignorant people preferring death with their own hands to life under it—are ghastly feature of the system. And, Sir, last, but not least, the unutterable tragedy and pathos of men and women, at a distance of thousands of miles from their homes, knowing full well that the vast sea rolled between them and their native country, starting actually to walk back to their country, imagining in their simplicity and ignorance that there must be a land route somewhere, and either caught on their way and forcibly taken back to the life from which they were fleeing or else devoured by wild beasts or perishing of hunger and cold; all this, Sir, constituted a sum total of human misery which is appalling to contemplate, and which will be a standing witness against the system for all time. It is true that things are somewhat better now, but they cannot be very much better under a system which has inherent characteristics such as those that I have described. Moreover, as Lord Curzon said in this Council in 1901, 'even if such cases have occurred only in a few instances, the very fact that such cases can occur under the system constitutes a severe condemnation of the system.'

"Sir, my fourth objection to the system is the frightful immorality that is inseparable from it. This is a fact which has been admitted by everybody, among others by the Government of India and by the Sanderson Committee. The Committee, who deal with all other phases of the indenture question, carefully avoid making any recommendation as to how the frightful immorality involved in the system may be remedied. Under the law, every hundred male indentured labourers must be accompanied by 40 females. Now very few respectable women can be got to go these long distances; our men themselves do not really care to go, much less do the women. The statutory number, therefore, is made up by the recruiters, and, as admitted by the Government of India in one of their despatches to the Secretary of State, by including in it women of admittedly loose morals, with results in the colonies which one had better leave to the imagination of the Council than describe. Sir, this frightful immorality has characterized the system from the very first. As Mr. Jenkins, who was afterwards first Agent General of Canada, said in 1879, 'the women are not recruited for any special work, and they certainly are not taken there for ornamental purposes.' He also speaks of the immoral relations existing not only between many of these women and the men for whom they are taken from this country,

but also between them and some of the planters themselves and their overseers. It is a shocking affair altogether, a considerable part of the population in some of these colonies being practically illegitimate in its origin.

"My last objection to the system is that it is degrading to the people of India from a national point of view. I do not think I need really say much on this aspect of the question. Wherever the system exists, there the Indians are only known as coolies, no matter what their position may be. Now, Sir, there are disabilities enough in all conscience attaching to our position in this country. And I ask, why must this additional brand be put upon our brow before the rest of the civilized world? I am sure, if only the Government will exercise a little imagination and realise our feeling in the matter, it will see the necessity of abolishing the system as soon as possible.

"I will now turn for a moment to the arguments which are usually adduced in favour of this system. Briefly they are three. First of all it is said that without this system of indentured labour, the sugar and other industries in many of the colonies will cease to exist; the second argument is that, under the system of indenture, a certain number of Indians make remittances to this country and thus a certain amount of money is received here; and thirdly, that a number of these men, after completing their indenture, settle down in the colonies, become prosperous and attain a status which they could never attain in this country. Now, Sir, so far as the first argument is concerned, I may brush it aside at once; it does not concern us nor does it concern the Government of India, who are here to promote our interests. If the planters cannot carry on their sugar or other industries without a continuance of this pernicious system, the sooner these industries cease to exist, the better. As regards the remittances made, or the amounts brought to this country by returned emigrants, considering that these people have been for five years under indenture, the savings are really very small. The average savings brought to India are about Rs. 150 per head; in a few cases, the amount may be higher, Rs. 200 or so, but the average is about Rs 150. Now Rs. 150, saved in five years, means only Rs. 30 a year or Rs. 2-8 a month. This is not very much after all. The mill-hands in Bombay, for instance, can save much more than that. Again, what about those who save nothing, are broken down in health and spirits, and either perish in the colonies or else are sent back to this country, mere wrecks of their former selves? Finally as regards those who settled down in the colonies and prosper in the first place, the number of such persons is very small; and secondly, even they have to go through a system with which are associated all the degradation and misery of which I have spoken. When these things are considered, it must be admitted that even if a few persons prosper under that system after the completion of their indenture, the price that has to be paid for such prosperity is far too great.

"Sir, I will now briefly refer to the extent of this evil, as it exists at the present moment. I will not deal with the case of those colonies where indentured labour once flourished but has now been stopped. In four French colonies and one English colony, it has been stopped on account of abuses; in one English colony it has been discontinued for economic reasons, and in another it has been prohibited as a measure of retaliation. But the system still prevails in three British colonies in the West Indies, namely, British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica, and in one Dutch colony named Surinam, about which, however, under our rules I am precluded from saying anything. Then it exists in Fiji, a Crown colony in Australasia, there is also a small supply of indentured labour to the Straits Settlements; and last, there are four or five districts in the Upper Valley of Assam where the system is still in force. The annual supply to the different colonies comes to a little less than 2,000 in the case of Fiji; about 600 to Jamaica; and nearly 3,000 to Trinidad; and about 2,200 to British Guiana. In Assam the whole labour force is about 800,000, of which the indentured labourers are now only about 20,000. Now taking Assam first,—and here I would like to express my obligations to the Hon'ble Mr. Clark for his courtesy in having a note on the subject specially drawn up for me in his office, giving me up to date information on the subject—I understand that the Government have decided to stop the system of indenture altogether there from next year. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley stated the other day in one of his speeches in East Bengal that, from July 1st of next year, this system would cease to exist in Assam. Probably the Honourable Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry will also make a statement on the subject to-day. As the system will be discontinued from next year in Assam, I do not wish to say anything more about that here. I would, however, like to point out that the Committee, appointed in 1906, recommended the complete stoppage of indentured labour in Assam in the course of five years. They would have liked to stop it earlier, but they did not want to inconvenience the planters, and therefore they suggested an interval of five years. According to that, the system should have been discontinued in 1911. And I should like to know why it has been allowed to go on for two years more. That is, however, comparatively a small matter. But Sir, if the Government has decided to stop the system in Assam, where its working can be watched under its own eyes, I cannot see why it should be allowed to continue in the case of distant colonies, where there can be no such supervision. The position of those who urge the abolition of the system becomes now all the stronger on account of the Government contemplating its abolition in Assam.

"Then, Sir, there is the question of re-indenture in three colonies—in Natal, to which indentured emigration has now been prohibited, in Mauritius, where it has stopped of itself owing to economic causes, and in Fiji, where it is still allowed to continue. This re-indenture is one of the most vicious parts of the system, because though a man may indenture himself at the start only for five years, by means of repeated re-indenture he could be kept in a state of perpetual servitude. And this has become a most serious question now in Natal. There the Government of the colony imposes an annual £3 tax on all ex-indentured labourers who want to settle there as free persons. All those who have been emancipated since 1901—males about 16, and females above 13—have to pay this £3 tax. Now see how it works in practice. Take a family of husband and wife and four children—two daughters of 13 and 15 and two boys below 13. This family must pay the tax for four persons—father, mother and the two daughters—or £12 a year, that is, £1 a month. The man can earn an average wage of about 25 shillings a month, and the wife and the two girls may earn among them about 15 shillings extra that is, which means a total income of 40 shillings or £2 a month for the family. Of this, half or £1 has to be paid as income tax. Then there are other taxes; and there is house rent. The Council may judge how much can remain after deducting these expenses for food and clothing for six persons. Is it any wonder that this tax has broken up homes—as has been admitted by prominent Natal men—that it has driven men to crime and women to a life of shame? Sir, there is no doubt whatever that the tax is nothing less than a diabolical device to drive the poor Indians either into re-indenture or else

out of the colony. It is, therefore, a matter of the utmost importance that the Government should take the earliest possible steps to bring this miserable system of re-indenture to an end. I may mention that the Sanderson Committee has strongly recommended the stoppage of re-indenture.

"One word more, Sir, and I will bring my remarks to a close. Sir, this is a question which really throws a great responsibility upon the Government. I am aware that the Government of India have from time to time taken up the position that they maintain an attitude of neutrality in this matter, that they do not themselves encourage indentured emigration, but that if people choose to accept certain terms and go, it is not for them to interfere. I would only ask the Council to contrast this attitude with the attitude which the Government have adopted in regard to the peasantry of the country, in legislating on lines to which I have already referred. I do not think that the Government can absolve themselves from their responsibility in this manner. In the first place, the recruiters are granted licenses to recruit by District Magistrates. That, in itself, imposes a responsibility upon the Government, because, by granting licenses to these persons, the Government make themselves to a certain extent responsible for the representations by which these men secure recruits. Then the Magistrates, before whom the poor emigrants are taken and made to enter into agreements, are the servants of Government. The third and last point is that, though the fact about the penal nature of the contract has been carefully kept out of all agreements all these years, the Government have so far taken no steps whatever to remedy this. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Member, when he rises to reply, why this has happened, and how the Government explain their inaction in the matter. If a penal liability is not necessary to the system, I shall gladly withdraw the greater part of my objection to the system. If you are prepared to abolish the penal nature of the contract under which these labourers have to work, the rest would be comparatively a very simple question, and I shall not press this motion to a division; but, as I understand it, penal provisions are the very essence of the system; without them the system cannot be worked. If penal liability is thus indispensable, I ask why the Government have not taken steps all these years to see to it that this nature of the contract is explained to the emigrants before they enter into their agreements? Sir, this is really a most serious question, for whatever the Government may say, as a matter of fact, everybody in the country believes that without the countenance of Government, the system could not have gone on so long. India is the only country which supplies indentured labour at the present moment. Why should India be marked out for this degradation? The conscience of our people, unfortunately asleep too long, is now waking up to the enormity of this question, and I have no doubt that it will not rest till it has asserted itself. And I ask the Government not to make the mistake of ignoring a sentiment that is dear to us, namely, the sentiment of our self-respect. We have no doubt plenty of differences between the Government and the people in regard to the internal administration of this country; but those are matters which stand on a different footing. Outside the country, the Government of India must stand up for us on every occasion; must stand up for our dignity, for our honour, for our national pride. If they will not do this, to whom else can we turn? I feel, Sir, that though this system has been allowed to exist so long, yet its days are really numbered. It will soon cease in Assam, and then it cannot last very much longer in the case of the colonies. And I am confident that a people who have spent millions upon millions in emancipating slaves, will not long permit their own fellow-subjects to be condemned to a life which, if not one of actual slavery, is at any rate not far removed from it. Sir, I beg to move the Resolution which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY: "MR. PRESIDENT, I rise to support the motion moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. Only last week the Hon'ble Home Member, in opposing the Bill brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Basu, argued that one of the principles on which the Government would act would be that any practice was an outrage upon humanity. I maintain, Sir, that this practice of indentured labour, so graphically described by the Mover, is an outrage upon humanity. Apart from this question, may I ask why this practice is permitted? Would our labourers starve if Government stopped this practice? I say, no. Without being charged with vanity, I may claim to know something about Indian labour. I was a member of the Factory Commission in 1908, and in that capacity I went round along with my colleagues throughout India to see for ourselves at first hand the conditions of labour, their habits, their ideas, and about their home life and their work. We were at work on this special mission practically every day for six or seven hours for seven months; and what did we see? Instead of starving, exhausted, servile workmen, we saw independent, healthy, well-paid workmen. The result of the deliberations of the Factory Commission are recorded in the report issued in 1908, and with your permission, Sir, I will read a few lines from the same. On page 19 the Commission says:—

'The position of the operative has been greatly strengthened by the fact that the supply of factory labour undoubtedly is, and has been, inadequate, and there is, and has been, the keenest competition among employers to secure a full labour supply. These two main causes—the independence of the Indian labourer, owing to the fact that he possesses other and congenial means of earning a livelihood, and the deficient labour supply—govern the whole situation.'

"Then further it goes on to say—

'We have also been impressed with the fact that employers are greatly disposed to concede promptly all reasonable demands made by their workers, and, even where the demands are unreasonable, to treat them as proposals which it is desirable to accede to, if possible. Great nervousness is frequently displayed by employers of labour as to the effect even of trivial changes on the workers; numerous expedients are adopted to conciliate them, and the attitude of the employers throughout appears to be based on the knowledge that the operatives are in fact the masters of the situation.'

"This is the deliberate opinion of the Commission, expressed after due inquiry and seven months of hard work. Well, Sir, this is the position of our Indian labour, and in spite of that the Government of India felt itself justified to interfere, and in this Council brought forward the Bill and carried it through, legalising a maximum of twelve hours for these workmen; and we have to remember that these workmen are free men, free agents, and if the work in the factory was not congenial to them or they find it distasteful, they were quite at liberty to leave the work and go away elsewhere. Then, why should we allow this recruitment, which, according to the description of the Mover, and according to all the facts that we know, is nothing more, nothing less, than practical slavery? It has been said and mentioned also by the Mover of this Resolution that if the penal contract was not allowed, the labourers would not get the work and the colonies would not employ them.

My reply is so much the better for India and for the labourers themselves. India can provide work for all these labourers that are going there, and for more than that. Then he said that they are better paid. They are getting a shilling a day or Rs. 22 a month (Mr. Gokhale tells me the average is Rs. 12 a month). The Factory Commission says on page 22—'That ordinary hands in card and frame departments earn from Rs. 7 to Rs. 18, head spinners from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35, mill-hands up to Rs. 18, and weavers from Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 a month.' These are the wages at present paid in India against an average wage of Rs. 12 in the colonies to these indentured labourers. But Sir, even if we grant that these people are slightly better paid, are we to allow people to barter the freedom of our men and women for a few coppers? It has been already said by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale that it was the English nation that spent millions and millions of pounds sterling to eradicate slavery. Now, India is going to sacrifice about 7 or 10 crores of rupees every year out of the opium-revenue, in order to save a foreign nation, the Chinese, from the harm that the use of opium does them. This amount, if capitalised at only 3½ per cent. per annum, would mean about 300 crores of rupees for us. If India can afford to sacrifice such a large amount, for the foreign nation, certainly, if need be, it can provide food for the few that are going to our colonies. Then Mr. Gokhale has also said that it is not only the question of hard work to these labourers, but it is a question of dignity to us. When we find nations all over the world pointing out a finger to India as the only country in the world where this practical slavery of their men is tolerated, it boils our blood, if I may be permitted to use the sentence.

"Sir, I would only mention this in conclusion, that it is an irony of fate that we in this Council should have any occasion to approach the Government of India, and through the Government of India the British nation, to abolish this practical slavery—a nation which has, as I have said, spent millions and millions in the past, and a nation that to-day is willing to risk the prosperity, the great hardship to the poor, and the very defence of the country, rather than interfere with the freedom of the coal-miners by legalizing them to work and be reasonable. Sir, I think the time has come when the Government of India might accept this proposition, and do away with the practice."

The Hon'ble Mr. FREMANTLE: "Sir, I have been appointed to this Council for a special purpose which, with the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, has now been fulfilled, so I feel that some justification is due for my intervening in the debate to-day. That justification is that I was a member of the Committee which sat, less than three years ago now, to consider the case of the subject of emigration to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. My interest in the subject of over-seas emigration did not begin with the constitution of that Committee, nor did it end with its dissolution. In the year 1905, I was on special duty inquiring into scarcity of labour, and in the course of that inquiry visited a large number of emigration depots in Bengal and the United Provinces. In subsequent years, during the course of my tours as Registrar of Co-operative Societies, I have seized every opportunity which availed itself of visiting these depots again, and I have talked to the coolies assembled there both those who were going to the colonies for the first time and those who had been there before. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale made a very passing allusion to the Committee which sat in 1909. I think it should be known that that Committee made very careful enquiries into the particular system of indentures. Among its members were Sir James La Touche, who is well known as being one of the most sympathetic Lieutenant-Governors who has ever ruled an Indian Province, and Sir George Scott Robertson, a Liberal Member of Parliament, who was not the least enclined, when that Committee began its sittings, to regard the system of indentures in a favourable light. The Committee sat for 71 days, and examined 83 witnesses. Every opportunity was given to the opponents of indentured labour to come forward and say what they had to say. Government went so far as to pay the expenses of Mr. Richards, the Chairman of the Workingmen's Association of Trinidad, to go over to England to give evidence on the Committee. The view put forward by these gentlemen was that Indian emigration should be discouraged on the ground of the competition with native West Indian labour. The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. David, a Member of the Legislative Council of Trinidad, and Mr. Summerhill, a Labour Member of the Imperial Parliament, also put forward a similar view. There was also an Association called the People's Association of British Guiana, which put forward the same view. With these exceptions, no voice was raised before the Committee against the system of indentured emigration. On the other hand, there was a very large body of opinion in its favour. I do not mention the planters and employers of labour, who are naturally prejudiced in such questions. There were, however, many Governors of Provinces of established reputation, some of them men who had retired and given the greater part of their subsequent career to writing on public questions, such as Lord Stanmore, formerly Sir Arthur Gordon, and Sir Charles Bruce, and there were also Sir John Anderson, and Sir Sidney Olivier, the present Governor of Jamaica. Besides these gentlemen, there were many independent witnesses. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale says that the Magistrates who deal with offences against the Immigration Law are prejudiced in the planters' favour. That may be or may not be. Sometimes they are and sometimes they are not. The description certainly does not apply to some of those who appeared before the Committee. One example the Hon'ble Mover has himself given. As regards that example, it is that of Mr. Ritchie, a Magistrate from Mauritius; it was discussed I may say by the Committee in paragraph 99 of their report and the Committee were of opinion that he did not take a proper view of his duties, or else he would have been able to do very much more good, as no doubt he wanted to do, to the Indian indentured coolie. Besides these independent witnesses such as Magistrates and doctors, there were also several missionaries who gave evidence, and they could not be considered to be prejudiced. There were also some well-known men. One was Sir Rupert Boyce, who was specially sent out by the Colonial Office to the West Indies to inquire into the prevalence of yellow fever, and he made special inquiries, while there, into the condition of the Indian indentured labourer. There was also a gentleman named Mr. Alleyne Ireland, an American publicist, who had spent the greater part of his life in inquiries into political, social and economic questions of that character. All these gentlemen were in favour of the system. The report concerning this says, 'there is a general concurrence of opinion that the system as actually worked, so far from exercising any depressing or debasing influence on the Indian, has in fact encouraged the growth of independence of character;' and it says also that the general effect of the bulk of the evidence was to show the excellence of the arrangements made for the immigrants and the prosperity to which the majority attained after they had become free citizens.

"The Hon'ble Mover has stated that indentured coolies do not get adequate help from the Inspectors of Immigrants, and that the latter were men recruited from the same class as the planters,

and in fact in some cases have regarded themselves as planters. Now I think anyone who has studied the subject will admit that in those colonies which have a large number of indentured labourers, such as Trinidad, British Guiana and Fiji—these are the only three which have now a large number—the legal and administrative arrangements made for the benefit of the immigrants are very complete. In each colony there is a Protector of Immigrants, or an Agent-General who is assisted by medical men and also by a staff which consists of four Inspectors in British Guiana, three in Trinidad and five in Fiji, where communications are very difficult. Now it is the sole duty of the Protector and this considerable staff to look after the immigrant population, whether indentured or unindentured, and it is in pursuance of those duties that they are constantly visiting the plantations to see that the immigrants are properly housed and treated and get the wages to which they are entitled. There is also a special provision in the law for a man who wants to leave the estate to make a complaint. Temperaments vary, and some officials are more sympathetic than others when it comes to the point of inquiry into grievances which may be more or less sentimental, but it is quite certain that under the present system no serious abuses can remain unredressed. Sir, no human institution is perfect, and I am not concerned to state that the indenture system is any exception to this rule. No doubt there are defects in it. Several of these defects have in fact been pointed out by the Committee, and they are at present under the consideration of the Colonial Governments concerned. That they are not considered very serious by the people most concerned can perhaps be indicated by the fact which I now stated in the report of the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, that last year no less than 475 coolies who had already been to the colonies re-indentured themselves to serve a further term. The Honourable Member drew a picture for us which depicted the artifices of the recruiters and stated that it was not a fair contract because the conditions were not known to the people recruited. Now for that portion of the recruiting district with which I am well acquainted, and which extend from Gonda and Fyzabad to Basti and Gorakhpur and Benares, I can say that the people there are very well acquainted with the conditions of service in the colonies. As I stated at the beginning of my remarks, I have spoken to a large number of them, and I have never found one who has gone to the colonies without knowing the conditions prevailing there. Each man goes because his own people or relations have been there and knows perfectly well the conditions under which they work."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "including the penal nature of the contract?"

The Hon'ble Mr. FREMANTLE: "Of course, they know something about the penal nature of the contract: it has not done them any damage."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "It is not in the agreement."

The Hon'ble Mr. FREMANTLE: "They know perfectly well, I maintain, the conditions under which they are going. I do not say that for all the would-be emigrants recruited, but it is true for that very large number of them which comes from the main recruiting districts such as those which I have stated. But surely, as the Committee state in paragraph 100 of their report, the system must, like other systems, be judged by its results, and as to its results, I submit there is very little room for doubt. The statistics we find in the report will prove certain facts, such as that Indians in British Guiana own property averaging £2 per head for each man, woman and child in the community; that in Trinidad in 14 years 70,000 acres of Crown lands have been bought by the Indians; that in Fiji between the years 1893 and 1903 the land held by Indians, whether on leasehold or freehold terms, increased from 6,500 acres to 46,000 acres. 46,000 acres would be 17 acres per head for every man, woman and child in the free community of Fiji. And I think that Indians now in the colonies have some right to be heard on the subject. I do not know how far the Hon'ble Mover has consulted them, but two gentlemen gave evidence before the Committee—two young Indians,—their names were Mr. Francis Edward Mohammed Hussain and Mr. George Fitzpatrick. They were themselves the sons of indentured immigrants who had gone to the colonies under this degrading system which the Hon'ble Mover has pointed to us. They were born and educated in the colonies and had come to England at that time for the purpose of being called to the Bar. These two gentlemen, although they pointed out certain defects, as they appeared to them, in the system of indentures, were emphatic in their approval of the continuance of emigration of Indians. Mr. Hussain, for instance, says of the indentured coolie, 'I think they are very well treated,' and when asked whether the mass of the coolies, after having served their indenture, are prosperous, he replied, 'The prosperity of the colony itself is evidence of that.' And Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was specially appointed as the representative of the Indian community to give evidence before the Committee, said clearly that the community he represents are in favour of the continuance of emigration. He further stated in his memorial which he submitted to the Committee as follows: 'The East Indians, after their term of indenture, have proved themselves to be desirable colonists. As agriculturists, they have aided materially in the development of the colonies; they have purchased Crown lands, and have successfully opened up the country, they undertake cane-farming, kitchen-gardening, and on them the colony is largely dependent for vegetables, etc. They become skilled labourers and are employed by the local road boards, municipalities, railways, etc. They and their descendants become proprietors, merchants, shopkeepers, contractors, teachers, etc., all of whom are most loyal and patriotic, thus forming an important factor in the colony.'

"Now, I submit, this hardly fits in with the Hon'ble the Mover's description of the Indian in the colonies as 'always a coolie.' The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey has stated in his remarks that there can be no necessity for helping coolies to go to the colonies when they have such excellent opportunities in the mills and factories. Well, he claimed to be of some authority on the subject of the Indian labour-supply. I think, perhaps, I may claim the same. And if the Hon'ble Member will read the report which I issued in 1906, he will perhaps see some reason why agriculturists do not desire to go and work in those mills and factories. On the other hand, they are very glad to get agricultural labour even though it may take them some considerable distance from their homes. The wages of agricultural and non-agricultural labour, as every Member of this Council knows, are very different. I have here the Gazetteer of Gonda in Oudh, which was published in the year 1905, and this is what it says about agricultural wages in that district. I may say that this district and the adjoining district of Basti sent to the colonies last year 3,490 men, that is to say, one-third of the total number that went to the colonies from the port of Calcutta. The Gazetteer says, 'the labourer receives either a cash wage of two and a half rupees a month, though the constant complaint of the landlords is that the rate is rising to two annas per diem, with a blanket in winter and

perhaps two local maunds of grain at harvest, or else a grain wage of four or five kachchi seers of coarse grain daily. The system of *saunk* labour, so common in the adjoining district of Bahraich, is still well known in Gonda. The *saunk* is a member of the lower castes such as Koris, Chamars or Lunnias, who for a fixed sum of money, almost invariably required for marriage expenses, binds himself in serfdom to the zamindar until the loan be repaid—a contingency which hardly ever occurs in actual experience. The consideration varies with the necessities of the borrower but rarely exceeds one hundred or is less than twenty rupees. A saun in this position receives the ploughman's customary share in the produce, supplemented by contributions from his master, which are converted at the market rate and added to the principal."

"Only last week I read in the *Statesman* about a class of serf-tenants in the vicinity of Giridih who in return for a loan of from Rs 20 to Rs 40 practically sell themselves into perpetual servitude. It is said, indeed, that the position becomes hereditary, the son taking over the burden of his father's debt. Well, that is some indication of the position to which these poor labourers with their dependants numbering some 46 millions in this Indian Empire, may fall, and I think that a class of men who are exposed to such economic conditions and who are liable to fall into a state of lifelong hopeless servitude will hardly object to a five years' indentureship and to a free life to come; and I think that they will not thank the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for the attempt which he is now making to cut away the ladder to becoming proprietors of land and self-respecting citizens of the Empire."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI:—"Sir, I have listened with the closest attention to the speech which has just been delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle, and I confess that, in spite of the close attention which I have been able to give to it, the Hon'ble gentleman has failed to convince me that the position taken up by the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale is not the correct one. The Hon'ble Mr Gokhale gave a graphic description of the circumstances under which these contracts of indentured labour are entered into. He described the ignorance of the coolies, on the one hand, and all the tricks played by those who have the task of engaging these coolies, on the other. He pointed out that undue advantage is taken of the ignorance of the coolies, and some of the facts most material to the validity of the contract are kept concealed from them. The Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle did not deny the facts as alleged by Mr. Gokhale. In fact, as I understood him, he admitted that the penal laws under which these coolies have, after their emigration to and settlement in these colonies, to live are actually concealed from them at the time these contracts are entered into. Well, as I have understood Mr Gokhale's position, the main complaint of the Hon'ble Mover was that in concluding these agreements, this, the most vital portion of the whole affair, was actually concealed from these coolies; and the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle has not been able to deny that. Therefore, it seems to me that the most serious portion of the indictment brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, so far as this aspect of the question is concerned, remains absolutely unanswered. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale described in detail the results which these coolies have to face upon their arrival in these colonies, the sort of life they live, and the kind of punishments which are meted out to them upon the most trifling defaults, and even for what is said to be impertinent gestures on their part they receive imprisonment in jail. The Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle in his reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has again left that portion of the indictment absolutely unanswered. The Hon'ble Mr Gokhale referred to the evidence which had been given by these gentlemen, each one of them representative, as I understand, of the class of persons who had to deal with these coolies in the colonies, and justified his statements upon the authority of the evidence given by these witnesses before the Commission. The Hon'ble Mr Fremantle did not controvert the facts which were stated by these witnesses and indulged in what I cannot help regarding as general statements not corroborated by any evidence upon which one could lay one's hands. The Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle pointed out that there were Protectors and Inspectors who looked after the interests of these coolies. Well to my mind, in the first instance, the very necessity of appointing these Protectors shows that there is something against which protection is needed. That is to say, there are causes and circumstances existing in these colonies which necessitated the appointment of these Protectors in order to prevent the coolies who go to the colonies from being maltreated. But the point of the argument of the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale was that the evidence of one of these Protectors showed that they were Protectors rather of the interests of the planters than of those of the coolies who had to work under these hard circumstances. Well, Sir, the evidence of that Protector, some portions of which were read out by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, remains uncontroverted, and the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle in his speech has not referred to anything which can take away from the weight of that evidence and render the statements put forward by that witness and by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale here to-day as statements not worthy of consideration—nay special consideration—of this Council.

"Sir, when discussing the provisions of the Hon'ble Mr. Basu's Special Marriage Bill, the other day, the Hon'ble the Home Member pointed out that the Government of India does not feel itself justified in undertaking legislation unless two conditions exist—one that there is, on the part of the Indian people in the country, an almost unanimous demand for undertaking that legislation, and the other is that the circumstances resulting from a given state of things constitute an outrage upon humanity. Well, the second argument has already been referred to by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. So far as the first condition precedent to undertaking legislation referred to by the Hon'ble the Home Member is concerned, I need only mention that so far as the Indian people in this country are concerned, there is a complete unanimity of opinion in support of the demand which has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in his speech to-day.

"Only yesterday at the meeting of the All India Moslem League held in the local Town Hall a Resolution was unanimously adopted urging upon the Government the necessity of stopping indentured labour. So far as the Muhammadan community is concerned, therefore, the fact that the Resolution was unanimously adopted by the League at its anniversary is, in itself, conclusive evidence of the fact that the Muhammadan community demands that the recommendation put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in his Resolution moved to-day should be accepted by Government. And, so far as the Hindu community is concerned, not only has the National Congress adopted this Resolution, but the Hindu representatives present here in Council are, I believe, absolutely unanimous in this demand. Therefore, I submit that the two conditions laid down by the Hon'ble the Home Member in reference to legislation of this kind being there, the Government of India ought to accept the recommendation which has been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in his Resolution to-day, and I have great pleasure in giving my hearty support to that Resolution."

The Hon'ble SIR GANGADHAR RAO CHITNAVIS: "I have great pleasure in supporting the Resolution my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has moved. It has much to commend it to the acceptance of Hon'ble Members apart from any point which the unsatisfactory condition of Indian settlers and the treatment which they receive in South Africa may give to the appeal. I do not believe in indentured labour; the free workman is a far more productive agent than any one working under contractual conditions. Even from the employer's point of view, the present system of indenture is undesirable. It is antiquated, and is not required in a world remarkable for its progressive arrangements for intercommunication. I endorse the opinion expressed by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey about the increasing dearth of labour and the rise in wages in India. I expressed some such views on the subject at Jubulpur in 1905 when presiding over the Provincial Conference there, and the subsequent labour conditions in India have only confirmed those views."

The Hon'ble MR. SUBBA RAO: "I may be permitted to express my surprise at the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle and the attitude which he has taken towards this question. He has described in rather glowing colours the conditions under which indentured labourers, specially in Trinidad, live. He says that there is practically no cause of complaint with regard to the way in which labour is recruited and the way in which labourers are treated in the colonies, and he wants us to believe that there is no debasing or degrading influence upon the people concerned, and that there is no complaint coming from the parties who are chiefly subject to this system. I may say at once that he has lost sight of one important consideration in this matter. We may concede all that he has stated; we may even hold with him that what the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has described is not correct. The question still remains: how does this indentured system affect the country at large? Has it a debasing and degrading influence upon India in the estimation of the outside nations? What is the attitude of those people who receive these coolies towards India as a whole? I think the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle must admit that on account of this system India has fallen in the estimation of the civilised world. Therefore, Sir, the important question that centres around this Resolution is this: whether the present system does not vitally affect our national honour, our national self-respect, in fact, our national existence as an integral part of the British Empire. I submit, Sir, that this is the question which the Council has to take into consideration and the Government has to consider. A speech like that of the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle's if delivered some ten years ago might have passed unchallenged. Much water has flowed since then under the bridge. There has been rude awakening of our national consciousness. We feel, Sir, that we have taken things lying down. We do not blame any one for the state of things. We have allowed things to go on in this way; we have not asserted our dignity to be treated like other civilised nations. But times have changed, and we now ask why India, alone among all the countries of the world, should be subjected to this indignity. We urge, Sir, that the system of indentured labour should be abolished at once. We are all familiar, how in Natal, for instance, the best and most cultured of Indians are treated as coolies. Why is that? The simple reason is that South Africa has come into contact with India in the shape of coolie labour, and she only knows India as a vast recruiting ground of menial labour, and therefore whoever goes from India is naturally looked down on as a coolie, and no better than a coolie. Similarly, women who first went to Burma from the East Coast happened to be women of ill-fame, and were called Coringa women from the place whence they came. Even now women of ill-fame, no matter from what part of the East Coast they come, are still called Coringa women. That name has stuck to these people and it has come down to this day. Therefore, Sir, we cannot be too careful as to the way in which we open our relations with other countries. It is a great misfortune to India that this indentured system should ever have been introduced at all and the Emigration Act should have been placed on the Statute-book. Well, there is no use of regrets for what has taken place. We have now to repair a great wrong done to India. Two years ago the Government of India, by accepting the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale regarding the prohibition of immigration to Natal, has earned the thanks of the public. By amending the Emigration Act, they took the first step to repair a great wrong done to India, and I venture to submit that they would be doing the right thing by going a step further, by prohibiting altogether the emigration of indentured labour to different parts of the world. If any other course be adopted in this matter, I venture to say, Sir, that the action of the Government would be viewed by the Indian public with deep disappointment. No doubt, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale says, it is a question of time when this system would be abolished. I submit that the Government of India would do well to take time by the forelock, by paying heed to the popular sentiment and by coming forward at once to prohibit this kind of emigration. I don't care to discuss the merits or demerits of the present system. I know several cases where people were inveigled by recruiters to go to a foreign country by describing it as a land flowing with milk and honey. I shall only say this. The system is vicious in itself, stunting the moral growth of the people concerned, and labour should not be prostituted to promote the industries of a few. Leaving all these questions aside, we have got this broad fact, that this question strikes at the root of our national self-respect, our national honour, and national existence. I appeal to the Government of India that in a matter of this kind they should not run counter to the sentiment of the people at large. On this question, Sir, all classes of people are unanimous, and I submit that the Government should be with them in repealing the Emigration Act. I do not wish to say more. I heartily support the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale."

The Hon'ble MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE: "Sir, in 1910, when Lord Minto was presiding over the deliberations of this Council, I had the honour to lay my views about indentured labour. Then I said:

'The whole system of indentured labour is vicious in principle; it brutalises the employer; it demoralises the employed. It perpetrates the worst form of slavery in the guise of legal contract; it is bad in its inception, inhuman in its working and mischievous in its results, and ought to be done away with without any further delay.'

"Two years ago these were my views. I hold these views now and abide by them. Sir, I abandon indentured labour on the higher ground of the freedom of man. God created man free, and this divine right has been taken away by human laws. Labour should be free as man should be free in conscience and in action. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Shafi, has brought to the notice of the Council the fact that the people of India are unanimous on this subject. He has reminded it that only yesterday the great organisation of the Mahommedans of India, the All-India Moslem League, passed unanimously a Resolution in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Resolution. I believe my Hindu brethren are also unanimous. Then what is in the way of the Government which prevents them from

accepting this Resolution? Sir, we are helpless in the matter. You, the members of the British Government are, are the trustees of our good name, of our dignity and of our honour; and I appeal to you, all Englishmen in India, to come and help us in this matter and try to save our honour in the eyes of the nations. The people of India feel very keenly about it. They think that they are disgraced in the eyes of other countries inasmuch as India is the only country, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has reminded the Council, which supplies indentured labour. It is certainly nothing else but a very bad form of slavery. Sir, I invite the Council to help us and accept the Resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "Sir, I will speak a few words only to show that the sentiment is general on this concern, that the system of the recruitment of indentured labourers in India is degrading and against the principal dictates of humanity. Sir, I do not wish to repeat, after the very graphic description which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has given, the circumstances in which such labour is recruited and the state of things which exists in the countries to which these indentured labourers are sent. I do not wish to say anything on that aspect of the question. We are indeed told by a gentleman—by an Hon'ble Member who occupied a position of authority (because he was a member of the Sanderson Committee of 1893)—that the Committee considered that there was nothing in the system which demanded its removal. Sir, assuming, for the sake of argument, that there were none of the hardships which have been pointed out by witnesses—and in regard to them I might remark parenthetically that no decisive reply has been given to the very specific charges which Mr. Gokhale has brought—I say, assuming that in the majority of cases there was no real hardship, still we Indians have a right to protest against India being made a recruiting ground for a system which is not far removed from slavery.

"For, the indentured system of labour has been devised for the purpose of supplying labour for places where free labour seems to come or where free labour has not sufficient attractions. If the prospects which are afforded in British Guiana, in Trinidad and elsewhere are so alluring as they are stated to be, where is there any necessity at all of having this system of indentured labour? There is the market open; let them go and recruit their labourers in the open market and take them wherever they like. Why should the authority of Government be utilised for the purpose of supplying these plantations with the labour which they require? And above all why should India be the one unfortunate country where this kind of system is to be allowed? Have we no voice in the matter whatsoever? Are our feelings not to be consulted? Are our sentiments to receive no recognition from Government? This is a matter in which there is a very deep feeling entertained in the country. It may be that at the time when that inquiry was made, this feeling which is now springing up all over the country amongst all classes of the people, amongst Mohammedans and Hindus alike, had not received that articulate form which it has now received; but it is there. And I would implore Government to pay heed to it and not to allow the system to go on, which is justly considered as an outrage upon Indian sentiment and Indian self-respect."

The Hon'ble Mr. ABDUL MAJID: "Sir, I beg to give my hearty support to the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble M. Gokhale. My reasons are that the general sentiment in this country is that this indentured labour should not be allowed to continue. Only yesterday, as the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi has reminded this Council, an unanimous Resolution was passed at the Annual Session of the All-India Moslem League, that this indentured labour system should be abolished in this country altogether."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA: "Sir, I beg to support the motion which has been brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. The criticisms which have been offered by the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle, tending to favour the system, do not touch the points that have been raised by Mr Gokhale, and I think that it is desirable that the important aspects to which attention has been drawn by the Hon'ble Member should be borne in mind. I hope that the Government will bear them in mind and decide the question upon them. There are two aspects of the question which deserve consideration. There is the human aspect and there is the national aspect. As regards the human aspect, the inherent evils of the system to which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has drawn attention show that the system is not far removed from slavery; that the contract or agreement into which the emigrant is led to enter is anything but fair. Other considerations apart, the fact that the emigrant is not informed of the special penal laws to which he becomes subject by entering into a contract of indenture, entirely confirms it as an unfair transaction. The Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle said in answer to Mr Gokhale that the coolies who return from the colonies to India must have told their fellows who were going out for the first time what these penal laws were. There is nothing to show that this is done. And by the very nature of things, such information cannot reach the great bulk of those who are indeed to go out. Besides, that is no answer to the charge that the penal clauses have been kept back from the people. I do not agree with the opinion that these clauses have been actively concealed. I think if it was brought to the notice of the Magistrates who registered the emigrants, that it was unfair to the emigrant to keep back such important information from them, they would probably have drawn the attention of the would-be emigrants to those clauses. Probably attention was not drawn to it. But it is undeniable that the penal clauses have not been explained to the persons who have been most vitally affected by them. And the labourers who indenture under the system have been placed in a very unfortunate position, in a position of pitiable helplessness. The object of the Government in passing the Emigration Act was, as was explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert in 1883, that those who wanted to take Indian labourers outside India to employ them should not be hampered by unnecessary restrictions or impeded by unreasonable prejudices, and to protect the emigrants against being entrapped or deluded into unfair bargains or carelessly or oppressively dealt with after they have left their homes. The first of these objects has been more than fully secured under the Act. Since the system was introduced, it has brought into existence the recruiter. He receives a license from the District Magistrate to go about the country to induce persons to indenture. It is his profession, his business, to get hold of as many persons, men and women, as he can, by fair means or foul, and he gets hold of them oftener by foul means than fair. As the system prevails, once a man is caught hold of by the recruiter, he is taken to the depot. In that depot he is kept supplied with food and other necessaries of life until he is taken before the Magistrate in that place. But he is during all the time under the control of the recruiter and his agents. It is extremely difficult for him to get out of that control even when he wishes to do so. I have on more than one occasion tried to rescue some of these unfortunate persons who had been taken to these depots. Twice in Allahabad, I attempted, either

directly or through some of my friends, to render some assistance to the coolies who had been taken to the depot and who were not able to come out of it when they wanted to do so. I was foiled in the attempt. On one occasion I was nearly charged with having trespassed into the depot, though I had taken care to have a Sub-Inspector of police and an Honorary Magistrate with me. On another occasion I had secured a writ from the Joint Magistrate for some persons to go into the depot; but I was even then baffled in my attempt, because the system is so practised and kept up that it is impossible for a man who is an outsider to find out where the person who is unwilling to go is. Even when you can gain admission into a depot, you ask for a certain person, and a certain person is brought before you who is said to be that person. You have often no means to find out whether the right person has been brought before you or not. Then there is another reason why persons who are taken to the depot find it extremely difficult to come out of it. They are given some money by the recruiter to meet their expenses, and if they want to get out they are required to refund the money. They are seldom in a position to do so while they are shut up in the depot. The other day in Calcutta, a Marwari gentleman having heard that some of those who were going to be shipped to a certain colony were in such an unfortunate plight, offered to pay Rs. 10 each for every person who was not willing to go and who wished to purchase his release. But he was not able to get the necessary assistance, and he had to bear the sorrow of seeing, or at least believing, that a number of his brothers and sisters had to go out of their country against their wishes. Further, these recruiters often practise a great deal of fraud. It appears from the *Venkatesheer Samachar* of Bombay of the 9th ultimo that in December last two young ladies of respectable families who went from Lucknow to Cawnpore to see a relation got into a conveyance and asked the driver to take them to a certain place which they named. The driver, who was evidently in the employ of the recruiting agents there, took them about for the whole day and in the evening put them into the emigration depot, where they were kept in wrongful restraint, subjected to much ill-treatment, and after they had been thus sufficiently prepared to say what they had been tutored they were presented before the Magistrate to be registered as indentured labourers. One of these ladies was made to say that she was a prostitute. Her appearance and demeanour roused the suspicions of the Magistrate, who started an inquiry with the result that the driver and the recruiting agent are under trial and the ladies have been rescued and restored to their freedom. But for one such case in which the fraud is detected there may be, probably are, many in which it is successfully carried out. I submit, therefore, that the system is inherently bad. If you let loose a number of recruiters armed with licenses from District Magistrates to get hold of persons by persuasion to go to distant countries and supported with the sections of the Emigration Act which provide a great deal of support to these recruiters, it must in nine cases out of ten be very difficult for those who have been inveigled by them and caught in their hands to get out of their control. It is obvious that the system would not be in existence but for the support of Government. Without such support the recruiter would not be free to get hold of many persons and to put them in the emigration depot and to constrain their will. For the protection of the emigrant, the Government has no doubt provided that he or she shall not enter into an agreement without being brought before a registering officer, often a Magistrate, and until he or she shall have been asked whether he or she was going out with a knowledge of the nature of the agreement and with a free will or otherwise. But we have seen that this object is not fully secured under the Act. But even if it were, the law does not provide beyond it to ensure that the emigrant shall be fairly dealt with in the colonies. In speaking on the Emigration Bill in 1883, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert said :—

'Thus every reasonable precaution is taken which our law can enforce that the emigrant should be properly treated from the time when he leaves the place where he is recruited to the time when he lands in the colony for which he is bound. Further than this our law cannot follow him, and after this point we can only provide indirectly for his welfare by such influence as we can bring to bear on the Government of the country in which he has established himself.'

"It is clear from this that whatever protection is provided by the Government for the emigrants is provided from the time when they start from the place of their recruitment until they land in the country for which they have embarked. After that they are left at the mercy of the special laws which prevail in that country, and my friend the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution has graphically depicted the conditions to which they are subject under these laws. I submit therefore that the human aspect of the case requires that the contract which is entered into under such conditions—conditions which are intrinsically and inherently bad in the one place in not letting the penal nature of the laws known to those who will be subjected to them under the indenture for labour, and secondly in admitting of such penal clauses to be put in force against any human being—such a system of contract should be put an end to, and as long as these penal clauses exist in the system, no contract which has been entered into under the Indian Emigration Act which subjects any emigrant, man or woman, to these clauses, ought to receive the smallest countenance from the Government of India.

"Then there is the national aspect. I submit, Sir, that it is a matter of the greatest reproach to us all, Europeans as well as Indians, that our fellow-subjects, those whom Lord Morley described as 'our equal fellow-subjects,' should be subjected to such inhuman penal clauses which reduce them to the condition of serfs. It is a matter of deep shame and pain that any one of them, man or woman, should be subjected to these indignities and cruelties which, it has been proved, have been heaped upon Indians in many of these colonies. The honour of the Indian people and of the Indian Government demands that a law which permits or helps such indignities to be heaped on Indians should be at once abolished. Nothing that has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle would justify the continuance of such a law for one moment. I will not take up the time of the Council by repeating all the charges that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has brought against the system. These prove that the system cannot, while it lasts, be separated from the evils to which he has drawn attention; and as it cannot be mended, the best thing is that it should be ended, and that without delay.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle referred to certain advantages, which he says have resulted to Indians who have gone to foreign lands. What would the whole world avail the emigrant if he lost his soul by going to those lands? He is subjected to moral degradation; he is subjected to national degradation; he is utterly demoralised, placed under conditions in which he has to live a life of sin and shame; in which he ceases to be a free man and virtually becomes a slave—a slave of the worst type? That he can save Rs. 30 a year or so under such a system is not a consideration worth arging in support of it. Let him starve, if he must, in his own country, a free man, but not be subjected to these servile restraints and inhuman indignities to save a petty sum of Rs. 30 a year. India can yet

afford employment for all her sons and daughters, they will certainly not starve if they are not induced or inveigled to migrate out of the country. The evil lies in the system being what it is, and the remedy lies in its total abolition. The point of complaint that has been raised is that, without the aid of Government, the system cannot last for one moment. If it was left to Indians—coolies or con-coolies—to contract freely according to their own choice to go to foreign lands, the evil will soon be remedied. The system will fall to pieces to-morrow if the Government withdrew its own aid and assistance, and as it is owing to the Government that it is enabled to exist, it is the duty of the Government to do all that it can to eradicate its evils. But as the evils cannot be eradicated, the best thing is to abolish the system. The Government was pleased to recognise this duty last year in stopping indentured labour to Natal. It has recognised it in deciding to abolish the system of indentured labour in Assam. I hope that the motion which has been brought forward by my Hon'ble friend will commend itself to the Government and receive its whole-hearted support, and that this evil system will be abolished before many days are passed."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HAYAT KHAN: "Sir, I only get up as I have to get up to-day. This is a Resolution for a popular cause and it does require sympathetic treatment. To argue at length to make a case and then to argue the same thing or argue for it straight off in the beginning comes to the same thing and that is why I have not entered into the details. I think that the case has been clearly put by the Hon'ble Mover and others. It is useless to advance another set of arguments. I think there is sufficient field in India for labour and the dearth of it has begun to be felt. Men can get work easily. I think ignorant people go with a wrong idea. The first thing is that when they are told they will get such and such sum for their wages, they do not know the respective value of money in this and that country. Secondly, they do not know the respective value of the cost of living in the two countries. When Government has admitted that indentured labour was undesirable in one colony, why should they not have admitted that it would be wrong in others, as it is the principle of indentured labour which is to be blamed? When the people abroad cannot treat Indians properly, I think there is no use of letting them go there. Sir, there is another thing that I want to say. I think cent. per cent. Indians are all on the side of Mr. Gokhale, and when we are cent. per cent. on one side and it is our Government, our Government must be on our side, because otherwise it will not be our Government. I want to say one thing. You have chosen all of us here. There are certain rules framed that we all should come into the Council in such and such a way. Either that rule that has chosen us is wrong or we are all wrong; and if we are right, and are opposed to it, it means that the one side which opposes it is not perhaps so much in touch with the other, because we are born and die with our people; at any rate we know something about them. And as it is, there is very great difficulty for the ordinary labourer to get his complaint heard by them. I support Mr. Gokhale."

The Hon'ble MR. BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "Sir, I rise only to associate myself with the Resolution that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has proposed. It is needless for me to go into the history of the legislation which he has brought up for discussion. Even a cursory examination of the ways in which that legislation has been worked will show that without any delay it should be removed from the Statute-book.

"There is only one matter in this connection to which I wish to draw the attention of Government. There was a Committee which sat in 1906 about the Assam Labour Emigration Act and which recommended that in five years' time that Act should be withdrawn from the Assam Valley Districts. That five years' time has now expired and the public is anxious to know when the Government will announce the date on which operation of that Act would cease in the Assam Valley."

"The Hon'ble MR. CLARK: "Sir, the Hon'ble Member who has moved this Resolution has made it abundantly clear that on moral, social and political grounds alike, he objects to indentured emigration in any form for his countrymen, and he has argued his case with a vigour and eloquence which we have learnt to expect from him in this Council. With much that he has said, I am, if not in agreement, at any rate in sympathy, but I think he will admit that he does not approach this question with an unbiassed mind (with which of course I have no quarrel), and also that he has not put it before Council from an entirely unprejudiced point of view. I hope I am not misrepresenting anything he stated, but I am almost sure that he did not think it necessary even to mention the conclusions arrived at by the Committee of 1908. That was a very important Committee, an impartial one, and Member should have omitted this point on his strong indictment. I will give one more example of the attitude with which he has approached the subject. He has mentioned three points in the history of indentured emigration on which he considers that this system should be condemned. First, that the system takes the place of slave labour; secondly, that the system was one under which the negro would not work; and, thirdly, that the fact that there had been so many inquiries shows that the consciences of the Imperial and the Indian Governments is uneasy about it. As to the third—I will take them in inverse order—it is the custom of Government to inquire before they take any action, and if the Hon'ble Member chooses to place this interpretation upon their inquiries, it is not for much use my arguing the matter with him. But the second is a very extraordinary statement. Surely every one knows that the reason why Indian labour was required for the Colonies was that as soon as the negro was emancipated, he refused to work at all under any conditions, and therefore to say that he objects to work under the indentured system, which was not then in force, seems to me a most extraordinary piece of logic. What I have said in the second case explains the first. The Indians came to these Colonies to take the place of the negro who would not work. It is true that previously the work had been done by slaves, but what degradation is it to the Indian who has been doing agricultural work in India to do the same kind of work in the colonies? Is it merely because the man who did it before was a slave before the system of slavery was abolished? I fail to see any connection between the two. The other Hon'ble Members who have dealt with this question have spoken with great force, but I venture to think that they have laid too much stress on what for want of a better term I can only describe as the sentimental aspect of the question. I hope Hon'ble Members will not think that I am using that term in any offensive or unsympathetic sense. Nothing could be further from my intentions. We are on common ground in wishing to see the rights of the Indian labourer duly safeguarded and also, I take it, in fact whether or not the system of indenture is such as to fulfil these requirements. I do not mean to say that the other aspect of the case—the undoubted feeling which exists against indentured labour in

itself—can be disregarded; but surely the point of prime importance is the practical issue of how the system affects those who are employed under it—what the drawbacks of it are and what advantages it confers; and it is from this practical standpoint especially that I propose now to deal with the question.

"The Resolution falls into two parts, dealing with indentured labour in India and with indentured emigration to the colonies. I think it will be convenient if I dispose of the Indian question first, because that is relatively a small matter. In India the indenture system only survives in four or five districts in Northern Assam, and there, as the Hon'ble Member has told us, it is moribund. It only survives in those districts and is there under sentence of death. It dates back from the early days of the tea industry, when Assam was a little known country and very difficult of access. As the country developed and communications became more easy, it became less and less necessary to use the penal provisions, and in some districts, in the Surma Valley, for instance, they had practically fallen into desuetude by 1906. Only two per cent. of the coolies there were recruited under indenture and 98 per cent. were recruited otherwise than under indenture. In the same Resolution in which the Government of India announced their determination to withdraw the labour district provisions of the Act from the Surma Valley, they announced the appointment of a Committee to consider the whole question of recruitment of labour for the tea gardens in Assam. They called attention to the increasing difficulty in securing an adequate supply, and expressed their view that having regard to the importance of the interests involved, the matter required investigation by a strong Committee before further action could be taken. The Committee reported in 1906, and in 1908 the Government of India announced in a Resolution based on the report that, while they did not consider that it would be fair to the industry in the Brahmaputra Valley to withdraw at once the labour district provisions of the Act which had already been withdrawn from the Surma Valley, they proposed to take up the question again in two years, and in the meantime they advised the tea industry to consider how best they could adapt themselves to the changed situation, which would then be created. Various causes contributed to delay the question being dealt with until last year when Government informed the Indian Tea Association that they proposed to withdraw the provisions from the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley as from 1st July 1913. When this withdrawal has been carried into effect, indentured labour will have ceased to exist within the limits of the Indian Empire.

"As the system will so soon have come to an end, it is hardly necessary for me to examine its merits and demerits at any length, but there are one or two points which it is of importance to emphasise in connection with the present Resolution. The marked unpopularity of employment in Assam which led directly to the appointment of the 1906 Committee is undoubted, and it is equally beyond question that the penal clauses were a contributory cause to that unpopularity; but they certainly were not the only or even the main cause. The Committee, to quote their own words, 'placed in the forefront of the reasons for the unpopularity of Assam, the strong resentment which exists among all classes of the people against the malpractices of the *free* emigration system which existed under Act I of 1882.' In a case like this the grounds of unpopularity are no bad index of where abuse really lies. Undoubtedly malpractices in the recruiting districts before the Act of 1901 were very serious. Sir Charles Rivaz in his speech in Council in 1901 stated that the consequence of this system was 'that a horde of unbridled and uncontrolled labour purveyors and recruiters sprang into existence who, under the guise of assisting *free emigration*, made large illicit gains by inducing, under false pretences, ignorant men and women, chiefly from the backward districts of Bengal and the Central Provinces, to allow themselves to be conveyed to Assam, and by practically selling these people to the planters for the purpose of being placed under labour contracts in that Province.' It is only since the Act of 1901 came into force that the recruiting areas have been restricted and placed under better supervision, with the result that the objection to Assam labour has been gradually, if slowly, dying out. No doubt, as the Committee also say, the penal contract has been a further bar to recruitment. Reports of the compulsory powers vested in the planters before the abolition of the right of private arrest added to the suspicion with which Assam was regarded; but the primary cause was beyond question the malpractices in the recruiting districts. It has to be remembered—a point which I shall have to insist upon later—that there are two sides to the labour contract; it helps the employer by binding down the labourer to work on certain terms, and it protects the labourer by ensuring him regular work at fixed wages and by enforcing on the employer the provision of the necessary safeguards for the labourer's health and material welfare. It is only fair to the planters to say that the Committee found, after touring the districts, that the material condition of the coolly was good and that his welfare was well looked after; that he was provided with good lodgings, good water, and that the conditions of labour were not such as a man of ordinary strength could not well comply with, while they gave him an opportunity at certain times of the year of earning money, without excessive additional labour, over and above his pay.

"The Government of India, since the Resolution of 1908 was issued, have never wavered in their view that the time has come when the penal contract should go. But what has primarily influenced them in arriving at this decision is that, with the improvement of communications, they consider—and the Committee supported this view—that this portion of the Act is no longer required for the protection of the labourers, and they hold strongly that free labour will eventually benefit the industry. Of one thing I am convinced, and that is that the tea industry will never have done for good with their troubles in regard to the supply of labour, until we have managed to secure free labour and free recruitment. Free recruitment must be a matter of some time, especially as the industry have not yet made up their mind that they can do without the contractor; but at least the first necessary step is the removal of that penal contract, and that is now about to be done. Labour under penal provisions has become an anachronism in districts within the limits of India itself, under the direct control of the Indian Government, and now no more difficult of access than many other outlying parts of the country.

"I turn now to what is in the circumstances the more crucial question, that of the recruitment of Indian labour for employment under indenture in British colonies. First of all, let us be clear as to exactly what the scope of contract emigration to the colonies is. Emigration under a contract of indenture can only take place under the Emigration Act of 1908 to certain specified colonies. These are now Trinidad, Fiji, Jamaica, Mauritius and British Guiana. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements are in different position and are not affected by the Act. From time immemorial, there has been a regular flow of free labour, chiefly from districts from the south of India, to those colonies, and the greater part of that emigration has been free. As the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale told us, there has been some indentured emigration to the Straits Settlements, and there has been in certain cases regrettable

mortality on unhealthy estates. I quite admit that, but I do not attach very much importance to it because the system there is practically dead. The Government of that colony has taken up the question, and although we have not heard definitely that they have put an end to it, it is generally understood that they are very soon going to do so. In the Malay States, where great mortality had occurred, they have actually stopped it altogether. That the coolie even in the Malay States does not feel the weight of his chain very heavily, is shown by the fact that 80 per cent. of the indentured coolies in Perak offered themselves for service under the free contract when they were released.

"Returning to the list of colonies which I have mentioned, recruitment has also stopped for Mauritius, where, owing to the depression through which the colony has been passing, there is no longer any demand for labour, and the Government of India have under consideration the desirability of prohibiting it to that colony altogether. Thus we have only to take into consideration emigration to the four colonies of Trinidad, Fiji, Jamaica and British Guiana. Indentured labour for Natal, I need hardly remind the Hon'ble Member who took so deep an interest in the matter, was put an end to from July of last year.

"I cannot help thinking, Sir, that some of the feeling which has grown up against indentured labour is owing to the nature of the contract not being clearly understood. It is very far from being, as is sometimes supposed, a contract solely in the interests of the employer. The interest of the employer in the matter is, of course, clear. He has brought the coolie a great distance over sea at considerable expense to a country where *ex hypothesi* labour is scarce; and the indentured system guarantees that on his arrival the coolie will have to work and will not be tempted away by the offer of better wages or pleasanter conditions elsewhere. The advantage to the labourer is no less real. The system now in force secures him protection in recruitment; on the voyage; on his arrival in the colony, and during the term of his indenture; it secures him, according to the colony concerned, either his passage home or substantial assistance towards it. But I will avoid generalities, and in order to make the matter clear will put briefly before Council the obligations and rights imposed respectively on the two parties by the contract of indenture and by the operation of the Indian Emigration Act of 1908 and the Colonial Immigration Laws; and Hon'ble Members can then judge for themselves. I should explain that there are slight differences in the requirements in the various colonies, but these are not sufficiently substantial to affect my argument. First of all, as to the obligations upon the coolie. The coolie is bound to his employer for a period of five years. He has to reside on the plantation, and if absent without a pass, is liable to arrest, and can be arrested without warrant; he is liable to fine for such absence. If he is absent without leave for a certain number of days, he is considered to be a deserter and may be fined or imprisoned; he is liable to punishment if he refuses to go to hospital when ill and also for refusing to perform his work, or hindering, molesting or persuading any other emigrant from doing his work; and he is also punishable with a fine or imprisonment for offences against discipline. I turn now to what is done for him by the requirements of the contract and of the law. In the first place, his recruitment is hedged in with safeguards. No person is entitled to recruit labour unless he is licensed by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government at each port from which emigration is lawful. The terms which the recruiter is authorised to offer are submitted to the Protector, who countersigns a written or printed copy, and the recruiter is permitted to give only a true copy of this statement to the persons he invites to emigrate. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale laid very great stress on the question whether the coolie knows about penal provisions. It is perfectly true there is not a requirement in the Act that the terms of the contract are to contain the fact that if he does not carry out his contract or commits the other offences I have mentioned, then he is to incur imprisonment or fine. That is so; it is not made clear in the contract. It is a point on which I propose to have inquiry made. I think there is a great deal of force in the contention that he ought to know exactly what he is in for, not only the actual requirements of work, and so on, but that he should know the exact terms of the penalties. But there are one or two considerations which I should like to bring before the Council. In the first place, there is good reason to suppose that most of them know perfectly well what is going to happen. Then the coolie, it must be remembered, in India, is generally tied down in some form or another. The coolie going to Ceylon is bound down by a load more or less of debt. He is recruited by a person called the 'kangani,' who advances him money, and when he arrives in the colony he is not really free until he has paid off his debt. The coolie, therefore, when he engages himself to do work, expects, as a rule, that something will happen to him if he does not do it. Then I should like to point out another thing. The assumption is that when a man enters into a contract, he means to carry out the contract. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's assumption is that he does not understand the contract properly, and when he gets to the colonies he will wish to break it, and then it is very hard on him that he should suffer a penalty for breaking it. I do not think that is a fair way of looking at it at all. The coolie has signed a contract of which the terms have been most carefully explained to him, and it is only reasonable to suppose he has understood that he has to work well, and that he means to carry out his contract; and if he refuses, he at any rate is not likely to be surprised at finding himself punished. There are clauses in the Indian Penal Code which provide for something not dissimilar at the present moment.

"Every agreement to emigrate must be executed in the presence of a registering officer. The registering officer is required to examine the intending emigrant apart from the recruiter, in order to ascertain whether he is willing and competent to emigrate and understands the terms of the contract, or whether he has been induced to execute the agreement by any coercion or undue influence or mistake. Before embarkation the emigrants are kept in a depot, in which they are examined as to their physical fitness to undertake a voyage. If the Protector finds that any emigrant is physically unfit or that any irregularity has occurred in his recruitment or in his treatment, he may return him to the place of registration at the expense of the recruiter. The next step is the voyage to the colony. The Emigration Act and the rules framed under it make elaborate provision for the safety, comfort and proper treatment of emigrants during the voyage. Emigrant ships have to be equipped and provisioned according to the scales laid down in the rules, and every such vessel has to provide a duly qualified medical officer. The ships cannot sail without an examination by Government officials as to their seaworthiness and the quality and quantity of food, medicines, accommodation and equipment. When the emigrant arrives in the colony of his destination, he is provided for by the law in force in that colony for the regulation of indentured immigration, and it should be remembered that emigration is permitted to no country from India, unless the Governor General in Council is satisfied that that country has made such laws and other provisions as are sufficient for the protection of immigrants

during their stay therein. For a certain period after arrival rations are supplied on a scale and at a cost prescribed by the law—a cost which does not exceed 4 annas a day in the case of a male adult. Suitable dwellings, medicines, medical attendance, hospital accommodation and proper diet during sickness have all to be provided for the immigrant free of cost. The hours of work are laid down in the immigration laws and do not exceed 7 hours in the field and 10 hours in the factories, which is, I may point out, a very low figure compared with factory labour in this country, and a maximum wage is prescribed. Protectors of immigrants are appointed who are empowered to visit plantations, to require the production of emigrants, to enquire into complaints made by the labourers, and so on. The Protector may cancel the indentures of immigrants if they are ill-used, or for any breach of contract on the part of the employer, or may institute an action in a Court on behalf of any labourer. Inspectors are also appointed to visit the estates at regular intervals to assist the Protector, and Medical Inspectors also go round to inquire into the labourers' state of health, the sanitation of the plantation, etc. Lastly, grants of land are made to emigrants who resign their right to repatriation and wish to settle in the colonies. If they do not wish to settle they receive from British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica assistance towards their passage back to India and from Fiji a free return.

"I think, Sir, that if we are to consider this matter fairly, we ought to set against the penal provisions the advantages conferred by the various provisions which I have just enumerated. Let Council consider for a moment what would happen if there were no contract hedged in as the contract has been with the most meticulous safeguards. The coolie from a district such as the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle has described to Council is not likely to be a skilful bargainer, and on the other hand may well be tempted without much difficulty from his native land. He would have no security for any proper provision on the voyage. On landing he would find himself in a strange country where he would find difficulty in securing food and dwelling. He would be at the mercy of his employer, and if he were turned off, there would be no alternative for him but to work at any wage, however small, or to starve. It is scarcely possible that he would be able to save money, and his chances, therefore, of ever returning to his native land would be infinitesimal.

"The critics will no doubt say that these provisions are all very well, but what guarantee have we that they work properly in practice—one of the points which Mr. Gokhale took up and pressed with some vigour? The question is most pertinent, and I fully agree that the justification of the entire system depends upon the answer. Fortunately we have the necessary material ready at our hand, for the whole problem of indentured emigration to British colonies has been recently reviewed by a Committee appointed in England in March of 1909. No one can question the impartiality of the Committee. It was presided over by a distinguished ex-Civilian of the English Service. There were representatives of India in Lord Sandhurst, Sir James LaTouche and the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle, who has spoken on the subject to-day. The Colonial Office was represented, and there were also on the Committee two Members of Parliament, one of whom, Sir George Scott Robertson, is a strong Liberal, who, if he had any bias in the matter at all, would certainly not be disposed in favour of indentured labour in any form."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO: "Was there any Indian member?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK: "There was no Indian member. The report of the Committee was unanimous. The Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle, who was a member of it, has, I think, proved to Council how far-reaching were their inquiries and what care was taken to hear every side of the question. Although the Committee did not actually visit the colonies concerned, representatives of different shades of opinion were brought over at Government's expense to give evidence. The considered opinion of the Committee on the main issue in best quoted in their own words: 'It can safely be said,' they write, 'that, notwithstanding some unfortunate occurrences at times now remote, the system has in the past worked to the great benefit not only of the colonies but equally of the main body of emigrants, and this is so still more in the present.' So far did they consider that the majority of emigrants undoubtedly prospered, that they wished steps to be taken by the Government of India to popularise emigration in India, relinquishing to this end the attitude which they have hitherto maintained of a strict neutrality. The Committee rejected unhesitatingly the imputation, which is still at times advanced, that the system of indentured labour, as it affects emigrants to British colonies, partakes of the nature of slavery. They expressed the opinion, after examining the best and most authoritative evidence that they could obtain, that whatever abuses might have existed in the past, no such charge can be substantiated against the system as it at present exists, and as it has been in practice during the last twenty or thirty years.

"They considered that the restrictions placed on indentured emigrants are not in their practical operation excessive. They noted that the provisions as to arrest if a coolie is found without the pass which he has to use when he leaves the plantation seemed to be excessive and unnecessary, but they said on the whole that in actual practice they found that these provisions were not abused. They point out that outside the terms of the contract, the principal conditions of which have been twice explained to the coolie before he enters into it, he is for all purposes a free man whose rights are carefully watched over and guarded by a special staff of Government officials. Of course much must depend on the efficiency and rectitude of the Government officials, but as the Committee say, the system must in the last resort be judged by its results, and on the evidence before them they found a general concurrence of opinion that so far from exercising any depressing or debasing influence on the emigrant, it in fact encourages in him the growth of an independence of character. There is an impressive passage in the evidence of Sir Charles Bruce, who was Governor of British Guiana, when Surgeon-Major Comins, then Protector of Emigrants in Calcutta, came to visit the colony on a tour of inspection. He quoted the following words which Surgeon Major Comins had used:—

'No one,' he said, 'who knows the Indian coolie can fail to be struck by the great difference between the coolie in India and his children born in the colony.' * * * * Whatever be the cause, whether change of climate, better food, easy times, more responsible duties or position, the influence of travel, or freedom from the narrowness of caste prejudice, the result is very apparent. The children born in the colony of Indian parents revert to a higher type of civilization, and in appearance, manner and intelligence are no much superior to their parents that it is difficult to believe they belong to the same family. The boys and young men are stronger and better looking, and are able to turn their hand to anything at a moment's notice, with a smartness and knowledge of the world which would vastly astonish their grandparents in India; while the girls and young women

have a beauty and refinement rarely seen in public in India many having all the appearance of good birth and breeding usually associated only with families of the best blood. The daughters of men who do not require them to work, lead a happy life, free from the care and toil which aged their mothers before they had reached their prime."

"In the same way another witness, the Rev. J. Morton, who lived 41 years in Trinidad—and a missionary I imagine is not a person who would take a biassed view in this matter—found that the system worked better and induced a better and more independent type in the labourers that came over. I think in the face of such evidence it cannot be contended that indentured labour has an evil influence either on the physical condition or on the morale of the Indian emigrant. In connection with this question of physical condition, Hon'ble Members will recollect that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale referred to the considerable mortality which has taken place on occasions among indentured coolies during the last seventy-five years. He went back a long way but I think he might have added a little more as to the present state of the figures of health. I have here the figures of mortality in the country and in the colonies. In British Guiana the death-rate of Indians on the estates under indenture averaged 34·6 per thousand over the last nine years, in Trinidad during the same period it ranged from 14·5 to 32·6 per thousand, and in Jamaica it is 23 per thousand. In Fiji in 1909 it was only 7·43 per thousand, and the lowest is nearly 2 per thousand."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "In Jamaica it is higher than British Guiana. In Jamaica it is 38. It is higher than the general population."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK: "Among the indentured immigrants the death-rate is 24."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "In Jamaica the total rate for the Indian population is higher."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK: "I am not referring to the general population. The comparison I was going to make was between Indians in the colonies and in their native country. My point is that the death-rate is lower among the indentured immigrants than the death-rate in the United Provinces, from which a large number of these coolies are obtained, and where the death-rate was in 1909 37 per thousand and in 1910 32 per thousand. At the same time it is perfectly true that the sound working of the system depends upon a series of safeguards, and there are openings through which abuses can creep in. I will not deny that, and it is not surprising to find that the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale and other speakers have called attention in the course of the debate to certain points referred to in the evidence before the Committee. The first of these is the question of Protectors and Magistrates. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale considers, I think, that these officers do not carry out their duties as efficiently as they ought to. He went a little further and hinted that some of them were inclined to favour the planter rather than the labourer. The most serious complaints contained in the evidence before the Sanderson Committee under this head were in connection with Trinidad. A Member of the Trinidad Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr C. P. David, who gave evidence before the Committee, complained that the Protector was not sympathetic with the Indians; that he lived in the town at some distance from the estates; and that inspection was not as thorough as it should be. Similarly, Mr. Fitzpatrick of Trinidad who attended as a representative of the Indian community, gave evidence somewhat of the same tenor. On the other hand, Mr Huguins, a Magistrate, who was in the colony for 25 years, gave entirely conflicting evidence, and said that the Protectors were very popular with the Indians, who came to them about any troubles however small. The Committee themselves arrived at the conclusion that while they considered that Mr. Fitzpatrick's views were not justified in the evidence brought forward, it was no doubt a matter which required watching. There was another complaint mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale in connection with a certain Magistrate, Mr. Bateson, in Mauritius. But Mr. Bateson stated that he found difficulty in cases where a coolie brought an action against his master because the coolie could not state his case efficiently in Court, and Mr Bateson did not feel that he was as Magistrate entitled to assist him in any marked degree. The Committee in their comment on this evidence considered that Mr. Bateson had taken too narrow a view of his duties, and that he might very well have made more efforts to assist the coolies, and I think this is a conclusion with which everybody must agree. These are the only two cases where the evidence points to anything like a shortcoming. I do not think therefore that there is any strong presumption of shortcomings; but at the same time I entirely agree with the conclusions of the Committee that the matter requires careful watching, because a great deal depends upon it.

"A more serious matter in my judgment is the large number of prosecutions that occur under the Act, and it is all the more serious because it can be substantiated by figures. In British Guiana, in 1907–1908, there were 3,635 complaints by employers against immigrants with an indentured population of only 9,184. The percentage of complaints to the indentured population was 39·2 and of convictions 20·6. In Trinidad, there were 1,809 convictions for offences against the labour law in 1907–1908 for a total indentured population of 11,508, or about 15·5 per cent., and in Fiji there were no less than 291 charges against labourers, of which over 90 per cent resulted in convictions. In Mauritius, matters are much better; but, even there, at the time when Mr Muir-Mackenzie visited the colony, there were 4,191 convictions as compared with the total number of indentured labourers employed of 52,237, giving an average of 7·8 per cent., although the average has since fallen to a little more than 3 per cent.

"Well I think, there is no denying that these figures are disquieting. I think everybody will be glad that the Committee has recommended that the colonies in question should hold an inquiry into the matter. There are certain contributory causes which account in part for the large number of these convictions. Whatever the precautions taken in the recruiting districts, a certain proportion of men are accepted, who are not fitted for agricultural work, or who are idlers with no intention of working except under compulsion. These men swell the list of prosecutions and often come before the Courts again and again. The limitation of the area of recruiting suggested by the Committee should make for the elimination of this factor. In Trinidad, again, in order to prevent an employer encouraging or permitting his labourers to abscond when work is slack so as to avoid having to pay them their wages, he is compelled to prefer a charge against any deserter within 15 days of the offence, and an absence for three full days without leave constitutes desertion. The Indian labourer is not fond of continuous work and it is probable that this fact would account for a good many of the prosecutions. But the case for inquiry is strengthened by the general tenor of the evidence which shows that, in the best managed estates, prosecutions are not much resorted to. It is very desirable, I think, that the inquiry

should be held, and it is greatly to be hoped that the Colonial Governments will look into the matter and that estate managers will in the future be less ready to adopt the most unsatisfactory means of enforcing their street claims against the immigrants. The Committee made several other recommendations dealing with defects which they considered to exist either in the laws in the colonies or in the arrangements for recruiting in this country. These recommendations have been considered by the Government of India and we are now in correspondence on the subject with the Secretary of State. I, therefore, cannot make any definite statement about them, but I think I may say thus much, that the Government of India are generally agreeing, in agreement with the great majority of the recommendations made. One of the most important of the matters dealt with is the question of re-indentures to which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale referred. Now there is no question that re-indentures stand on an entirely different footing to indentures. The indenture system is necessary in the interests of the employer as ensuring him some return for the cost of the passage of the labourer whom he has imported from a great distance, and is necessary in the interests of the labourer because it ensures him work and proper housing, and so on, when he arrives in a new and strange country. Neither of these arguments can be brought forward in defence of re-indentures. When a coolie has finished his first indenture he has discharged his obligations to the employer in respect of the cost of his passage. On the other hand, he may fairly be excited to have found his feet and no longer to need special protection. This matter, again is one which is under correspondence with the others with the Secretary of State and I cannot say anything definitely about it; but undoubtedly there is much to be said for the recommendations of the Committee that in all colonies where the system still prevails, the duration of contracts of re-indenture should be limited to twelve months and that measures should be taken to abolish the practice within a reasonable time.

"I have now referred, Sir, to the principal points on which the Committee suggest improvements. The Colonial Governments, apart from there being no reason whatever for thinking that they would not in any case wish to protect the Indian immigrants to the best of their ability, have a very strong motive for doing so, since the continuance of emigration is of great economic importance to the West Indian colonies and the Government of India have powers to prohibit emigration to any colony where they are not satisfied, either with the treatment of the indentured immigrant or of settlers who have completed their indenture and elected to remain in the colony. I think, therefore, that there is very little reason to doubt that, when the Sanderson Committee's report is known to the several Colonial Governments, they will do their best to meet the points which have been raised. Although it is very important that any defects should be remedied, I do not think it can be said that in their sum total these various matters can be held any more than they were held by the Committee—to constitute a condemnation of the indentured system. Of course I quite agree, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale says, that the Government of India have no special duty to consider the interest of colonies. At the same time the colonies are a part of the same Empire, and we certainly should not wish to do them harm, unless there were very strong grounds shewn for doing so because the interests of our own people demanded it. I submit, Sir, that no such grounds have been shown. We have had before us the report of a strong and impartial Committee which recommends the continuance of this system. It is true, as Sir Vithal-das Thackersey says, that the system in so far as it takes away any labour from India effects a reduction in the available labour force of this country. It affects some reduction, but the reduction is so small that very little weight can be attached to the argument. In the last three years the average emigration to the four colonies which were still taking coolies was some nine thousand men, and considering the enormous population of India, that cannot be held to be anything but an infinitesimal proportion.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has referred to the difficult question of women in the colonies. It is certainly the case that the question of finding the statutory proportion of women presents difficulties and that the women sent are not always of a desirable class. The evidence shows that trouble has occurred in plantations from time to time both from the number of men being considerably in excess of the women and from the women not always being of good character; but I am inclined to think that the Hon'ble Member's view has been perhaps too much influenced by a passage in the Government of India's despatch of 1877—that is, a despatch written now 35 years ago. Much greater care has been taken since to improve matters and to procure a better class of women emigrant; and special precautions are prescribed on registration to prevent wives emigrating as a means of leaving their husbands.

"Well, Sir, I have already referred to the evidence which shows that for coolies that go to the colonies emigration has resulted in a growth of independence of spirit and improvement in their physique and morale. They also make considerable profits by going. In 1910, savings brought back by coolies from Trinidad came to £1,000, from Jamaica £2,344, from Mauritius £4,089, and from British Guiana £9,252. Their remittances during the same time were, from Trinidad £3,590; Fiji £3,585; from Jamaica and Mauritius £390 and £690, respectively; and from British Guiana £2,209. It is scarcely possible that they could have done as well if they had stayed at home. Yet if the Hon'ble Member's Resolution were adopted, I do not see how it will be possible for coolies to go from this country to distant colonies. I have explained to the Council the obligations of the contract, and I have shown by contrast what would be expected to happen if the coolies were to go free and unprotected to a distant and to them a foreign country. Only the other day we had a telegraphic report from His Majesty's Consul at Colon telling us that certain coolies had gone out on the chance of getting work on the Panama Canal, and had been stranded there. If we accepted the Hon'ble Member's Resolution, we should have no alternative but so far as in us lies to prevent the overseas emigration of labour. I submit that no case has been made out for so extreme a step, for so harsh an interference with the liberty of the subject, and that we should be far wiser to maintain the attitude of neutrality which the Government of India has taken up in the past towards this question. This policy is well described in a despatch of 1877 from Lord Lytton's Government, in reply to a despatch from the late Marquis of Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, in which he suggested that it might be possible and advisable for the Government of India to afford greater encouragement to emigration, having special regard to the greatness of the Indian population and with the probability that the population would continue to increase. The Government of India held that any material departure from the permissive attitude which had hitherto been observed would be extremely impolitic. They did not base this opinion on the ground that it would be inexpedient to part with any portion of the population of the country, for they held, and history has amply justified them, that any amount of emigration that

would be likely to take place could not have more than an infinitesimal effect upon the population. They objected on the grounds of the effect which a direct and active interposition of Government in such a matter would be likely to have on the minds of the people and on the difficulty and embarrassment in which Government would become involved by undertaking responsibilities towards the colonies on the one hand and towards the emigrants on the other, which it would be practically impossible for it to discharge in a satisfactory manner. They, therefore, proposed to maintain the policy which, as they put it, may best be described as one of seeing fair play between two parties to a commercial transaction and of acting as protector to the weak and ignorant in order to ensure that in the bargain which they have freely made with those who bid for their labour, they will not be molested or imposed upon.

"The Government of India see no reason to depart from that policy. They hold no brief for indentured labour. While explaining to Council their reasons for thinking that the system should not be discontinued, I have endeavoured to weigh the drawbacks and advantages as dispassionately as I can. Nor can they admit that there is any inconsistency in ending indentured labour in Assam and permitting indentured emigration to continue to British colonies. In the one case, the coolie is working at a relatively short distance from his home, under Indian law within the limits of the Indian Empire; in the other, he is being taken from his own country and placed amongst strangers in a distant colony. From the standpoint alike of his own interests and of his employers the situation is entirely different. There remains the sentiment that indentured labour bears the taint of slavery. It is based on a complete misconception, for in essentials the two differ fundamentally. The labourer under indenture has entered of his own free will into a contract the terms of which have been explained to him again and again, while the essence of slavery is that it is involuntary and forcible; and there is no resemblance in fact between the penalties applicable to an indentured coolie who offends against the labour laws, and the position of the slave who is the absolute possession and chattel of his master. I know that the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale's only motive in bringing forward this Resolution is his belief that the system is not in the true interests of his countrymen, and no one who has listened to his speech could question the absolute sincerity of his convictions. Yet I venture to think that he is mistaken. Hon'ble Members know the sources from which the greater number of these emigrants are drawn. They come largely from localities where the pinch of poverty is acutely felt, even if it is not always so oppressive as in those districts described by the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle where men sell themselves into perhaps lifelong serfdom for the few rupees required to pay for a marriage festival. To my mind, Sir, there is no bondage so pitiless as the bondage of poverty and lack of opportunity. The indentured system at least affords to the more adventurous spirits their chance to open up a new life in another land, perhaps to settle there, in a condition of prosperity undreamt of in the environment from which they have emerged, or to return to their own country with substantial savings, if they have been thrifty, or at least with a wider outlook and a new store of experience. I would not, Sir, for fear of this unreal phantom of servitude, deprive them of that opportunity.

"Government must oppose this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "Sir, the Council has heard two speeches against this motion, one from the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle and the other from the Hon'ble Mr Clark; and I will first deal with what has fallen from Mr. Fremantle. The Hon'ble Member began by complaining—and in that complaint the Hon'ble Mr. Clark joined later on—that I had referred only in passing to the recommendations of the Sanderson Committee. Sir, it is quite true that I made only a very passing reference to the deliberations of that Committee. Shall I tell you why? It was because I was very much disappointed with some of the recommendations of that Committee. I think the whole standpoint from which the Committee approached the question was faulty. But the responsibility for that lay with the terms of reference. The Secretary of State had appointed the Committee, as the terms of his minute show, to consider—

'the general question of emigration from India to the Crown colonies, and the particular colonies in which Indian immigration may be most usefully encouraged' and so on.

"Thus the standpoint from which the members were invited to approach the question was not whether indentured emigration should be permitted from India but how Indian emigration should be encouraged to the Crown colonies. The Secretary of State started with the assumption, and the Committee took up the assumption, that Indian immigration was necessary for the Crown colonies, and the question to be considered was how it was to be encouraged. That being so, whatever was against indentured emigration was more or less lost sight of and whatever went to favour such emigration was prominently brought forward. Even so, there are statements in the report which go to show that if the Committee could have recommended the abolition of indenture, they would have gladly done so. One has only to read between the lines of the report to see that it is so. But being convinced that Indian emigration to the colonies was possible only under contract of indenture, and impressed with the idea that without such emigration the interests of the colonies would be jeopardized, the Committee could not but make the recommendations which it has made. Sir, the Hon'ble Member has told the Council that though the penal provisions of the contract are not stated in the agreements or explained beforehand, after all the coolies who go under the system understand what they are going to in the Colonies. This, coming from my Hon'ble friend, is surprising. Let me appeal in the matter from Mr. Fremantle, Official Member of this Council, speaking against my Resolution, to Mr. Fremantle, Member of the Sanderson Committee. The report of the Committee, which the Hon'ble Member has signed, says —

'We have heard from many colonial witnesses who gave evidence before the Committee that Indian emigrants, when drawn from the agricultural classes, make excellent settlers and that a large proportion do actually settle down either on the sugar and other plantations or on holdings of their own. Yet it seems doubtful whether the majority of the emigrants leaving India fully realise the conditions of the new life before them or start with the deliberate intention of making for themselves a home in a new country. They go because they are uncomfortable at home and welcome any change of circumstances. They have quarrelled with their parents or their caste fellows, or they have left their homes in search of work and have been unable to find it. Many are not recruited in their own villages. The recruiters hang about the bazaars and the high roads, where they pick up loiterers and induce them to accompany them to the depots and agree to emigrate, by relieving their immediate

wants and by representations, no doubt often much overdrawn, of the prospects before them. The male emigrant more often than not is unaccompanied by any member of his family, and, indeed, the family is frequently not even aware that he has left the country until (possibly some years afterwards) he re-opens communications. Since, except in times of scarcity or of famine, the supply of casual recruits of this kind is not likely to be large at any one place, the net of the recruiters has to be spread far afield, and we hear of their operations in Delhi, in Rajputana and in Bundelkhand, where there is certainly no congestion of population, but, on the other hand, constant complaints of insufficiency of labour both for agricultural and industrial purposes. The same is the case in Calcutta, where about one thousand emigrants are registered yearly, and still more so in Cawnpore, where the local Chamber of Commerce has on several occasions called attention to the prevailing scarcity of labour and deprecated the encouragement of emigration to the colonies.'

"That shows, Sir, how much these poor people know about the life to which they are going, and how far the contract is a free contract.

"Then, Sir, my Hon'ble friend said that whatever abuses there might have been at one time, there were no serious abuses now. I will mention to the Council certain facts brought to the knowledge of the Committee by one of the witness, Mr. Fitzpatrick, to whom Mr. Fremantle has himself referred. Mr. Fitzpatrick mentions two cases of serious abuse and they are both of them really significant of the feeling which still prevails in the colonies on the right of indentured labourers to proper treatment. Both cases, it should be remembered, were tried in Courts, and in both cases convictions were obtained. This is what Mr. Fitzpatrick says:

'To put it briefly. Four overseers on Hermitage Estate, Trinidad, beat several indentured emigrants, and amongst them a woman. One of the male immigrants laid a charge of assault and battery and the overseers were fined 10 shillings each.

'One of the blows received by the female immigrant was on her abdomen. She being pregnant at the time, abortion immediately took place, thus endangering her life.

'The immigration authorities for so serious an offence were satisfied to lay a charge against the overseer for the minor charge of assault and battery. The Magistrate fined the accused £2 only and £3 as compensation.

'The charges for beating the other two immigrants were withdrawn by the Inspector. On the 29th September, four immigrants were charged for assaulting an overseer. They were not fined but sentenced to three months' hard labour.'

"I will leave it to the Council, Sir, to say, after this, if there are now no abuses under the system. Government should deal with that at once. I do not know of any instances of serfdom that may exist in this country. But if serfdom does exist here, by all means let it be put a stop to at once. We must distinguish, however, between the kind of serfdom that Mr. Fremantle mentions and the serfdom that the system of indenture impose upon indentured people. In the cases which the Hon'ble Member mentions, is there the right of private arrest? Are there imprisonments with hard labour for negligence, for carelessness, for impertinence, or for things of that kind? That really is the essence of my complaint about the system. The Hon'ble Member has told the Council that he could not understand why the non-official Members of the Council should make so much fuss about this matter. He did not say it in so many words, but that is what he meant. But practically the same thing was said when proposals to abolish slavery were first brought forward. The friends of the planters in the House of Commons, when the question was brought forward there, said that the slaves were contended and they could not understand why the abolitionists wanted to disturb the contentment and the harmony of their lives. The Hon'ble Member said that Indians in the colonies certainly would not thank me for bringing forward this Resolution. Sir, I am quite content that he should earn their thanks by opposing the Resolution. So his the thanks which the champions of slavery expected to receive from those who were anxious to continue in slavery! So mine the denunciation, with which the advocates of abolition were threatened by those champions at the hands of slaves, unwilling to be free!

"One more remark of Mr. Fremantle's I must notice. He mentioned the fact that 475 returned emigrants went back again last year, an evidence of the satisfactory conditions of life that prevailed in the colonies for indentured people. But 475 out of how many returned emigrants? If things were really attractive there, why should not a larger number go? I remember to have read in the report (Sanderson Committee's report) an explanation as to why a few men, after coming back to India, again return to the colonies. It is because these people, having stayed for a number of years in the colonies, find it impossible to get back into their old grooves of life in India, and after spending some time here and there, and not knowing what else to do when their savings are exhausted, they again go to the colonies in a spirit of venture. The Protectors and the planters, however, do not want them. Indeed, their attitude towards such returned emigrants came out very well in the evidence of Commander Coombe. And curiously it was my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Fremantle, who, in his examination of Commander Coombe, brought out the fact that Protectors and planters do not like to receive returned emigrants, as it is feared that they know the system too well and are sure to poison the minds of other emigrants on the voyage. Mr. Fremantle summed up this attitude in these words:—

'It sounds rather as if you wanted to keep the people who come out in the dark as to the conditions in the colony if you discourage returned immigrants.'

"I am therefore surprised that he should mention the fact of these 475 returned immigrants going back as a sign that the system was satisfactory.

"Now, Sir, I will say a few words in reply to what the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has said. I am thankful to the Hon'ble Member for the promise that he has given of inquiring into why the fact of the penal nature of the contract is not mentioned in the agreements. I hope that the inquiry will be satisfactory and that this fact will be prominently brought out in all future agreements. The Hon'ble Member wondered how I could attach any importance to the fact that emancipated negroes secured to come under the indenture system, and how from that I concluded that there was something terrible about the system. Now, Sir, any man who goes through the third volume of Sanderson Committee's report will see what opinion the emancipated negroes have of the system. In Jamaica, there is plenty of emancipated negro labour, but the emancipated negroes require higher wages than what are paid to indentured Indians, and the planters are not willing to pay them because their profits are reduced if higher wages are paid. And what is the result? The negroes are emigrating from Jamaica. The Baptist Union of that colony has pointed out in one of its representations that the

emancipated negroes there are being forced to emigrate elsewhere for want of employment. They do not get the wages they want; they cannot be satisfied with the wages offered to them; and therefore they are compelled to emigrate from the places where they were born, and where they have spent all their lives. The Council will thus see that the emancipated negroes think that the indenture system is not good enough for them; and I am quite justified in drawing from this the conclusion that it is a system unworthy of free or even emancipated men, and I think that that is a sufficient condemnation of the system.

"Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Member said that emigrants might be ignorant of the conditions under which they would have to live, when they start, but things are explained to them when they land.

"What is the good of explaining things to them when they are ten thousand miles away from their homes? If they were explained before they started, then that would be something."

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK: "The Hon'ble Member has misunderstood me. I said that the terms of the contract were explained to them when they were registered and again when they came to the depot before they sailed."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE: "I understood the Hon'ble Member to say that the things were explained to them when they reached the colonies. In any case the penal nature of the contract is not explained to them here, and that is my main argument. Then the Hon'ble Member told us that these laws of the colonies dealing with indentured labourers were laws which had received the assent of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK: "I am sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member again. Colonial laws do not receive the assent of the Government of India. What I said was that if we found that the laws and their operation were open to objection, we could always stop emigration."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE: "I am sorry that I was not able to hear quite clearly what the Hon'ble Member had said, and I mentioned the impression left on my mind. However, I will mention one instance of how laws passed in the colonies are often approved by the Government of India, as a matter of course. The law in Natal which imposes the £3 annual tax on ex-indentured Indians was passed in 1895, and it was approved by the Government of India. I am quite sure that the approval could not have been deliberate. There was then no separate Department of Commerce and Industry, and the thing must here gone through the ordinary routine, some Under Secretary saying that he saw nothing objectionable in the Act, and thus the Government of India's approval must have been notified to the colony. Well, that is the way in which laws are approved, and that is also the way their operations are watched from this distance. The Hon'ble Member also said 'there is a provision in the statutes for complaints being heard, that the Protector goes round in many places to hear complaints. Commander Coombs tells us that he visits the estates three times in the year. And what does he do? Before he goes, he sends a notice to the manager, and when he goes round, he is accompanied by him. Under these circumstances how many people will come forward, in the presence of the planter, to lodge complaints before the Protector, who visits an estate after giving proper notice to the manager and after the manager has had time to set everything right? Sir, the whole thing is on the whole a more or less make-believe sort of thing, and we cannot attach much value to it.

"Referring to the argument used by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey that India wants all her labour for herself and she cannot afford to lose those who emigrate to the colonies the Hon'ble Member says that such emigration cannot appreciably affect the labour-supply of India. But if the reduction in the labour-supply is so small, the benefit that India gets from the remittances of emigrants is also trivial; so really both factors must be eliminated from our consideration of the matter.

"The Hon'ble Member holds that the colonies are a part of the Empire, and that, though the question of their interests does not directly concern us, it cannot be left out of account altogether on Imperial grounds. Well, Sir, if the colonies are a part of the Empire, we too are a part of the Empire. But do the self-governing colonies ever take that into account? What have they ever done for us and what obligation rests on us to take the interests of the colonies into our consideration and submit on their account to conditions which, in essence, are not far removed from the servile? Moreover, if the people of India and of the colonies belong to the Empire, so do the emancipated negroes. But what happens to them? It is a heart-rending tale which is told in the appendices to the Sanderson Committee's report—that of the manner in which these neglected people are driven to emigrate from the colonies in which they were born, by want of employment.

"Finally the Hon'ble Member objects to my comparison between this system and slavery. It is true that the system is not actual slavery, but it is also true that it is not far from it. The contract is not a free contract. You have here the right of private arrest, just as they had in the case of slavery. Moreover, the labourer is bound to his employer for five years and he cannot withdraw from the contract during that period. And there are these harsh punishments for trivial faults. Therefore, though the system cannot be called actual slavery, it is really not far removed from it.

"One word more, Sir, and I have done. The Government, it is clear, are not going to accept this Resolution; that being so, the Resolution is bound to be thrown out. But, Sir, that will not be the end of the matter. This motion, the Council may rest assured, will be brought forward again and again, till we carry it to a successful issue. It affects our national self-respect, and therefore the sooner the Government recognize the necessity of accepting it, the better it will be for all parties."

The Council divided:

Ayes—22.

The Hon'ble Mr Subba Rau, the Hon'ble Raja of Kurupam, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadar Rao Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgri, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya, the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, the Hon'ble Raja of Parlakhemedi, the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Hon'ble Maulvi Shamsul Huda, the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha and the Hon'ble Mr. Haque.

Noes—33.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon'ble Mr Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr Clark, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir M. H. S. Grover, the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, the Hon'ble Mr. Porter, the Hon'ble Mr Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Mr Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate, the Hon'ble Sir A H McMahon, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, the Hon'ble Mr. Saunders, the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, the Hon'ble Mr Gordon, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle, the Hon'ble Mr. Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr Carr, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, the Hon'ble Sir C. W. N. Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr Meredith, the Hon'ble Mr Gates, the Hon'ble Mr Slacke, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Dempster, the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick, and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.

So the Resolution was rejected.

ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL

THE PRESIDENT: "The Council will now adjourn to Thursday, the 7th March, at 11 o'clock, when the first and second stages of the Financial Statement will be discussed."

CALCUTTA,
The 13th March 1912.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secy. to Govt., Legislative Dept.

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 7th March 1912.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.P.S., *Viceroy and Governor General of India, presiding,*

and 57 Members, of whom 49 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRANATH BASU asked:

"(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any memorial from the people of Sylhet to incorporate their district with the Province of Bengal?

"(2) Is it the intention of Government to include in the new Province of Bengal—

(a) Sylhet and Manbhum, and

(b) any portions of Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas where Bengali may be the prevailing language?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"Various memorials have been received from persons resident in Sylhet requesting the incorporation of the district with the new Province of Bengal, and others have been received protesting against the proposal.

"With reference to the second portion of the question, it is not the intention of Government to include in the new Province of Bengal the areas mentioned."

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA asked:

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of officers in each Province appointed to what was called the Statutory Civil Service, and the number, in each Province, of the Statutory Civilians who have held the offices of Divisional Commissioners or Judges of the High Court or the highest Judicial tribunal in the Province?

"(b) Is there any bar to the promotion of such officers to such posts? If so, do the Government propose to remove it?

"(c) If no bar exists what reasons, if any, stand in the way of the promotion of Statutory Civilians to such high Executive and Judicial posts as are referred to above?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"(a) A statement showing the total number of Statutory Civilians appointed in each Province is laid upon the table.* In the Punjab and Central Provinces respectively one Statutory Civilian has been appointed to officiate as a Divisional Commissioner. No such appointments have been made to any High or Chief Court, or to the post of Judicial Commissioner.

"(b) There is no legal barrier to the promotion of Statutory Civilians to the posts of Divisional Commissioner or to the judicial appointments referred to.

"(c) Appointments to such posts are made strictly by selection. There are no reasons barring the promotion of Statutory Civilians to such appointments provided that they are thought to be fully qualified and of suitable seniority."

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA asked:

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they have taken in the matter of the revision of the Regulations governing elections to the Imperial and Provincial Councils?

"(b) Is there any chance of the said Regulations being promulgated, in a revised form, before the next elections come on?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"(a) The Government of India have examined the proposals made by Local Governments for the amendment of the Council Regulations as the result of the experience gained of their practical working, and in view of the short period during which the Regulations have been in operation, have decided to defer the consideration of any changes which involve important matters of principle. Certain amendments of a minor character are, however, under discussion.

"(b) It is the intention of the Government of India to submit to the Secretary of State in Council their final recommendation on such points in time to permit of the publication of revised regulations before the next elections."

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA asked:

"(a) Is it a fact that in the Punjab Gazette of November 14th, 1911, there appeared the following notice:—

'A public examination for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be held on January 8, 1913, at the stations and places marginally noted. (The places include in the Punjab, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Simla and Sialkot.) Only Europeans and Eurasians will be allowed to appear at the examination'

"(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for disallowing His Majesty's Indian subjects from competing at the said 'public examination.'

"(c) Do the Government propose to issue any orders that no racial restrictions be imposed on Indians, either in the Punjab or other Provinces, in the matter of appearing at public examinations?"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied:

"This notification has been published periodically in the Gazettes and Press for several years. The chief duty of Military Assistant Surgeons is the care of British soldiers in European Station

* Vide Appendix No. 1.

Hospitals a duty upon which it is not customary to employ His Majesty's Indian subjects. For this reason only Europeans and Eurasians are admitted to the branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department which performs similar duties in connexion with Indian troops."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDDIMAN asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement similar to that included in the Railway Administration Report till some years ago showing the annual net gain or net loss to the State from the railways opened till the end of the year 1911, or, if the figures for the year 1911 are not ready, till the end of the year 1910, on each of the Railway lines owned by the State or by guaranteed or subsidised Companies?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:

"The information, covering the period 1879 to 1910 inclusive, for the several Railways will be found in Appendix 3b of the Railway Administration Report for 1907 and Appendix 3 of that for 1910, in Table I under the head 'Statistics of working.'

"Copies of these Reports will be found in the Additional Members' room."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDDIMAN: "Am I to understand that the information that was given in the Reports of 1906 in regard to State Railways, such as the Dhond-Manmad State Railway, the Wardha Valley State Railway, the Amraoti State Railway, and the Khanguon State Railway, is incorporated in these Reports?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE: Those Railways which the Hon'ble Member has mentioned have been incorporated in the undertakings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and I do not think they show separate accounts now."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO asked:

"With reference to the statement placed on the table at the meeting of the 16th January last showing the number of places annually recruited in each province for the executive branch of the Provincial Service and in what proportion they are recruited,—how many by selection and how many by promotion,—will the Government be pleased to state the number of places recruited annually in Madras by promotion and by selection since recruitment by competition was abolished there in 1905?

"With reference to the policy adopted in that Province of making recruitment exclusively by promotion, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have issued any instructions in the matter; if not, do the Government propose to issue instructions that the recruitment should be at least by selection and promotion on the lines followed in the United Provinces, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bombay?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"The necessary information has been obtained from the Government of Madras and a statement* is laid on the table which answers the first part of the question asked by the Hon'ble Member.

"The Local Government was invested with power in 1910 to make rules for the recruitment of the Provincial Civil Service without the previous sanction of the Government of India, and as at present advised the Government of India do not consider it necessary to exercise the general control which they then reserved or to issue any special instructions."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether, apart from the observations contained in the Government of India Resolution of the 11th March 1904, relating to the educational policy of the Government, any specific instructions were issued to Local Governments to do away with recruitment by competition even to a limited extent?

"If not, will the Government be pleased to say how in all Provinces except the Punjab recruitment by limited competition was entirely done away with, and in Madras even recruitment by selection was excluded?

"Was this done with the approval of the Government of India; and, if so will the Government be pleased to place the correspondence on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"It is understood that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the system of recruitment for the Provincial Civil Service in different Provinces. Since the declaration of policy contained in the Resolution of the Government of India of the 11th March 1904, no specific instructions have been issued to Local Governments directing the abolition of the system of competitive examination. Subsequent to the issue of the Resolution referred to, various Local Governments recast their rules bearing on the point, and these amendments were approved by the Government of India; but the implication that prior to 1904 recruitment was entirely by competition is inaccurate. Neither is it the case that recruitment by selection is even now inadmissible under the Madras rules.

"Since 1910 power has been delegated to Local Governments to make rules for the recruitment of the Provincial Civil Service, subject only to the general control of the Government of India. Prior to that date the previous sanction of the Government of India was required.

"It is not considered desirable to place on the table the correspondence relative to the revision of these rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. GRAHAM on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong, asked:

"Will Government be pleased to state, with reference to the announcement made in the speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Member when introducing the Financial Statement for 1910–1911 that for the future, as has now been decided, the whole of our coinage profits without reservation will be paid into the gold standard reserve until such time as the gold held by us in that reserve and in

* Vide Appendix No. 2.

the Paper Currency Department combined reaches the figure of £25 millions sterling? whether Government now consider themselves at liberty to dispose of profits on silver coinage if and when undertaken or any part of such profits otherwise than by paying the profits to the gold standard reserve in view of the fact that the reserves mentioned now exceed the limit stated?"

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON replied:

"The gold held by us in the Gold Standard Reserve and in the Paper Currency Department combined is now in excess of £25 millions. If profits on fresh coinage were accruing to us at the present moment, we should not be bound to credit the whole of them to the Gold Standard Reserve."

The Hon'ble SIR GANGADHAR RAO CHITNAVIS asked:

"So long as structural and sanitary improvements are not complete in the new capital at Delhi, do Government propose to undertake important legislative work at Simla?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"It is the intention of Government to hold a legislative session next cold weather at Delhi, but no statement can now be made as to the distribution of legislative business between Simla and Delhi."

The Hon'ble MR. BHUBORI asked:

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state what progress the Sukkur Weir Scheme has made?

"(b) Is it true that the experts consulted are not unanimous about the success of the scheme?

"(c) Will Government be pleased to state what experts were consulted in the matter?

"(d) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the opinion of such experts and also the figures of the cost of the scheme together with the revenue forecast?"

The Hon'ble SIR ROBERT CARLYLE replied:

"The scheme referred to in the question is under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Irrigation, whose report has not yet reached the Government of India. I am unable therefore to furnish the information called for by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhargri."

The Hon'ble MR. BHUBORI asked:

"Will Government be pleased to state when the new district of Nawabshah in Sind is likely to be created?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"The orders of the Secretary of State on the subject are awaited, and no date can therefore be specified."

The Hon'ble MR. BHUBORI asked:

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Bombay Government recently moved them to permit the Deputy Collectors in that Presidency drawing Rs. 500 as pay to be classed as first class officers for the purpose of their travelling allowances?

"(b) Is it a fact that the Government of India, while permitting these Deputy Collectors who were appointed directly to the Provincial Service to rank as such, have refused the privilege to be extended to other Deputy Collectors of the same grade?

"(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for making such distinction?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"(a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(c) It was considered that Deputy Collectors who received direct appointments to the Provincial Civil Service, in view of their antecedents and prospects in the Service, were entitled to this concession in the matter of travelling allowance."

The Hon'ble MR. BHUBORI asked:

"Do Government propose to grant local allowances to the establishment of the North-Western Railway in Karachi in the same way as local allowances have been granted by the Government of Bombay to other establishments in Karachi?"

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE replied:

"The staff of the North-Western Railway at Karachi petitioned the Railway Board lately for the grant of a local allowance.

"The matter is at the present moment the subject of correspondence with the Manager, North Western Railway."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked:

"Will Government be pleased to state the amount of subsidy, if any, it pays to Messrs. Lynch Bros. for the maintenance of a river flotilla on the Karun in Persia?"

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK replied:

"The answer is that the Government of India pay nothing towards the steamer service on the Karun river."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE asked:

"(a) Are the Government aware that a notification has been issued upon the Indian residents of the Township of Vrededorp in the Transvaal, under the Vrededorp Township Act, 1907, calling upon them to remove from the Township by February 18th of this year?

"(b) Is it a fact that these Indians have traded there for many years unmolested? Have Government any information as to whether the Indians complain that the compensation offered to them is purely nominal and that the enforcement of the notification means absolute ruin to them?

"(c) Have the Government taken any steps, and if so, what, to obtain relief in this matter?"

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK replied:

"(a) Government are aware that a notification has been issued to Indian residents of the township of Vrededorp in the Transvaal, under the Vrededorp Township Act, 1907, calling upon them to remove from the township by February 18th of this year.

"(b) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Government of India have received representations containing statements to the effect mentioned in the second part of the question.

"(c) In view of the fact that the notification has been legally issued under the Act of 1907, and after the period prescribed by that Act has been allowed to elapse, no action is at present contemplated, but Government will continue to give careful attention to any developments in the situation."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE: "Has the notification been enforced?"

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK: "We have no information about that yet."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FIRST STAGE.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON: "My Lord, I open the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement."

PROVINCIAL GRANT (UNITED PROVINCES).

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA: "My Lord, I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the special grant to the United Provinces be raised by a sum equivalent to one-eighth of the land revenue raised in those Provinces.

"My Lord, the Council will remember that I raised this question last year also. I regret that I could not persuade the Council to accept my Resolution, but the demand which I made on behalf of my Province was and is a just one, and I bring it forward in the earnest hope that the justice of it will yet be recognised by the Council and the Government.

"I went last year at some length into the history of what are called Provincial Settlements. I showed that these settlements were in the beginning based on no principle. The actual expenditure of the year which preceded the year in which the settlement was made was taken as showing the standard of expenditure which the Provinces required, and a settlement was made for five years on that basis. The result was that the Provinces which were spending most received the largest share, and those which were spending least got the smallest share of their revenues for provincial purposes. The United Provinces suffered for their virtue, as the Hon'ble Sir James Meston put it last year. How this came about the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan, our present Comptroller General, very clearly explained in the Financial Statement which he presented as Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces in 1908:

"'It is not, I think, out of place to observe, 'said Mr. Gillan,' it is indeed sufficiently well known that this Province has undoubtedly suffered from the application of the principles on which previous settlements were conducted. We think it can be shown that in the early days for one reason or another the finances of these Provinces were administered much more strictly and economically than was the case in most other Provinces. But so long as the system of short-term settlements endured, the policy deliberately announced and consistently applied was to base each revision on the recent actuals of expenditure. To compare great things with small, the result is the same as if in fixing the contract grants of district officers the Government were to pay attention only to the actuals of recorded expenditure. In that case the Collector who spent the most would get the most, while it would be judged that a district where the expenditure was small had small requirements. Similarly this Province, because it began with little, has continued to receive little.'

"The settlements made during the last twenty years have tended to remove the inequalities between the different Provinces which inevitably arose under such a system. The Government of India have laid down certain general principles which underlie, or rather which should underlie, the financial settlements of the Government of India with a Local Government. I drew attention to these principles last year. One of these is that 'so far as possible, the same share of the chief sources of revenue shall be given to each Province to ensure a reasonable equality of treatment.' Following this principle the Government of India has allowed every Province of India except the United Provinces to retain half of its land-revenue for Provincial expenditure, taking the remaining half to itself. In the case of Burma, it has allowed five-eighths of the land-revenue to be so retained for Provincial expenditure. The Central Provinces, the Punjab, Madras and Bombay each get half the share of their land-revenue. The three new Provinces of re-united Bengal, Bihar and Assam have also each had half the share of their respective land-revenues allotted to them under the settlement recently made for them. But the principle of this equality of treatment has not been extended to the United Provinces. Only a $\frac{1}{4}$th share of their land-revenue is allowed to them, and this has long been a matter of sore complaint with the United Provinces. When our present Lieutenant-Governor took charge of the Provinces, the first financial statement which came before him was rightly described as that of 'a deficit Province,' not because our revenues were small and unequal to our expenditure, but because the Government of India did not allow us to retain a sufficient portion of our revenues to meet our Provincial expenditure. Speaking on the subject in March 1907, Sir John Hewett said:—

'The matter of most absorbing interest, both on this occasion and on the occasion of recent discussions of the Financial Statement, has been the question of the time when we may expect to have a revised settlement sanctioned by the Government of India under terms upon which such a settlement will be determined in these Provinces. By the courtesy of the Hon'ble the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council I am able to say that it is in contemplation to take up during the coming year a revision of the settlement, and to place the United Provinces generally on terms similar to those of the most recent settlements which give the Local Governments a half share in the divided revenue. I have also received Mr. Baker's assurance that when the revision is made the Lieutenant-Governor shall have ample opportunity of expressing his opinion on the details, both by written communications and also at personal interviews. Upon this subject there is nothing more to be said at the present time except that I think that we may be sanguine of getting good terms.'

"To our great regret and disappointment, when the new settlement was announced, these hopes were not realised. Speaking on the 3rd April 1909, Sir John Hewett, said :—

'Mr. Gillan has referred in some detail to the new Provincial settlement, and it is not necessary for me to follow him. I cannot feel very confident that the settlement will prove a lasting one. We are grateful to the Government of India for the increased share of the revenues collected in the Province given to us by them, and especially for the guarantee of a minimum Provincial share of land-revenue of Rs. 240 lakhs; but the feeling is hardly unnatural that we are entitled to a share of the large sum of land-revenue paid by this Province more approximate to what other more fortunate Local Governments get than three-eighths which we receive. And in the matter of the standards of expenditure fixed we are undoubtedly suffering now from the niggardly retrenchments of Provincial expenditure in the somewhat distant past. The policy then followed prevented the standard of expenditure under various heads from ever reaching the figure demanded in the interest of the Province. I need not do more than mention the standards of educational and judicial expenditure in order to illustrate my meaning.'

"The complaint has been repeated year after year by members of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, and their representatives here, and also by the Head of the Local Government, that the share of revenue allotted to us is not sufficient to meet expenditure. I will quote only from official statements. Speaking in April 1910 our Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hewett, repeated the complaint in the following words :—

'The Hon'ble Mr Gillan has more than once explained to the Council how little elasticity there is in our receipts, and demonstrated that we can hardly hope to meet from the expansion of our revenues which we are entitled to anticipate in the near future more than the normal increase of expenditure which must occur from year to year. It is quite evident from the experience which we have now gained of the present financial settlement that it will be impossible to work it so as to effect the reforms which are necessary in the different branches of administration in the Province. We are the second Province in the Indian Empire—I may say that since the reconstitution of Bengal we are the first—in population, and we pay the largest amount of land-revenue to the Imperial Government. Even if we were given a half share of the land revenue, we should still stand below other Provinces in this respect. The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has impressed on Local Governments the need for sobriety in the administration of their finances. I do not think that I am inclined to be recklessly extravagant in the matter of the expenditure of Government money, though I do ardently desire to elevate the people in every way which seems possible, and specially to give them greater opportunities for education than they enjoy now, and to improve the healthiness of their daily life.'

"My Lord, we are thankful for the doles that the Government of India has given us during the last two years, for the non-recurring grants, for education and sanitation made last year, and for the recurring grant of 7 lakhs for education and the non-recurring grant of 9 lakhs for sanitation and agricultural improvement made this year. These, however, are grants which have been made to us along with grants made to all other Provinces. They give us but a small fraction of what we require, and do not raise the standard of our expenditure so as to bring us nearer in comparison with that prevailing in other Provinces. This cannot be done until a larger share of our land-revenue is assigned to us. Our contributions in land-revenue justify our request. The contributions in land revenue which are expected for the next year from the different Provinces are: the Central Provinces 187 lakhs, Burma 432 lakhs, Assam 76 lakhs, Bengal 289 lakhs, Behar 151 lakhs, the Punjab 352 lakhs, Madras 683 lakhs, Bombay 526 lakhs, and the United Provinces 672 lakhs. I have left out the thousands. Now every one of these other Provinces except Burma, which gets a five-eighths share, receives a half share of the land-revenue. It is the United Provinces only which make the largest contribution of all (except Madras which occasionally comes up to our standard), which receives a three-eighths share only. We have contributed enormous sums to the surpluses of the Government of India in the past, and we are contributing very largely to-day. Our land-revenue contributions have been the largest for a number of years, and I submit that the circumstance strengthens and supports our request; for, if our contributions had been poor, it might have been said that we ought not to get a half share as we contributed a small amount altogether. But the facts are just the other way. Nor is it, my Lord, that we are receiving larger grants under heads other than the land-revenue. If we were receiving larger grants under other heads so as to raise the total amount given to us as high as what other Provinces enjoy, our complaint would lose some of its force; but that is not so. In replying to my motion on this very subject last year the Hon'ble Mr. Meston said :—

'The fact that one Province gets half of the land-revenue and another gets five-eighths, while the United Provinces has only three-eighths, is really irrelevant. The great point is to get such a share of the growing revenue as will be equal to the normal requirements of the Province, and to see that the ratio of growth in that share of revenue is roughly equivalent to the ratio of growth in its expenditure. Whether it gets that growth of revenue from its land-revenue or from excise or from stamps, or from any permutation and combination of them, is not important. What is really required is that we should give the Province a sufficient share of its own revenues to enable it to meet its current requirements, calculated with a reasonable margin.'

"So far, Sir, I agree with my Hon'ble friend, but when he went on to say that the United Provinces have got this, I joined issue with him. I showed last year by a comparison of the total amounts allowed to every Province—to the eight major provinces—that even in the aggregate we receive a smaller percentage of our revenues than is allowed to any other Province. I showed that the Central Provinces were allowed to retain 71·52 per cent. of the total revenues contributed by them for Provincial expenditure; Burma was allowed to retain 68·05 per cent.; Eastern Bengal and Assam was allowed to retain 63·06, Bengal was allowed to retain 62·49 per cent.; Bombay was allowed to retain 69·81 per cent.; the Punjab was allowed to retain 56·38 per cent., Madras was allowed to retain 52·57 per cent.; but the United Provinces were allowed to retain only 52·16 per cent. of the total revenues contributed by them, for Provincial expenditure. So that, my Lord, it is not that only a smaller share of the land-revenue is allotted to us than is allotted to every other Province, but in the sum total also of what is allotted to us, we stand on the lowest rung of the ladder in comparison with other Provinces.

"This much, my Lord, as regards our contributions and the total amount left to us to spend. I will next draw attention to our needs. They are multifarious and they are very very pressing. The

Hon'ble Sir James Meston said last year that we received a sufficient share of our revenues to enable us to meet our current requirements, calculated with a reasonable margin. I endeavoured to show that it was not so. And if my friend still holds that opinion, I regret that I cannot agree with him in that respect. Nor does the Government of the United Provinces or its high officials. In his speech from which I last quoted, after showing that the present settlement is inadequate and unsatisfactory, Sir John Hewett emphatically stated:—

'I am satisfied that it is absolutely necessary, if the people of these Provinces are to be treated as they deserve to be treated and as the people of other Provinces are treated, for the Local Government to be given a larger share of the revenue which accrues within the United Provinces. I am convinced that this will be necessary in order to meet the clamant and unanswerable demand for expenditure on such matters as education, particularly on primary, female and industrial education, on sanitation and medical relief, on the improvement of judicial arrangements, and on the revision of the terms of service of ministerial establishments.'

"Year after year the Director of Public Instruction has been drawing attention to the need for a much larger expenditure on education in the United Provinces. Our late Director, Mr. Lewis, showed that we required 80 lakhs a year to raise us to the standard of expenditure on education that prevailed in Bombay a few years ago. Mr Lewis said 'There is a demand in perhaps all districts for more schools, and more schools; but they cannot be opened because the funds are exhausted. When a people cry out for education and cannot get it, we may well, with Carlyle, count it a tragedy.' Our present Director, the Hon'ble Mr. de la Fosse, has been urging our claims with equal strength and emphasis. Speaking at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces last year, and after referring to the special grant of 15 lakhs which the Government had been pleased to make to us last year, Mr. de la Fosse said—

'This special grant is not for recurring expenditure, so that it is not available for increasing facilities for education in so far as these depend upon permanent expenditure for maintenance of schools. But we are very grateful all the same for this most welcome windfall. It will enable a good deal to be done for the improvement of accommodation and equipment in all classes of schools and colleges, and the needs in all alike are of a very pressing nature. The recurring increase of 3·71 includes, as explained by Mr. Burn, Rs 2,94,000 which is really only a financial adjustment between District Board and Provincial accounts. I mention this because it misunderstood it might give rise to bitter disappointment.'

"After having thus explained that we had really received no increase for recurring expenditure, the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction went on to show how sadly urgent was this need for larger grants. He said:—

'The Boards are at their wits' end for money with which to meet urgent demands for providing mere facilities for primary vernacular education, and some of them are apt to resort to desperate means to find their funds. It was my painful duty in my Annual Report on Public Instruction to call attention to a decrease in the number of primary schools and scholars; and though there may be, and I believe, are, deep-seated causes of a social and economic nature operating to retard the progress of vernacular education among large masses of the people, yet I have no doubt that there are enormous numbers that would come to school willingly enough if opportunities were afforded them. The tragic disappearance of schools in the Benares Division, repeated in a lesser degree in other divisions, paradoxical as it may seem, if rightly viewed, gives no cause for despondency. There was no unwillingness to come to school, but on the contrary scholars had to be turned away. The situation may be summed up in a line, 'the hungry sheep look up and are not fed.'"

"This my Lord, is the position with regard to education in my Provinces. I need not repeat what I said regarding the needs of sanitation last year. They are equally pressing. I am thankful for the recurring grant of 7 lakhs made this year by the Government of India to promote truly popular education. I also feel thankful for the grant of 9 lakhs which has been made for sanitation and for agricultural improvement. But I submit, my Lord, that these provide only a fraction of what the requirements of the Province demand; and I submit that the standard of our Provincial expenditure cannot be raised to a healthy level unless the Province is allowed to retain the same share of the land-revenue which is allowed to other Provinces. In speaking of Provincial finance in his Financial Statement, the Hon'ble the Finance Member was pleased, after referring to the case of Burma, to say:—

'Other Provinces have all fared extremely well, and I have every hope that the permanence of their settlements will strengthen the spirit of economy and self-reliance in the Provincial administrations, while leaving them ample margin for all legitimate expansion.'

"From all that I have said before, it must be evident that these remarks cannot in truth apply to the United Provinces. We have not fared at all well. And we have not only no margin for all legitimate expansion, but not enough to meet the most insistent and reasonable demands. I have sufficiently drawn attention to the complaints which have been repeated on this score in the past. Even last year the Financial Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces deplored the fact that he had no money with which to meet the various demands which had been urged upon the Government, unless the hope which had been expressed was realised that the Government of India might be moved to give a considerably larger share under the land revenue heads than is given at present.

"Such, my Lord, is the position of the United Provinces. I submit our population, which is now the largest in any Province in the country, justifies our request that we should be allowed to retain at least 60 per cent. of our revenues for expenditure in the Province, that being the average percentage of the revenues allowed to most of the other Provinces. Our needs also justify that demand, and last, but not least, our contributions justify it. We press our claim upon the consideration of the Government when it is in a position easily to accede to it. The Hon'ble the Finance Member is rejoicing over the large surplus which 'a bounding good fortune' has placed in the hands of the Government of India. I rejoice with him. But I beg of him and the Government to recognise that a good portion of that surplus is made up of the sum which has been raised in the United Provinces and which on the principles laid down by the Government of India in the case of every other Province rightly belongs to these Provinces.

"In the Budget Statement to which we listened with so much interest the other day the Hon'ble the Finance Member said :—

'The chief advance, however, is under Land-revenue, where the return of normal conditions in the areas that suffered from the irregularities of the last monsoon will, we trust, be the main contributor to an increase of which the Imperial share should be something in excess of £400,000.'

"Further on, he said :

'There is thus an addition of £1½ millions to the Imperial share of the land-revenue over and above the £400,000 which comes to us from improved collections.'

"Now, my Lord, as I have said before, these expanding revenues and these improved collections are made up in no small measure by the contributions of the United Provinces, which are the largest in the whole country, and it is nothing but fair that before the Government of India begin to divide and distribute all over the country the surpluses which are swelled by these contributions, a portion of the money which is necessary to give to the United Provinces, the share of their revenues to which they are entitled on the principle laid down by the Government and applied in the case of every other Province, should be set apart for them. A general distribution should be made among other Provinces only of what should be available after such adjustment. I hope, my Lord, the justice of this claim will commend itself to the Government and that the Resolution which I have the honour to move will be accepted."

THE HON'BLE NAWAB ABDUL MAJID: "My Lord, it is with great pleasure that I support the Resolution that has been brought forward by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Last year when this question was before this Council, my Hon'ble friend had demonstrated with much ability and much force of reasoning that it was absolutely necessary that the United Provinces should be on the same footing of equality as other Provinces are. My Lord, this question was also brought forward at the last Budget meeting of our Provincial Council. In that Council there was not a single non-official Member at that time who did not feel that this Province was not well treated. Every non-official Member brought forward in their speeches this question, and they urged upon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the matter should be brought to the notice of the Imperial Government as to why this unfair treatment was accorded to the United Provinces. It cannot be denied that the United Provinces contribute a substantial sum to the Imperial Exchequer, at the same time it cannot be denied that the requirements of the United Provinces are not less than the requirements of other Provinces. Well, if this is so, why is it that they should not get the same proportion of revenue as is given to the other Provinces? My Lord, with these words I support this Resolution."

THE HON'BLE MR. SINHA: "My Lord, I have very great pleasure in supporting the Resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has made out an exceptionally strong case for better treatment being accorded to the United Provinces. I think, in this matter, the people in the United Provinces have a very just grievance; for whereas the other Provinces receive half share of the land-revenue, they only receive three-eighths. I shall be very glad, therefore, if the Government see their way to accepting this Resolution."

THE HON'BLE SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON: "My Lord, I quite appreciate the motive which has weighed with the Hon'ble Mover in throwing his Resolution into the particular form that he has adopted. He regards it as, I will not say a slight, but certainly an unfortunate distinction that his Province—the Province which he and the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid so patriotically and ably represent in this Council—should receive a share of the great Land-revenue head which is less than that assigned to the other Provinces of India. With that sentiment I have entire sympathy; and if the distinction in itself implied in reality any definite detriment to the United Provinces, I should not be backward in acceding to his earnest desire for its rectification. The Hon'ble gentleman himself, however, has said enough to show that he fully realises that the mere grant to the Province of a full half share of the land-revenue receipts would not, under our present settlement system, meet his wishes. He recognises that if we increased the Provincial share of the land-revenue, we should only have to make a corresponding reduction under Stamps or Excise or some of the other leading heads of receipts. The net result would be no real improvement on the present position. The Province would have the same assignment of growing revenues at its command, only it would be derived in a larger measure from land-revenue, and in a minor degree from other divided heads. In fact it is not impossible that the Province might be slightly worse off in the long run, if, for example, the growth of the land-revenue should turn out to be less rapid than that of the other classes of receipts which the Province shares with the Imperial exchequer.

"What the Hon'ble Pandit is aiming at, however, is something more than the mere rectification of a sentimental grievance. He has pointed out in eloquent language and with wealth of detail the needs of his Province. He has told us with what advantage it could absorb a much larger volume of money for all sorts of benevolent purposes: and he has pictured the step-motherly attitude which the Government of India has shown towards the United Provinces in the past. What he really wants therefore is that the Province should get a full half of the land-revenue receipts without giving up any share of what it already derives from the other heads of revenue. This would mean, on the budget figures for next year, an additional Imperial assignment of no less than 82 lakhs to the Local Government. I regret that I am obliged to oppose this proposition; and I do so out of no want of sympathy with the Hon'ble Member's enthusiasm for the development and well-being of his own Province, but simply on three broad grounds of principle, which seem to me incontrovertible.

"In the first place, I could not possibly accede to any proposal which aims at effecting theoretical equality between the spending powers of the different Provinces. I do not contest the point, which the Hon'ble mover has argued with much force and moderation, that the United Provinces contribute a very large ratio of their revenues to the general exchequer. I believe that by the ordinary statistical tests the United Provinces and Madras are shown to contribute a larger ratio than the other Provinces of India. Nor am I prepared to deny that this position may be in some measure the result of the economical working of the Local Governments in years gone by. But many years have passed, and a good many settlements have been framed and revised, since the causes of this inequality cease to operate. We have to take things as we find them. We have revised the United Provinces' settlement on several occasions since the time of which the Hon'ble Pandit is thinking, and we have always done so in the direction of increased liberality. We have never attempted to regulate the spending powers

of any one Province with relation to those of its neighbours, and we cannot accept any such principle of action now. I am sure that the Council will see that it would be thoroughly impracticable, at this stage of our financial development, to attempt to throw all the Provinces into one mould, to level up the expenditure on education in one, to level down the expenditure on general administration in another, and so forth. Anything of this sort is clearly impossible. In some cases it would mean a complete stoppage of business, and in others it would mean flooding a Local Government with money which for years to come it could not profitably utilise. The financial position of each Province has been built up on its own lines and it would be the worst of folly to pull down the erections now and to attempt to reconstruct them on a uniform plan.

"The second of my objections follows as a sequel to the first. The steady development and the growing elasticity of Provincial finance have led us steadily to the important reform which I announced a year ago, namely, the creation of permanent financial settlement with all the Provinces. The Hon'ble Member's proposal would mean a complete recasting of the United Provinces' settlement before it is a year old. To this I could not for a moment consent. We had the strongest of reasons for making the arrangements which now obtain, and for insisting on their permanent character. We did what we did in the interests both of the Provinces themselves and of the general finances of India. Any weakness or change of purpose would open the door to financial chaos, and point the way to the bankruptcy of India. I regret that we must definitely reject any proposal that would have the effect of undoing the work of our permanent financial settlements.

"In the third and last place, we are unable to meet my Hon'ble friend because we cannot afford the 82 lakhs which he asks for. His proposal would involve the permanent withdrawing of that large sum of money from our annual Imperial resources. It would to that extent interfere with the development of our schemes for the general improvement of Indian education, sanitation, and all the other beneficial services which the Hon'ble Member, I am sure, has as much at heart as I have. It would be robbing Peter to pay Paul: and I regret that the Government of India cannot agree to it."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"My Lord, it occurred to me that I should apply the very phrase which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has used at the end of his speech in describing the arrangement that prevails at present; but I feared that I might be deemed guilty of disrespect to the Government if I did so. But, my Lord, now that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has said that if the Government accepted my motion, and acted on it, it would be a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul with great respect to the Hon'ble Member, I must say that the case is entirely otherwise. If the Government accepted my motion, they would cease to be guilty of withholding from the United Provinces what is fairly and rightly their share and distributing the money among other Provinces which have absolutely no right to it. My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Member says that what I really ask for is an addition of 82 lakhs to the amount which is given to the United Provinces. That is true; I have made no secret of it; I have tried to explain it as clearly as I could; I do not want that an increased grant should be made under the head Land-revenue and that there should be reductions under Forest, Excise and other heads. My complaint is that whether we look at the proportion of land-revenue allotted to us or whether we look at the sum total of revenues allotted to the United Provinces under all the divided heads, we do not receive our fair share of the revenues, and I have asked that the land-revenue should be increased both because it will place us on a level of equality with other Provinces in respect of the proportionate share of land-revenue allotted to us and the other Provinces, and because it will give us a higher percentage of the total of our revenues to be spent in the Province. I have shown, my Lord, that the average which is allotted to most of the other Provinces is about 50 per cent. of their revenues; and if 82 lakhs is added to the revenues which the United Provinces are allowed to retain at present, that would give us just nearly 51 per cent. of our total revenues to spend within the Province. My Lord, my request is not unreasonable, because if it is granted it will not give us a larger share of our revenues than what the other Provinces enjoy. The Hon'ble the Finance Member says that he cannot agree to bring about a theoretical equality between the various Provinces. I do not ask for theoretical equality. All that I ask for is that the principles which the Government of India have developed after years of careful consideration, should be applied in the case of the United Provinces, as they have been applied in the case of other Provinces; and I have shown that, if they are so applied, we are clearly entitled to have one-eighth more of the land-revenue of the Province left to us for expenditure within the Province.

"Then, my Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Member says that he has to take things as he finds them. Surely that is not so. If the Government of India were content to take things as they found them, I submit my Lord, that there would be very little progress possible. The Government of India have during the last thirty years revised the Provincial settlements several times. Many mistakes have been rectified and many inequalities have been removed, as the Hon'ble Sir James Meston was good enough to point out last year. All that we ask for is that this very glaring mistake, this gross inequality of treatment under which the United Provinces get only three-eighths of their land-revenue, while every other Province gets four-eighths, should be rectified by one-eighth more of our land-revenue being left to us by the Government of India.

"My Lord, another objection urged by the Hon'ble the Finance Member is that the acceptance of my proposal would disturb the steady development of Provincial finance, that there has been a permanent settlement and that we ought not to disturb it within a year of its existence. I submit, my Lord, that it is a misnomer to call these Provincial settlements permanent. They are nothing of the kind. The Government of India have reserved to themselves ample powers to revise the settlements when they think it right to do so. And if it is shown, as I believe it has been shown, that the settlement which has been made leaves practically the United Provinces in a state of stagnation, if not of starvation, then I submit that the justice of the case demands that such a settlement, even though it may have been called permanent, should be revised. I have already referred to the opinion of Sir John Hewett. He has said on two occasions that he did not feel that the settlement was a satisfactory one or that it will prove a lasting one. He has plainly said that it is quite evident from the experience which we have gained of this financial settlement that it will be impossible to work it so as to effect the reforms which are necessary in the different branches of administration in the Province; that the pressing demands of education, sanitation and general administration cannot be met in the United

Provinces until the Government of India agrees to revise the settlement and to place a larger sum of the revenue which accrues within the United Provinces at the disposal of the United Provinces Government

"My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Member says that in considering my proposal two things are to be borne in mind—the interests of the United Provinces and the general interests of India as a whole. True, and all that I urge is that the interests of the United Provinces should not be sacrificed to secure an unfair advantage to the rest of India. With due deference to the Hon'ble Member, I submit that, in laying down the terms of our Provincial settlement, he has been less mindful of the interests of the United Provinces and more of the general interests of India than he should justly have been, and I invite him to remedy the injustice.

"My Lord, the third objection which the Hon'ble Member has urged against my proposal is that it will take away 82 lakhs from the permanent income of the Government of India. I submit that it will not deprive the Government of India of even a piece of its own true income. It will only save it from appropriating any further the 82 lakhs a year which it has been wrongly appropriating for some years past, and which, according to the principles laid down by the Government of India itself, rightly belongs to the Government of the United Provinces, and ought to be left in its exchequer. The Government of India recognise that a sufficiently large proportion of the revenues raised in a Province should be left to be spent within the Province for the benefit of the people. This principle is in conformity with the law of nature that the moisture which is drawn from an area ought to descend upon that area in refreshing showers to improve and fertilise it. Unfortunately for us of the United Provinces, a substantial portion of the moisture drawn from us is distributed on soils other than our own, while we are dying for the want of it. The revenue drawn from the United Provinces is not allowed to return to fertilise and improve it in the same proportion in which the revenue of the other Provinces is allowed to return to them. I submit my Lord, that when the Government have a large surplus in hand as at present, they should first allot what is fairly and justly due to every Province, and then distribute the balance that may be available among the different Provinces. My Lord, I do not desire for one moment that any other Province should suffer any loss. All that I ask for is that out of the revenues towards which the United Provinces have contributed along with other Provinces, the fair share of the United Provinces should first be set apart for them, and then there should be a general distribution. I hope the Government will yet be pleased to reconsider the matter and to rectify a position which, with all deference to the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I think he has not been able to defend."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW DELHI.

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "My Lord, I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the amount of the loan to be raised during the next year be increased by one crore of rupees, so that the expenditure proposed to be incurred for building new Delhi in 1912–13 should be met entirely out of loan funds and not partly out of next year's estimated surplus.

"My Lord, I do not think it is necessary for me to occupy the time of the Council for many minutes in discussing this question, because the issue which the Resolution raises is a comparatively simple one and may be briefly stated. In the Government of India despatch of 25th August last, recommending the administrative changes, recently carried out, to the Secretary of State, the question of the cost of building new Delhi is thus dealt with:—

'The cost of the transfer to Delhi would be considerable. We cannot conceive, however, that a larger sum than 4 millions sterling would be necessary, and within that figure probably could be found the three years' interest on capital which would have to be paid till the necessary works and buildings were completed. We might find it necessary to issue a "City of Delhi" gold loan at 3½ per cent. guaranteed by the Government of India, the interest, or the larger part of the interest, on the loan being eventually obtainable from rents and taxes.'

"It is quite true that the language of this extract is guarded, but still what the Government mention here is that a loan to be called 'the City of Delhi loan' might have to be raised in order to meet the cost of constructing the new capital. There is no mention made here of spending any money on the new capital out of current revenues—either out of regular revenue allotments in the budget or out of surpluses. The Hon'ble the Finance Member, however, in his Financial Statement explains the course he proposes to adopt, in the following words:—

'I may say at once that we are not yet in the possession of any estimates of its cost. Plans for the temporary housing of the Government of India head-quarters are under preparation; but no plans for the permanent Imperial City are to be thought of until the best available experts have studied and advised upon the project in all its bearings. Meanwhile, my immediate duty has been to devise a scheme for financing the work, a scheme which will be as little onerous as possible to the tax-payers of India. Three possible alternatives have presented themselves throughout. The first, and in some ways the most attractive, would be a special Delhi loan. The second would be to charge the whole expenditure as it occurs against current revenue. The third would be to put the Delhi works on precisely the same footing as our large railway and irrigation works, treating them as capital expenditure and financing them partly from loans and partly from whatever spare revenues remain in each year after meeting our ordinary administrative needs. I shall not weary the Council by the various considerations which decided us, with the full approval of the Secretary of State, to adopt the third of these courses. It will, I believe, commend itself to the financial and commercial community of India. By treating the Delhi operations as ordinary capital work, we ensure the greatest possible elasticity in the provision of funds; we avoid unnecessary additions to our unproductive debt; and I hope we allay the fear—so far as I am concerned a baseless fear—that the new city will be built from the produce of fresh taxation.'

"The Hon'ble Member goes on further to say that—

'If money is easy and we can obtain more than we immediately require, it will lie in our cash balances available for future use. Meanwhile, as we shall now have three sections in our annual capital programme instead of two, we may reasonably enlarge the conventional figure of one crore

which we have hitherto endeavoured to secure as our revenue surplus. There is no need to fix any standard surplus; much will depend on the circumstances of the year and on the other interests concerned, but whenever we find ourselves able to budget for a larger surplus than £687,000 without detriment to the other claims upon us, we shall do so until the financing of new Delhi is completed.'

"It will be seen that in this extract the Hon'ble Member does not confine himself to the idea of building Delhi out of loan funds but makes prominent and even pointed mention of devoting such surpluses as may be available to the new capital. Now, my Lord, I do not say that there is necessarily any inconsistency between the despatch of the Government of India and the statement which the Hon'ble Member has made. It may be urged that while the despatch of the Government of India merely mentions that it *might* be necessary to raise a loan, it does not bind the Government to build Delhi out of loan funds only; on the other hand, the language of the Hon'ble Member, though it speaks of devoting surpluses to the construction of Delhi, does not exclude the possibility of raising a loan for building the capital. This, my Lord, is perfectly true. But the general impression left on the minds of those who read the despatch undoubtedly was that the new capital would be built out of loan funds, as any one can see from what appeared in various newspapers at the time on the subject. On the other hand, the impression that is strongly created by the words which the Hon'ble Member has used in his Financial Statement is that surpluses would first be devoted to the building of Delhi, and if any more money is required, that would be found by means of loans.

'My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Member says that he wishes to allay the fear—so far as he is concerned, he thinks it is a baseless fear—that the new city will be built from the produce of fresh taxation. Now, in speaking of fresh taxation, I fear the Hon'ble Member is taking only a technical advantage of certain expressions which have appeared in the Press in this connexion. It is true that immediately after the Delhi announcements some newspapers started the cry that the new capital would cost a lot of money, and that fresh taxation would be necessary. But, my Lord, whether the Government imposes fresh taxation for building Delhi or keeps up taxation at a higher level than is necessary for the ordinary needs of the country and secures surpluses which it devotes to Delhi, is after all the same thing. For when you devote your surpluses to this work, you practically take that money out of the current revenues of the country. My Lord, what is a surplus? It is so much more money taken by the Government from the people than what is necessary for the ordinary requirements of the administration. If the Government could estimate exactly the expenditure required for a year and could also form an exact estimate of the revenues which would be required to meet that expenditure, then there would be no surplus—at any rate, no large surplus. It is because it is impossible to estimate accurately how much revenue the Government would require in a year that surpluses accrue. But when they so accrue, the fact is clear that, to the extent represented by them, the Government has taken from the people more than what was required for the actual purposes of the administration. Now, my Lord, there are three ways in which a surplus may be expended. You may devote it either to a reduction of debt; or you may devote it to a reduction of taxation; or it may be devoted to expenditure on useful objects in the country. In most Western countries, when a surplus is realized, it is devoted to a reduction of debt. In this country, the practice, though not identical, ultimately results in the same thing. Our surpluses in the first place find their way into our cash balances and from these they are either devoted to expenditure on railways or irrigation, that is, to productive works—which ultimately reduces our unproductive debt by a corresponding amount—or they are directly used for reducing our debt. But whether they are used in the first or second way, the result is ultimately the same, namely, that of reducing our unproductive debt. This, however, has been one of the principal grievances which non-official Members have urged in this Council again and again for several years past. I, for one, have been raising my humble voice year after year against this misapplication of our surpluses since I entered this Council, now eleven years ago. Year after year I have been pointing out that while this may be sound finance in the West, it is not sound finance in this country, where the unproductive debt is really a very small amount. Last year I went at some length into the question as to what was the amount of our unproductive debt. I took all the various liabilities of the Government into consideration, as also all the sums due to it and its cash balances; and I showed that the actual unproductive indebtedness of the Government of India—putting aside the vast sums that have been spent on railways and irrigation, as they are earning their interest—was about 30 millions sterling only. Since then the Hon'ble Member paid off 2 millions out of last year's opium surplus. And this year he pays off again another million out of this year's opium surplus. Thus, three millions are knocked off, leaving only about 27 millions as representing our net unproductive indebtedness. It is true that the figures of unproductive debt which are given in Government publications are higher, because they do not take into account certain sums which are on the other side, namely, the loans that have been advanced by Government to Native States, to local bodies or to cultivators, and they also leave out of account our large cash balances. Now, an indebtedness of only 27 millions is a mere trifle for a country like India; in any case, there need not be this great hurry to pay it off. If the Government will provide a regular sinking fund of a reasonable amount to pay off the debt, there will be no occasion for anybody to complain. As a matter of fact, there is already provision for such a sinking fund as I pointed out last year. Under Railways there is a sum of a little over eight hundred thousand pounds, which automatically goes to the redemption of debt. Then again, under Famine Relief and Insurance, a sum of nearly half a million is always allotted to avoidance or reduction of debt. A million and a quarter thus, or to be more correct, a million and one-third, is devoted every year to the reduction of debt. At this rate, if no war or great famine or any other extraordinary occurrence of a like nature drives the State to borrow, our entire unproductive debt will be wiped off in twenty years, and that without devoting any part of our surpluses to such reduction. There is not another country in the world where they could claim to be able to do this. In Western countries they have to provide a large sinking fund for the reduction of debt, because their unproductive debts are so large—a thousand million pounds in France, seven hundred million pounds or something like that in England, and corresponding debts in other countries. Where you have such huge debts, it is necessary to provide for a large regular sinking fund, and in addition to devote surpluses, when they accrue, to the same object. Moreover, the expenditure of Western countries is carried on under the direct control of the representatives of the people. Therefore, Governments in Western countries, being largely dependent on the votes of the-

people, try to conciliate popular feeling by remitting taxation whenever a suitable opportunity presents itself. Of course I am not speaking of English finance of the last three years; but, speaking generally, the position is as I have stated. Though, therefore, the surplus that accrues in any particular year may go to the reduction of debt, any real improvement in the financial position, as represented by that surplus, is utilized as a rule for reducing taxation in Western countries. In this country, on the other hand, our experience is that, whenever there is a surplus, it is devoted to the reduction of debt and any improvement in the financial position that it may indicate is hidden away, as far as possible, by underestimating the revenue or overestimating the expenditure for the following year. And it is only when the improvement is so striking that it cannot possibly be hidden away that relief is given to the taxpayers. Take the history of our finances during the last 14 years. There were no doubt remissions of taxation granted, but that was because the Government could not help doing it. As long as Government could help it, no reduction was made, and large surpluses were enjoyed and expended in various directions. Now, my Lord, my contention is that in this country a surplus is always a temptation to the Government either to pay off its debt faster than is necessary, or else to increase expenditure in directions which entirely depend upon its own will and which sometimes do not commend themselves to the people. This question, therefore, of the proper disposal of surpluses is to my mind a very important question, and that it is why I raise it whenever an opportunity presents itself. My Lord, there are many useful directions in which our surpluses could be expended, or, if that course does not find favour with the Government, advantage ought to be taken of them to remit taxation so that the money remitted might rectify in the pockets of the people. Of course, if the Government merely borrowed to build Delhi without at the same time utilizing the surpluses either for reducing taxation or for expenditure on useful objects, it would in effect be the same thing as devoting the surpluses to the construction of the new capital. For in that case, whilst you will be borrowing with one hand to build Delhi, you will, with the other hand, be paying off debt by means of surpluses, realized by keeping the level of taxation higher than necessary. What I want is that while Delhi should be built out of loan funds,—our trifling unproductive debt provides ample margin for that,—the surpluses should be utilized either for non-recurring expenditure on education, sanitation and medical relief, as my next Resolution recommends, or else they should go to the reduction of taxation.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Member has estimated the surplus for next year at one and a half millions. As a matter of fact, if the Council will carefully analyse the revised estimates of this year, it will see that next year's surplus is likely to be nearer four millions than one and a half millions. I think the Hon'ble Member, as also the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, will have to admit this. It is true that the Finance Department has made a very skilful attempt to hide away the true surplus partly under one head and partly under another, till only one and a half millions is left to show to the public. But I do not think the attempt has been successful. Take the revised estimates of this year; the surplus shown in the statement for the year is 2·75 millions sterling. Out of this, 1·70 millions is the special opium surplus. The ordinary surplus, therefore, that this, the excess of ordinary revenue over our ordinary expenditure in this year's revised estimates, is one million. Well, let us put that down first; next, my Lord, during this year the Government have made to Local Governments special grants, amounting to 1·42 millions or nearly 1½ millions. If those grants had not been made,—they are all extraordinary grants,—our surplus would have been higher by 1·42 millions. Then again I find from the Financial Statement that about half a million was spent in connection with the Royal Visit on the Civil side; two hundred and seven thousand pounds on the Military side, and the bonus and other boons came to about six hundred thousand pounds; altogether over one million and three hundred thousand. That is also extraordinary special expenditure belonging to this year only. We thus have one million the declared surplus, 1½ millions in the amount of special grants to Local Governments, and 1·36 millions, or about that, the cost to the Government of India in connection with the Royal Visit —altogether 3·87 millions or nearly 4 millions. This then represents the real excess of our revenue over our expenditure at present, leaving aside the opium surplus and leaving aside also what I have called our automatic sinking fund. But what I find done is that in next year's Budget, under nearly every head, the revenue has been under-estimated and the surplus has been worked down to 1½ millions only. I hope the Council will see this and I hope it will realize that the question before us is not about 1½ millions only but about 4 millions sterling. If the Government realize this sum of 4 millions,—and I am sure it will realize it unless something extraordinary happens,—and if the estimate of the cost of New Delhi is correct, the Government could build the capital out of surpluses in one or two years. If this happens, whether provision for the expenditure is made out of current revenue at the beginning of a year or out of an estimated surplus at the end of the year makes really no difference. Only in the one case you put down the expenditure beforehand against revenue, and in the other you wait till such time as the accounts of the year show a surplus and then take the money. In either case, however, the money comes out of taxation. My Lord, as the Government has foreshadowed in its despatch of 25th August last the floating of a special Delhi Loan, I contend Delhi should be constructed out of loan funds, whether it costs 4 millions or 5 millions or 10 millions or any other amount. We want our surpluses for other purposes and the smallness of our unproductive debt allows plenty of margin for a Delhi loan. I urge, my Lord, therefore, that the loan for this year should be raised by one crore more—the amount indicated by the Hon'ble Member as likely to be taken out of next year's surplus to be spent on the construction of Delhi—and that the new capital should be constructed entirely out of loan funds."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN: "My Lord, if the question had been mooted in Council regarding the advisability of having a new Delhi and if Mr. Gokhale had proposed that there was no need for a new Delhi, I would probably have voted with him. But here we have to consider that as we are going to found a new Imperial Delhi and as therefore we have got to consider the ways and means, I do not see any reason why we should not utilize this surplus in building the new Imperial City. By utilising this surplus, our loan this year would be less by a crore of rupees. Of course Mr. Gokhale's proposition of remitting taxation is one that has my fullest sympathy, but I am afraid that at the present juncture it will not be possible to remit any tax, and, on the other hand, many of us would be very pleased if we could build Delhi out of the ordinary surpluses. For these reasons, my Lord, I do not think that simply because it was mentioned in the despatch that the

out of the new Imperial Delhi should be met out of a special loan, that is any reason why we should not utilise the surplus that we can lay our hands upon at the present moment. For these reasons, I am sorry I cannot support Mr. Gokhale's Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. MARSH: "My Lord, the grounds on which this Resolution appeals to me, I shall briefly state as follows. The first question to be decided is whether the money required for the new Delhi would be a charge against Revenue or against Capital, and in so far as my inexpert amateur intellect understands it, large operations of the character to be undertaken at Delhi should be recorded as Capital and charged against Loans and not against Revenue. One of the principles underlying this arrangement should, I suppose, be that the burden of expenditure should fall upon the generations that would benefit by the expenditure incurred. It may be said that because the charges incurred in this scheme are in a sense unproductive, you cannot trace any distinct benefit to them. But I do not take that view of it. Whatever benefit is to come—and I suppose the responsible Government recognise some great benefit—that benefit will be shared by a large number of future generations; and I respectfully submit that the life of successive loans, out of which these charges ought to be met, should be so protracted that their proper share of repayments should fall upon future generations and not on the present generation. That is a principle which is recognised in all smaller loans, and I fail to see why it should not be recognised in the large loans that will be needed for the purpose of building Delhi. I will not take the same ground that the Hon'ble Mover has taken on one point. The argument that there should be no difficulty in raising a loan, because the indebtedness of India is 'such a little one', is unsound. I believe our debt is comparatively small because the Government of India has been wisely careful in a poor country like India to not contracting any but absolutely necessary loans; and the examples that we have in the west at the present time of the manner in which Consols are being depreciated because of extravagant expenditure incurred is sufficient warning to us in this respect; but I do believe that the whole charge of building Delhi ought to be considered as Capital expenditure and raised by loans. I entirely agree with what the Hon'ble Mover has said as to the uses which should be made of surpluses. One of the first of these uses is to reduce taxation. There are also many pressing needs of this country, wants of the present generation, which ought in My humble opinion to be met from the taxes contributed by this generation. On these grounds I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES MESTON: "My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has done me the honour of referring to me as an expert on the subject of surpluses. I was not quite prepared for an attack on our surplus, knowing as I do with what care our estimates have been framed. But as the Hon'ble Member has raised the point and has put definite figures before us, I accept his offer to discuss them. To put it frankly, he thinks that we have been manipulating the surplus; that instead of a million and a half, we really have got 4 millions at our disposal; and he arrives at this conclusion by calculating in the following manner. We have a declared surplus in the current year of 1 million apart from opium. We have given grants of 1½ millions to Local Governments in the current year; and we have spent 1½ millions on the Royal Visit and on grants, subsidies, presents, boons, etc., in connection with it. Thus he works it out to close on 4 millions as being the real surplus revenue we had in the current year; and he suggests that, if things go well, we shall be in a position to lay before Council next year another 4 millions or so surplus. Now there are certain qualifying facts and figures in his calculations. First of all, there is a small matter, a matter, running to about a third of a million; in his grants to Local Governments he has included the *pro forma* assignments made through land-revenue head to Local Governments to pay for boons and other expenditure which was in the first instance charged to Provincial revenues in connection with the Royal Visit. He has again taken this in his calculation of the 1½ millions expended on the Royal Visit, so that we have to eliminate something close on one-third of a million on that account from his calculation. That would bring our surplus to somewhere near 3½ millions. And he says that the whole of this might very well be allotted to the capital expenditure on new Delhi. I would point out first of all that we have been cautious, we have been conservative even, in estimating the revenue from railways and from customs in the next year. We have had an almost phenomenal year in 1911-12, and we think that it would be unwise to estimate for another phenomenal year. We had a bad season in August last year and we may have a bad season again next year, which may develop into a really bad crisis. Consequently we had to strike off ½ million on that account from the current year's revenue in estimating the revenue from railways and customs for the year to come. That would, I think, reduce his calculation to say 2¾ millions. Now, if he would give the whole of that 2¾ millions to Delhi, I can only take that argument as implying that he disapproves of the special grant to the great service of education which is going to occupy 1¼ crores out of our ordinary surplus this year—50 lakhs which was announced at the Royal Visit, and the 75 lakhs which have been added to it since. If he accepts that position, then I am in entire agreement with him that we could have budgeted for a larger surplus. Otherwise I think that our £1½ millions is a fair and reasonable figure."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA: "My Lord, I beg to support the motion. The building up of Delhi is an important thing, and it ought to be associated with the most happy associations. The foundations of it were laid by His Imperial Majesty, and except for the inevitable unhappiness which has been caused to Calcutta, the country as a whole has joined with the Government in expressing its satisfaction at it. In this view, my Lord, the diverting of the annual surpluses from their legitimate use ought not to be associated with the building of Delhi, if it can be avoided. Build up Delhi, no doubt, and build it up as well as it should be built up; but let the surpluses, contributions of the people, go at the same time to build up the strength of the people. If the surpluses are diverted towards the cost of constructing Delhi, whatever may be said at the present moment, there will necessarily not be the same measure of funds available for promoting many of the objects in which the vital interests of the people are involved. It is not a question of one year nor of a small sum. I fear that we shall for several years be confronted, as every occasion when we urge that money should be set apart to promote popular requirements, with the necessity of finding the large amount which will have to be found for building up Imperial Delhi. I submit, my Lord, that the people generally will feel more satisfaction and a new source of public complaint will be avoided if provision is made by raising a special loan for meeting the expenditure on Delhi, and no interference

is made with the means, which may, in the natural course of things, be available to the Government of India for distribution among the many objects which affect the people.

"For these reasons I strongly support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "I rise to support the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. I offer no observations as to the necessity or otherwise of removing the capital to Delhi; but taking that fact as granted, it has been asserted in several quarters that the cost of building an Imperial City at Delhi will be at least 10 crores, and not 6 crores, as was estimated in the despatches that were placed before the public. The question then arises, how is this fund to be met? The despatch itself pointed out the way in which the expenditure might be provided, but apart from the despatch, applying ordinary principles of taxation in matters of capital expenditure, I do think that it is a proposition which cannot be controverted that expenditure in the shape of capital which will benefit many generations must be borne by several generations and spread over a considerable period of time. That is an ordinary canon in the incurring of expenditure of this class. We do not see why that principle should be deviated from on this occasion. Money is urgently needed in various directions, and if even the remission of taxation is not possible, it is quite possible to spend the money which my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member is devoting to Delhi for purposes which would be more useful and beneficial. At the same time I do not think any one in the country would complain if the expenditure for building Delhi were met by a loan. For these reasons I do hope that the proposal of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will find acceptance with Government; for, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, if it were the fact that this one crore of rupees was all that was wanted, probably we could reconcile ourselves to our surplus going towards that object, namely, the building of a city; but we all know, whether it is 6 crores or 10 crores, we have to provide a much larger expenditure, and that expenditure ought to be so arranged, that the burden may be distributed over a considerably longer period of time."

The Hon'ble SIR CECIL GRAHAM: "My Lord, in supporting this Resolution I should like to say a few words. There seems to me to be no doubt that the money to build Delhi must in any case eventually come from the taxpayers' pocket, whether it is provided for next year and the next few succeeding years, or whether it is spread over a long series of years. Seeing that that is so, I think that if that money is provided entirely through a loan, the cost of the building of Delhi will be kept very much more before the Government of India, this Council, and the public generally."

The Hon'ble MR. MUNDHOLKAR: "My Lord, I wish to say a few words on this Resolution. In regard to the important work—the building of the Imperial City—I think the Government may follow the policy which they impress upon local bodies and municipalities in regard to large works. Such works are generally not constructed out of the current revenue, because the expenditure is one which is intended to benefit future generations, and it would be hard to impose upon one generation the entire cost of a great work. On that principle—the principle of justice—it is considered proper that the cost should be extended over a number of years. Another thing which I would advance in support of this Resolution is that our present taxes were raised with a view not to meeting extraordinary expenditure of the kind which is to be incurred for the new Imperial City, and which I for one say ought to be incurred very gladly, but these taxes were raised for other purposes, and all those purposes exist as strong as ever, and the surplus which may come to the Government of India, whether it is 4 millions or 3½ millions or 2 millions or one million, whatever it may be, that surplus ought to be devoted to those purposes for which they would ordinarily have been available had not this new necessity arisen, and should not be diverted to the new extraordinary purpose, the necessity of which is beyond question, but which ought to be met from extraordinary sources."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON: "Mr. Gokhale has supported his Resolution in that eloquent and scholarly manner which always makes it a treat to listen to him; but I confess that I think he has hardly been as convincing as he so often is.

"In the speech with which I introduced the Financial Statement last Friday, it was impossible for me, within the time at my disposal, to enter in detail into our arrangements for financing the new Capital at Delhi. There were many other questions of great importance and wide public interest to be dealt with; and all that I attempted to do with this particular question was to explain the general attitude of the Government of India and to touch upon the main considerations by which we are actuated. There are obviously a number of possible methods of finding the money necessary for building Delhi. If I had discussed the *pros* and *cons* of each method, I should have occupied an altogether disproportionate share of a statement which had to embrace a review of our whole financial position. I have seen it suggested that other and presumably more sinister motives lay behind my declared anxiety to spare the Council a mass of technical detail on Friday last. I know the Council too well to think that my Hon'ble friends believe anything of the kind of me. The financing of the new Delhi is a subject of much interest and importance to us all, and this Council has a right to the fullest information regarding it. That information I shall always be ready and willing to supply. On Friday I could only give it in epitome and await a more suitable occasion for entering into detail. That occasion has now been provided by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's motion.

"Let me begin by reminding the Council what is exactly meant by the expenditure on the new Delhi. The project is a public work of quite exceptional magnitude, spread over a number of years and costing several millions sterling. The new Capital will not be a remunerative work. It will be a work similar in character to the residences of our high officials, to the spacious buildings which house our busy Secretariats, to our Courts of Law, and to the other public offices which are necessary for the purposes of the orderly government of a great country, but which do not yield any direct return. Nor will it be, in the technical sense, a productive public work in the same manner as we talk of our productive canals or our productive railways; that is to say, the direct revenue from it will not be sufficient to pay for the cost of maintenance in addition to a substantial rate of interest on the outlay originally expended upon it. I am not now talking of the city which we hope in time will grow around the new Capital, or of the amenities to which a city with such an origin will have a reasonable claim. For these matters we may presume that provision will be made in some form of municipal government with its own methods of control and its own powers of local taxation. I am speaking for the present entirely of the public buildings which the new Capital will require, and of

the fitting environment which will have to be created for them. For these purposes the expenditure will be another remunerative in the ordinary commercial sense nor productive in the technical sense which we apply to other large public works in this country.

"Now for work of this class the provision of funds, as I stated briefly when I introduced the Financial Statement, can only take one of three forms. We may finance the work entirely from current revenues; we may finance it entirely by borrowing; or we may finance it partly from current revenues and partly from borrowed money. As I have said, the Government of India have decided on the third of these courses. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale now invites us to alter that decision and adopt the second course. Other authorities on finance will no doubt press upon us the first course. It is therefore necessary for me to discuss each of these *seriatim* and to explain more fully than was possible last week the reasons why we have come to our decision, and why we are unable to accept the Resolution which has been submitted to Council to-day.

"The first alternative with which I shall deal is the provision of funds for Delhi from our current revenues. This, it will be readily seen, would be the ordinary course for adoption in the case of large public works of an unproductive character. In the same way as we build important public offices from current revenues, in the same way as we propose to build the new Provincial head-quarters at Patna from current revenue, so should we ordinarily do with Delhi. We have abundant precedents for this course, both in India and elsewhere. It is true that none of the recent precedents which come to my mind are on the same scale of Imperial importance as the new Capital of the Indian Empire will be. But large projects have been financed in this manner; and in some countries, notably some of our British colonies, funds have been raised by special loans on the security of bonds which are redeemed in some short period—say 5 or 10 years—from the inception of the work. This particular plan, which I may mention was considered by us and rejected, is designed to spread the cost of a project uniformly over the revenue budgets of the years during which the project is in hand, and thus prevent any the fluctuation of the actual expenditure from affecting the budget dispositions of any particular year or years. But if we had decided on charging the Delhi expenditure direct to current revenues, either by paying for it as the work progressed or by equalising the annual expenditure in the manner I have mentioned, there was one great and obvious danger before us. That danger, I need hardly tell the Council, was the influence of such a substantial increase in our revenue charges on the budget of a bad year. At the present moment, I am happy to the feeling that everything points to a steady progress, and that our finances are sound and stable. But five years ago, in March 1907, my predecessor might have confessed to the same feeling without being accused of either optimism or imprudence, although, as we now know, he was on the eve of a serious famine and a grave financial crisis. However bright the sky may be just now, it may be overcast by very heavy clouds indeed before this Council meets in its permanent Chamber in the new Delhi; and if we are prudent men, we must act accordingly. What I felt therefore, and what I am sure all my colleagues felt, was that the risk of debiting the Delhi expenditure to current revenue was too great. We might have a sudden collapse in our opium revenue; simultaneously we might have scarcity, or we might find ourselves in the troubled waters of an international financial crisis. At such a time the additional burden of the Delhi charges, with whatever economy we might conceive them, might turn the scale between a surplus and a deficit. They might indeed do so for more than one financial year. They might thus prejudice our credit, and it is not inconceivable that we might, in the last resort, be driven to fresh taxation. I need hardly say that we should regard such a result as unfortunate and highly undesirable. We cannot ensure against it, and we therefore determined to turn to one of the other alternative methods for finding the money which Delhi will require.

"The second of these methods would have been to borrow money for this special purpose and to keep a balanced account between the proceeds of our special loan on the one hand and our actual expenditure upon Delhi on the other. We could have raised a large Delhi loan, in the same way as His Majesty's Government raised their loan for the Transvaal or their Irish land loan; and there are very many excellent arguments for adopting such a course. I will take the Council into our full confidence and explain why, after the most careful consideration, we finally decided against this line of action. In the first place, we considered that it would be uneconomical to raise in one transaction the whole of the money required for operations which must necessarily be protracted. A considerable part of the money would remain unemployed for several years unless we arranged for re-investing it, a course which I think every one will consider as undesirable and probably, as I have said, uneconomical. In the second place, we were unwilling to disturb the steady development of our productive works by the flotation of a large unproductive loan in any one year. If we had raised it in gold in London, we could hardly have hoped that there would not be some appreciable reaction on the market for our ordinary railway loans—a market which does not even in normal circumstances yield as much as those who are interested in the rapid extension of our railway systems would desire. If on the other hand we had raised the loan in rupees in India, the effect upon our limited loan market in this country would unquestionably have been serious. Moreover, we were advised, on authority which I am sure my commercial friends would accept as good authority, that the flotation of a special loan for Delhi in India would not be altogether popular. There would be difficulties about transferring holdings from it into one of our ordinary loans, or *vice versâ*; and any attempt at a new form of security, such as bonds redeemable by annual drawings, treasury bills, or the like, would be innovations in the Indian market and might not meet with success. In brief, and ignoring these and other technical considerations with which I will not weary the Council, we saw danger ahead if we attempted a special Delhi loan, whether in sterling or in silver. We feared that it might prejudice the regular and adequate provision of funds for the development of our railways and the advancement of our great irrigation works; and we accordingly determined, after the most anxious consideration and after taking the best advice available, to borrow for Delhi, in so far as borrowing may be found necessary, by additions to our ordinary yearly rupee loans in India.

"I have said that we decided on this method of borrowing in so far as borrowing might appear necessary. My Hon'ble friend who has moved the Resolution now before Council disapproves of this reservation. He would charge the whole of the Delhi expenditure to our borrowed money. I entirely appreciate his objects and I respect his consistency. He considers that the whole of our surplus revenues should be employed on the important services which he champions in this Council. He considers that we are far too nervous about our unproductive borrowings. He considers that Delhi

should be built entirely from loans, and that the burden should thus be passed on from the present to the succeeding generations in equal proportion. This line of argument is in complete fitting with the theory of Imperial finance which Mr. Gokhale has pressed on this Council time and again. I can bring no new arguments to meet it because our theory also is consistent and we believe it to be right. But, put very briefly, our objection to borrowing, either specifically or indirectly, the whole of the expenditure which the project will involve is that such a course would mean a necessary addition to our unproductive debt. (I may mention parenthetically that our statement of unproductive debt differs from that of Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's on the 31st of March last it was raised to 48½ millions and not as the Hon'ble Member stated only 27 millions.) Some part of the expenditure on this great Imperial project will unquestionably have to be met by borrowing, and the payment of interest so that borrowing will become a burden on the future. But why should we allow that burden to be greater than it really need be if we are in a position to discharge some part of it now? The future will have difficulties enough of its own; fresh claims on our exchequer are rising every day; fresh demands for social and material reform will continue to absorb the best energies of my successors. It is our clear duty to add as little as possible to these burdens and anxieties. If we are proud of Imperial Delhi and if we wish to leave it as a worthy gift to coming generations, why should we saddle the gift with a mortgage on the full value of the property when we are able to do something better?

"Let me now recapitulate for a moment. We object to financing Delhi wholly from revenue, because we should thereby burden the finances of several years to come with an indeterminate liability, a liability which may at any time, and without any warning, curtail our programme of education and other good causes, convert a surplus into a deficit, aggravate a crisis, and even force the Government of the day into imposing additional taxation. We object to flouncing Delhi wholly from loans; first, because we should be putting a greater strain than is necessary upon the market for our productive loans, and secondly because we should thereby swell our unproductive debt and our permanent interest charges to an extent greater than is necessary, while we should be evading that share of responsibility for the Delhi expenditure which, I think, this generation ought in fairness to accept. Holding these views, we come by elimination to the last of the three possible courses with which I began, namely, the financing of Delhi partly from borrowed funds and partly from surplus revenue. For this course we have an excellent precedent at hand. In our annual programme for railway and irrigation works, we estimate year by year the sums which we shall spend on those two branches of the administration; we make a definite plan for meeting so much of the expenditure as we reasonably can from loans, and the remainder of the programme we finance from our cash balances, into which we throw the whole of our ascertained excess revenue. In the case of Delhi we propose to follow precisely the same procedure. We shall borrow what we can and when we can; regulating our loans so as not to act the market against us; taking money when the market is easy and when funds seeking investment are abundant; and keeping in our cash balances for future use whatever we may not be able to spend at the time. But we shall also utilise in the same way whatever surplus revenue we can secure from windfalls or by economies, whenever there is no paramount claim upon us for the employment of the money in other directions or for the reduction of taxation. In this way, we obtain a maximum of elasticity; and I trust that we shall secure also the minimum of pressure upon the Indian taxpayer. I believe that the scheme which I have thus outlined will command the general approval not only of this Council but of those outside this Council who are interested in the stability of our Indian finances.

"Against the scheme which I have now indicated, two criticisms have been brought to which I must allude before I sit down. One relates to the methods of our policy, the other to its results. The former of these is the criticism that by retaining surplus revenue for capital expenditure, we are keeping money which it would be better to restore to the people, to freshly in their pockets. If I wanted to make a mere debating point, I should have no difficulty in setting one set of my critics against another. For I am told on the one hand that our surplus revenue should be employed in lowering the scale of taxation. On the other hand I am assured that what this country most urgently wants is more education, etc., and that for the present the remission of taxation is not a primary need and may well be postponed. I have no desire however to avoid the issue which this criticism raises and which I need hardly say has already had my most anxious attention. There have been in recent years large and frequent remissions of taxation; and I am not aware that there is any particular one which now lies as an intolerable load upon the people of this country. On the other hand we have been laying aside, and continue to lay aside, large funds for the development of educational and similar social needs; and I am inclined to think that we are providing funds for these purposes at least as quickly as they can be profitably spent. In these circumstances I can see no hardship in refraining for the time being from further reductions of taxation.

"The second criticism is the suggestion that, by treating the Delhi works as capital expenditure, we shall in some way obscure the actual outlay. I confess that I fail to understand this objection, which seems to be based on a curiously unintelligent conception of what we propose to do. There is no possible justification for imagining that our capital expenditure is less carefully estimated, or less accurately brought to account, than our revenue expenditure. The estimates of our railway and irrigation capital are framed with the greatest care in our annual programme. Our actual expenditure on railways and irrigation as tabulated in our Finance and Revenue accounts with the utmost detail. There is no possible reason why our Delhi estimates and our Delhi expenditure should not be treated in exactly the same fashion. Indeed it is our intention to include an annual forecast of our requirements for Delhi in the regular capital programme, and bring the expenditure to account under a separate head which the Council will find that we have opened for the purpose in our Financial Statement. In this way the estimates will be as carefully scrutinised as those of any other projects which the Government control, and the accounts will receive the same publicity, and will be recorded with the same precision, as all other capital expenditure. The method of finance which we have accepted and adopted will in no way wrap up the Delhi operations in technical obscurity, on the contrary, it will simplify and systematise their financial results."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "My Lord, I will first say a few words as to what has fallen from my Hon'ble friend Sir James Meston. I accept his correction as regards £4 million, and I am quite willing to say that the present excess of our revenue over our expenditure is about 3½ millions instead

of 3½ millions. As regards the other point, namely, that I have left out of account the proposed expenditure on education next year, namely, 1½ crores, I may remind my Hon'ble friend that I have also left out our normal growth of revenue during next year. Sir Edward Baker, when he was Finance Minister, once estimated this normal growth of our revenues at about 1½ crores. I have not taken that into consideration, and that is a set-off against the increase in educational expenditure which has been provided. Assuming, however, that the £¼ million extra, which is going to be spent on education, should be deducted, there still remains a surplus of 2½ millions. My Hon'ble friend could not take it down further, and he has not told us why the Finance Department has budgeted for a surplus of only a million and a half. But whether the actual amount is 3½ millions or 3 millions or 2½ millions, it is a substantial surplus, and my contention is that there is nothing to prevent the Government from building Delhi out of current revenues by devoting the whole of the surplus to it for two or three years.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister drew a somewhat frightening picture as to what might happen to us in the course of a year. The sky, he warned us, might suddenly become overcast, and instead of the very comfortable situation in which the Finance Department finds itself at present, it might be necessary to impose extra taxation! In replying to my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya a few minutes ago, the Hon'ble Member spoke of his proposal as calculated to lead to bankruptcy! Now I am quite sure the forces of reasoning of the Hon'ble Member would not suffer any abatement if he did not try to frighten us thus with talk of bankruptcy or of extra taxation. I am quite sure there is no need just now for either. With a surplus which may reach five millions, with that amount jingling in his pocket, I really do not understand how he can talk of bankruptcy or of extra taxation! When we do actually get into troubled waters, it will be time enough for him to speak of bankruptcy or other dreadful possibilities! The Hon'ble Member said that in other countries they have resorted to short term loans for such purposes. Well, I should be very glad if that plan were adopted by the Government of India. A short term loan, spreading the burden of building the new Capital over a period of, say, ten or fifteen years, would not be a bad arrangement. What I object to strongly is the utilization of our surpluses in this indefinite manner for the building of Delhi. The Hon'ble Member says, why should we throw any burden on future generations! But what does he mean by a generation? Does he mean that only two or three or four years form a generation? At the present rate, if things continue normal, you could build Delhi in the course of two or three years out of surpluses, if the estimate of the cost is not far wrong. Does he call two or three years a generation? If he raises a short term loan of ten or fifteen years, I should have no complaint to make.

"Then, my Lord, the Hon'ble Member says that the opium-revenue might be extinguished any moment or that we might suddenly get into other complications. But that itself is, to my mind, a very important reason why his money which is available just now should not be devoted to such purposes as building a new city when it is urgently wanted for other objects. Money for non-recurring expenditure is required in various directions, as I will show when I move my next Resolution,—for education, for sanitation and for medical relief. When you have a surplus, that surely is the time when you can help Local Governments in meeting this expenditure. But my Hon'ble friend, when he has the opportunity, wants to take away the surplus for building a new Imperial city, and so we cannot get it now. Later, if and when we get into more troublous times, he will, of course, have nothing to give to Local Governments for these objects. I recognize that provision has been made in this year's budget for an additional 125 lakhs for education. That of course is true and I will speak a word on it on a future occasion. But leaving that out of account and morally confining ourselves to the manner in which our surpluses are utilised, I contend that the first and foremost claim on them is our present state is that of non-recurring expenditure in connection with education, sanitation and medical relief. The Hon'ble Member said that his figure for unproductive debt differed from mine, and he mentioned 45 millions as the figure of our unproductive debt at present. Through the courtesy of the Hon'ble Sir James Meston I have got that figure here. A glance at it is sufficient to show that it does not represent the net unproductive indebtedness of the country to-day. Take the amount borrowed in 1908-09. There was in that year a deficit of about 3½ millions, but the Government floated a loan of 6 millions—3½ millions to meet the deficit, and 2½ millions for other purposes. Again, later on, they borrowed 5 millions to pay off certain debentures, and thus, instead of paying off the debentures, the loan went to swell the cash balances at the disposal of the Secretary of State. Surely, that does not mean any true addition to our net indebtedness. If we take our net indebtedness, by which I mean—all that the Government owes, minus all that is owed to the Government and the cash balances, which the Government maintain whether in England or in India,—the figure will be found to be 27 millions only, and no more. Well that is a small amount, and if you add to this four or five millions for building Delhi, our unproductive debt will still be trifling.

"My Lord, to the other questions raised by the Hon'ble Member, I think it will be more convenient for me to reply when I deal with the next Resolution. This matter is an important one, and I think it necessary to press my motion."

The Council divided:

Ayes—18

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Haque, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao, the Hon'ble Raja of Kerapara, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Fyfe, the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, the Hon'ble Sir C. W. N. Graham, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, and the Hon'ble Mr. Bhargri.

Noes—39.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon'ble Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir M. H. S. Grover, the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, the Hon'ble Mr. Porter, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Branyate, the Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon, the Hon'ble

Nawab Abdul Majid, the Hon'ble Raja of Parlakhemundi, the Hon'ble Maulvi Shams-ul-Huda, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Mr. Saunders, the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, the Hon'ble Surgeon General Sir C. P. Lukis, the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle, the Hon'ble Mr Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Carr, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr Meredith, the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the Hon'ble Maung Mye, the Hon'ble Mr. Gates, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Dempster, the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, and the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick.

So the Resolution was rejected.

[*The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler took the Chair.*]

PROVINCIAL GRANTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "Sir, I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the total amount of the grants proposed to be made to the several Provincial Governments and Administrations during 1912-13 be increased by one million sterling—which means two-thirds of next year's estimated surplus—to form the nucleus of special Provincial reserves, from which those Governments and Administrations could finance programmes of non-recurring expenditure in their Provinces on education, sanitation and medical relief, spread over a period of at least five years, and that in future two-thirds of the Imperial surplus, whenever it accrues, be added to these reserves.

"Sir, before I deal with this Resolution, I think it necessary to renew my complaint of last year as regards the rule which regulates the discussion of additional grants to Local Governments in this Council. I pointed out last year—and I must repeat again today what I then said—that under the rule as it stands only the additional grants that are made in the budget for the year following can come up directly for discussion before this Council. The rule speaks of 'any additional grants mentioned in the Financial Statement,' and 'Financial Statement' is defined 'as the preliminary financial estimates of the Governor General in Council for the financial year *next following*.' Therefore, strictly speaking, we can raise a debate here today only as regards additional grants that are in the budget estimates for next year, that is, for 1913-14. The rule, therefore, Sir, causes considerable inconvenience, because the more important grants are generally found in the revised estimates of a closing year, and if a Finance Minister chooses to put it out of power—I do not say that the present Finance Minister intends to do anything of the kind—to discuss the grants that are made in the year, all that he has got to do is to under-estimate the revenue in the budget, mention no grants, and, once the Financial Statement is out of the hands of this Council, to begin making grants, mentioning them only at the end of the year in the revised estimates! If this is done and if there are no additional grants in the budget for the year following, no question can be raised about the grants made during the year. Fortunately, this year we have got additional grants for education in next year's budget and therefore we are able today to bring up the whole question of grants for discussion. I point this out because, unless this is remedied, an important object which the Government had in view in expanding the functions of this Council will be frustrated. A small change is all that is necessary. 'Financial Statement' should include not only preliminary estimates for the year following but also the revised estimates for the current year. Sir, this morning I pointed out that, if things continued normal, our real surplus next year will be nearer four millions than one and a half millions which is estimated in the Financial Statement. It will certainly be over three millions, and probably it will be nearer four. Now, the question is, how is this surplus going to be disposed of? It is an old standing controversy between the Finance Department of Government on the one side and certain non-official Members of this Council on the other,—a controversy which has been carried on year after year for several years past, and I fear that it will have to be carried on till the Government comes round to the view which has been so often urged upon its attention. I pointed out this morning, Sir, that a surplus after all is so much more revenue taken from the people than what is really required for the needs of administration. A surplus, moreover, springs from the proceeds of taxation, and therein lies the difference between it and a loan. A loan is raised by borrowing; a surplus results from taxation. Now, Sir, had our unproductive debt been large, I could have understood the present policy of devoting surpluses to the reduction of debt. Even taking the figure which the Hon'ble the Finance Member gave this morning, namely, 45 millions, everybody will admit that it is a very small amount, considering the extent of the country and its financial resources. Moreover, if you provide a reasonable sinking fund for liquidating this debt, the responsibilities of the present generation in that matter are discharged. I have pointed out already that there is a million and a quarter or rather a million and one-third annually devoted to the reduction of debt as a sort of sinking fund. And, even if our debt is 45 millions, a million and a quarter or a million and a half, devoted every year to its reduction, is a very satisfactory sinking fund, and there is no necessity for any portion of our surpluses being utilized for the same object. My first point therefore is that, taking the smallness of our unproductive debt into consideration, there is no need to liquidate it out of our ordinary surpluses—the provisions that already exists for redemption of capital under railways and for reduction or avoidance of debt under famine insurance being amply sufficient for the purpose.

"Sir, my second point is that money is required for non-recurring expenditure in many directions in this country, specially for education, sanitation and medical relief. Schools have to be built and good water-supply in villages and drainage and water-works in towns are needed all over the country, and we also want dispensaries and hospitals. These works will require not ten but hundreds of crores of rupees, and the problem could not be satisfactorily dealt with unless the Government made a large regular allotment for this purpose. The Government, however, is reluctant to make a large regular allotment out of current revenues. Therefore, I propose another method which, though not equally satisfactory, will be found to answer the requirements to some extent. I pointed out this morning that the excess of our normal revenue over expenditure, taking things as they stand at present, is about 4 millions or six crores of rupees. Now what I urge is that two-thirds of this surplus, as also of future surpluses, should be placed at the disposal of Provincial Governments for non recurring expenditure

on the objects I have mentioned. The present policy of making grants for one year only out of the surplus that accrues during that year is a wasteful policy. No one has condemned the policy of doles in stronger terms than the Hon'ble the Finance Member or the Hon'ble Sir James Meston. The Decentralization Commission also has expressed itself very strongly on the subject,—in fact every one seems to be agreed on that point. And the present policy is nothing but a policy of doles. Whenever you have a large surplus, you feel bound to distribute a part of it among the Local Governments, so much to one, so much to another and so on. The result is that there is a great deal of waste. The Local Governments cannot rely upon a continuance of their good fortune, and, therefore, they cannot take in hand any large scheme which requires financing over a series of years. This leads often to ineffective and wasteful expenditure, which no one really deplores more than the Local Governments themselves. The Government of India, on the other hand, can think only of a single surplus at a time, and therefore it is not surprising that it does not bind itself to make any further grant until another surplus is realised. Thus the policy of doles, into which the Finance Department is again drifting—and I say this in spite of my great admiration for the manner in which the Hon'ble Member has been administering our finances during recent years—is a wasteful policy and it must therefore be altered.

"Now, Sir, the only way in which you can alter this policy is by adopting a scheme somewhat similar to what I have ventured to place before you. My proposal is that whenever you realise a surplus, you put aside, if you insist on it, a certain reasonable proportion of it to go to the liquidation of debt. I, for one, do not want really any portion of the surpluses to go to the liquidation of debt. But the Finance Department thinks otherwise; therefore let a certain proportion—not more than one-third—go to the liquidation of debt. Having done that, let the rest of it be made over to Provincial Governments to form the nucleus of Provincial reserves for non-recurring expenditure on education, sanitation and medical relief. Sir Edward Baker started famine reserves in the different Provinces. That policy has been further developed under the present financial régime. I would like to have another reserve in each Province for the purpose of meeting non recurring expenditure on education, sanitation and medical relief. What the Government may do is this: if you have a million and a half next year (taking the figure in the Budget Estimates), take half a million for your own purpose, but give the remaining million to the Local Governments, distributing it among them in accordance with some fixed principle of which I will speak later. Let the money thus given remain with the Local Governments. Again, in the year that follows, if a surplus is realised, let two-thirds of it be again added to the different Provincial reserves. When, after a time, the Provincial Governments find that they have built up reserves strong enough to take in hand a large programme of non-recurring expenditure and when they feel that they have enough money to finance such a programme over a series of years, let them begin to carry out such a programme. By this method the wastefulness which is inevitable under the policy of doles will be prevented and the money allotted will be used most effectively. When the Provincial Governments have a considerable amount of money to their credit in this manner, they will feel sure of being able to finance certain schemes properly, till they are carried out. During that time, while they are engaged in carrying out these schemes, more money will be coming in from other surpluses, and thus they will be in a position to take in hand from time to time other schemes. It is only by thus enabling the Provincial Governments to have special reserves at their disposal and to spread their programmes over a series of years that the most useful and the most economical expenditure of the grants made to Local Governments can be ensured.

"Sir, an unfortunate feature of the present policy, which needs special mention, is that a great deal of scramble goes on among the different Provincial Governments as to how to secure the largest share for themselves. In fact, one almost feels that the days prior to 1870, when the decentralization of our Provincial finance first began, are again returning in some respects. It is not the Province that has the greatest need that gets the most, but it is the Province that makes the most clamour, that manages somehow to be heard most, that gets most."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON: "What about Bombay"?

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE: "If the description applies to Bombay, let it apply. I have no knowledge on the subject.

"But I say that this scramble is unfair all round and that is another argument against the present system.

"Sir, if the Government adopted some fixed principle in accordance with which surpluses would be distributed among the different Provincial Governments, not only would this scramble cease, but it would also be one way of redressing those inequalities of Provincial finance to which my friend, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, drew attention this morning. It is true that we cannot now go in search of any new theoretical standards of equality in distributing the revenues of the country among the different Provinces. But so far as the distribution of surpluses is concerned, we are not committed to any old scales of expenditure, and the Government of India could very well make the distribution in accordance with some fair standard, say, rateably according to the revenues which are received by it from the different Provinces. That, I think, would be a very fair way of distributing the additional grants. Take, Sir, the Education Department, over which you preside. I sincerely rejoice that more money has been found for education. But if the Government sanctions so much money for an educational institution in one Province, so much for an institution in another Province, that does not appear to be a very satisfactory way of spending the amount. What the Government should do—and I am sure that is what the Education Department wants to do—is to have a comprehensive programme framed after considering the important needs of all the Provinces; and to carry out this programme, as funds are available, the Department should distribute any money that comes into its hands rateably or according to some other fixed principle. And the different Provincial Governments should then be left free to decide on what particular institutions they would spend the money. If the Government of India either in the Education Department or in any other Department takes it upon itself to sanction special expenditure on particular institutions in the different Provinces, of which it cannot, in the circumstances of the case, know much, it is bound to lead to unsatisfactory results. After all the Local Governments are, speaking generally, the best qualified to decide what institutions in their Provinces need or deserve money next. Sir, the recent despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the administrative changes mention Provincial autonomy

as being the goal towards which the Government in this country must advance. It is a momentous declaration. I do not want to enter on this occasion into the question which has already been raised in connection with it, namely, whether the expression signifies popular Provincial autonomy or only official Provincial autonomy. Whichever autonomy is meant, one thing is clear, that the Provinces are to be left more and more, under the general control of the Government of India, to administer their affairs themselves. If that is so generally, it must also be so in the matter of spending money. In placing, therefore, lump allotments to the credit of the various Provincial Governments, and allowing them to spend these allotments in such ways as they may deem fit, you will be only carrying out this policy. Sir, I therefore propose that two-thirds of next year's surplus should go to form a nucleus of Provincial reserves, and, as fresh surpluses accrue, two-thirds of them should be added to these Provincial reserves. Sir, I move the Resolution which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES MESTON: "Sir, in the earnest and suggestive speech to which we have just listened, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale covered a certain amount of ground on which I am not venturesome enough to trespass. He has, for instance, discussed the methods of distribution of the grants made by the Imperial Government to Provincial Governments for education and other good causes. These criticisms I have little doubt will be dealt with on the day on which the grants are explained, and no doubt his arguments on these points will be met by the Department concerned. But apart from these criticisms, and apart from the constitutional question which he raised at the beginning of his speech, in regard to which I am equally unable to offer any expression of opinion, it seems to me that the Hon'ble Member's speech is divided, like ancient Gaul, into three parts. I do not take them quite in the order in which he did; but he gave us a lecture against doles or fortuitous grants, fortuitous charities, from Imperial revenues. He then went on to urge the importance of giving Provinces some sort of machinery for accumulating these iniquitous doles when they come their way, and keeping them handy for programmes of expenditure when those programmes happen to be ready. And lastly, and most important of all, he reverted once again to his favourite subject, our shortsightedness in building up large surpluses for ultimate use in capital expenditure when there is so much more that we can do with our money in other directions. Well, Sir, first of all in regard to doles, the Hon'ble Member seemed to me to twit the Government of India with a discrepancy between their principles and their practice. He said that doles are bad things in themselves; they are demoralising to Local Governments; they tumble into Provincial revenues at a time when probably there is no scheme ready for their useful employment; and they are mischievous in other ways which he has described. He said that Government knew all this perfectly well and that Government has acknowledged it in the past, but that still unrepenting they continue giving doles. It is perfectly true that the Government of India have set their face against this method of finance and that they have built up the whole fabric of the permanent Provincial settlements as a barrier between themselves and this fortuitous and unsystematic scheme of Provincial finance. But there are doles and doles. If a Imperial grant is thrown at a Local Government when it does not want it, when it has not any scheme ready for using it, I admit it is open to everyone of the drawbacks that the Hon'ble Member has described. If, on the other hand, the Imperial Government gives subsidies when it is in a position to be liberal and gives them in pursuance of a definite scheme of high Imperial policy, then I hardly think that any Member in this Council could describe these grants as detrimental, even if they have to be given at short notice and in somewhat irregular amounts. The Hon'ble Member would say, I have no doubt, that they fluctuate and that their fluctuations upset the equilibrium of the Provincial finances. The fact is that unless the Imperial grants take the form of a definite share of a regular and recurring source of revenue, they must fluctuate with the capacity of the Government of India to meet them. The Hon'ble Member's own proposal is not free from the objection of fluctuations. Indeed, I am inclined to think, if the Hon'ble Member's proposal is accepted, fluctuations will be greater than they are even now in the existing conditions. It is all very well to promise a Province a share in a prospective Budget surplus, but we all know what happens when the time comes a year hence; that surplus may have been doubled, or trebled, or it may have disappeared altogether. If the Province had calculated on the assistance which we have budgeted for and laid out its plans accordingly, the actual distribution of the money available may cause it very serious and grave embarrassment. I cannot therefore think that there is anything radically wrong in giving these grants when we are in a position to do so for purposes which have been accepted as part of the Imperial policy of the country.

"Nor, to turn to the second of the Hon'ble Member's objects, do I think that, in giving these grants in the way we do, we debar Local Governments in any way from laying out programmes for their proper expenditure. As this Council knows, the budget arrangements of the Imperial Government are very different from those of the Provincial Governments. There is an important and radical distinction which affects this question. Mr. Gokhale, I understand, would constitute something in the nature of an Education Fund, a Sanitation Fund, and so on, for each Province, and to these funds he would credit the Imperial grants, and from these funds he would allow the Local Governments to draw when their programmes are sufficiently forward to require money. If I may say so, there is absolutely nothing in the existing arrangements which would prevent a Local Government from doing everything which he suggests, except that it could not technically constitute a fund. The distinction to which I have just referred between the Imperial and Provincial finance explains why this difficulty is not an important one. The Government of India have to close their revenue accounts to a point every year, and the excess revenue of that year has to be written off the revenue account, so that it is no longer available for ordinary revenue purposes in the next year or in any future year. Now, the Provincial system is entirely different. In the Provinces, your excess revenue is carried into the Provincial balance, and it is carried from the balance to the next year, and it becomes available for expenditure against future years. If you have a grant or a subsidy which you cannot use at the time when it is given, it is passed into the balance and remains there at the credit and the complete command and control of the Provinces. There is no necessity whatsoever for a separate fund for a separate reserve for this class of expenditure. The Local Government can keep a separate account for it if it likes, and presumably it will do so as a matter of course. Meanwhile the money that has not been spent in the year will be safely in the balance and can be drawn upon next year or the year after or whenever the particular programme is ready for execution. I do not think that anything in the nature of special Provincial reserves is really necessary or in any way desirable. Each Local Government, as I have said, will presumably keep an account of its grants and expenditure; and the

Legislative Council of the Province will be at liberty to call for the account, to scrutinise it, and to satisfy itself what progress has been made.

"The third of the Hon'ble Member's points, judging from the position which he assigned to it, is by far the most important in his own mind. He wishes to see the dissemination of the Imperial surplus year after year among the Provinces for the advancement of education and sanitation and all the other good causes which he has at heart, instead of the retention of our surplus to be ultimately thrown into our cash balance and be available for capital expenditure. In other words, Mr. Gokhale would borrow much more freely than we do, and he would keep a much narrower margin between our revenue and our current expenditure. Now, this brings us back, as he said himself, to the old difference of opinion—I am sure he agrees with me that it is a perfectly honest and reasoned difference of opinion—between himself and the Government of India as regards the reduction of debt. Mr Gokhale would push on with the great work of educating and sanitating the country with a view to the moral harvest which the future is going to yield. If that prospect were assured, why, he asks, should we worry over the petty anxiety of ways and means; why should our debt not look after itself, why should future generations not bear a burden which we are unnecessarily attempting to lighten for them? Now, there is no one who would accept that happy solution more cordially than we in the Finance Department, but whether it is because we are dealing with hard cash or harder hearts, we look upon these things very soberly and are dreadfully afraid of walking in the clouds. What we do in our humdrum way is to find the means for the good causes which Mr. Gokhale advocates in this Council, but all the time we have to keep an eye upon the growth of our public debt, which is one of the surest barometers of national safety. To keep the growth of that debt within moderate limits, to reduce the volume of our unproductive debt by every means in our power, and to prevent the burden of interest charges from passing as an intolerable load upon the future generation—these we regard as among our paramount duties. I do not for a moment profess to weigh them in the scale against the duty of raising the people and elevating their lot. But this I do say, that without financial caution and without maintaining the present high credit of India, the elevation of our people runs serious danger of becoming an empty hope. Holding therefore as I do, that these doles, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale calls them, that these grants are neither inconvenient in themselves nor unsuitable in form; that it is quite unnecessary to create special Provincial reserves; and that we should be extremely imprudent if we diminished our already very moderate Imperial surpluses,—I am sorry that I must oppose the Resolution now before the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON: "SIR, I will deal with just two points which my Hon'ble friend opposite has raised. I have nothing to add to what has been said by the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, and there are only two points that the Hon'ble Sir James Meston could not deal with. One is, as indicated by him, that considerable portion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's speech which dealt with the grants for education and which can only be dealt with by the Member in charge of the Education Department, inasmuch as it raises the question of the manner in which the money is allotted by him or by his Department after the money had been placed at his disposal. The second point which my Hon'ble friend was unable to deal with—and it is one which especially interests my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale—is the difficulty indicated in regard to the discussion under the present rules. That point I am not empowered to say much about, but I may say that the point has already received my attention, and I have every hope it will be dealt with the first time that we make amendments to the rules. It would be inadvisable to deal with only one alteration or amendment, but as time goes on we shall no doubt find other alterations and amendments which might be considered necessary. It is for this reason that I cannot give any definite answer at the present moment."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE: "Sir, the Hon'ble Sir James Meston has opposed this Resolution, but I should like to hear his views on the same subject a year hence and in another place. The difference between the present arrangement and the arrangement that would come into force if my Resolution is adopted, is this: In the first place, the Government of India would be bound to allot two-thirds of its surpluses to Provincial Governments. There is no such obligation now; as a matter of fact, it is a mere matter of chance how much the Government gives to Provincial Governments or when it gives it to them. My view is that a surplus, being so much more money taken from the people, it should be returned to the people either by reducing taxation, or by spending it on objects of public utility. And my suggestion is that the Government of India should be bound to return two-thirds of any surplus, that arises, to the people in the shape of allotments to Provinces for objects that I have already mentioned. Secondly, Sir, I should like to bind the Provincial Governments themselves in their turn to spend the sums which they receive on programmes of non-recurring expenditure connected with education, sanitation and medical relief. I think such an automatic arrangement will give Provincial Governments a greater sense of confidence as regards taking in hand definite important programmes which must be spread over a certain number of years. If special reserves were built up on the lines I have proposed, and if automatically two-thirds of our surpluses go into these reserves, the position of Local Governments in dealing with such programmes would be much stronger than it is at present. The Hon'ble Member asks, what would happen if there is no surplus in any one year? Well, there would be no addition to the reserves in that year, but the Provincial Governments will have started their programmes on the strength of what was already in their reserves, and so those programmes will not be interfered with.

"I think my Hon'ble friend will have to admit that there is an important difference between what would happen if my proposal were adopted and things as they are under present arrangements. As regards what he said about the necessity of maintaining our credit high, well, they are old arguments which have been brought forward on the Government side again and again by him, by the present Finance Minister, by his predecessor Sir Edward Baker, and by his predecessor Sir Edward Law. We have discussed these points again and again, and though the Government has moved to a certain extent from its first position, it will have to move a good deal further before the controversy is over. After all, does any body really contend that the credit of our country is high or low, according as a small unproductive debt is a few millions less or more? Can any one seriously argue that a debt of 40 millions for this country means higher credit than a debt of 50 millions? The Government of India have been borrowing at the same rate for the last twenty years or so. The last conversion scheme was, I believe, in the days of Sir David Barbour, and there has been no conversion

since then. If you have been borrowing at the same rate for the last twenty years, though recent surpluses have enabled you to reduce your unproductive debt considerably, I do not see how a little higher or a little lower debt makes any real difference to your credit. I can understand the argument, which I remember was used in this Council about twenty years ago or thereabout, by a Member of the Government for keeping the unproductive debt low. He said it was necessary to keep down the debt in order that the Government may be in a position to borrow again if a sudden emergency arose on the North-Western Frontier. That was at the time when Indian finance was dominated by the fear of a Russian invasion, and there was thus a substantial reason for the policy of reducing the unproductive debt on every possible occasion. But that situation has been profoundly altered, and, with our unproductive debt standing as low as it does, to talk of the necessity of maintaining our credit high in connection with the use of our surpluses is to use, as I once said, Western formulæ, without taking into account the difference between Western and Eastern conditions. Unless the Government allots money out of surpluses to non-recurring expenditure on education and other objects, where is the money to come from? If you go to a Provincial Government it says it has no money; the Government of India has the money, and I contend that it is its duty to make that money available to the country for the purposes which I have mentioned."

The Council divided:

Ayes—15.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Haque, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyad Muhammad, the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao, the Hon'ble Raja of Kanika, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, and the Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgri.

Noes—40.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir M. H. S. Grover, the Hon'ble Mr. Madagan, the Hon'ble Mr. Porter, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Branyate, the Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Mr. Saunders, the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon, the Hon'ble Surgeon General Sir C. P. Lukis, the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle, the Hon'ble Mr. Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Carr, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Fyffe, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, the Hon'ble Sir Rao Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Meredith, the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the Hon'ble Maung Mya, the Hon'ble Mr. Gates, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Dempster, the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, the Hon'ble Mr. Knerick, and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.

So the Resolution was rejected.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 8th March 1912.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1912.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement showing the total number of Statutory Civilians appointed in each Province.

Madras	9
Bombay	11
Bengal	17
United Provinces	16
Punjab	8
Burma	1
Central Provinces	2
	64

APPENDIX No. 2.

Statement showing the number of places recruited annually for the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service on Madras by promotion and by selection during the years 1905-1911.

1905.			1906.			1907.			1908.			1909.			1910.			1911		
By promotion.	By selection.	Total.	By promotion.	By selection.	Total.	By promotion.	By selection.	Total.	By promotion.	By selection.	Total.	By promotion.	By selection.	Total.	By promotion.	By selection.	Total.	By promotion.	By selection.	Total.
2	...	2	1	...	1	6	...	6	6	...	6	4	...	4	14	...	14	54	1*	55

Grand Total { By promotion 55 / By selection 1* } Total 56

* Honorary Deputy Collector.

Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 8th March 1912.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 51 Members, of whom 44 were Additional Members.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES MESTON: "Sir, on behalf of the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I beg to open the second stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement, and to introduce the heads which are described in the agenda, *viz.* :—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
II. Opium.	1. Refunds.
	4. Opium.
XII. Interest.	8. Stamps.
	10. Assessed Taxes.
XV. Mint.	14. Interest on obligations other than the Public Debt.
	17. Mint.
XXII. Receipts in aid of superannuation.	28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
	29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
XXIV. Exchange.	31. Exchange.
	32. Miscellaneous.
XXV. Miscellaneous.	36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

"I think it was not the intention of the Hon'ble the Finance Member to add in regard to these heads anything to what was said in his speech of Friday last or in the explanatory memorandum."

The Hon'ble SIR ROBERT CARLYLE: "I rise, Sir, to introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1912-13 :—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
I. Land Revenue.	3. Land Revenue.
	8. Provincial Rates.
VI. Provincial Rates.	11. Forest.
	26. Scientific and other minor Departments.
IX. Forest.	33. Famine Relief.
	35. Protective Works: Irrigation.
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	42-A. Do.
	42. } Irrigation.
XXIX. } Irrigation.	43. }
XXX. }	45. Civil Works.
	49. Capital Outlay on Irrigation.
XXXI. Civil Works.	

"I have nothing to tell the Council regarding Revenue or Expenditure under the heads of 'Land Revenue,' 'Provincial Rates' and 'Famine Relief' beyond what appears in the Financial Statement.

"I may possibly have some remarks to make as regards Forest Revenue and Expenditure in dealing with the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar's Resolution *re* the Inspector General of Forests, but otherwise there is nothing in the Forest Budget calling for remarks under the head of either Revenue or Expenditure. I mentioned last year that very promising experiments had been made in connection with the preparation of wood pulp for the manufacture of paper. These experiments have been continued this year in connection with the preparation of bamboo pulp. An experiment on a large scale is in consequence of our enquiries about to be made by a private firm, and, if successful, it should greatly improve the position of the paper mills in this country, and also within a few years should very considerably increase our revenues. Enquiries have also been made by the Forest Department in other directions as regards materials for the manufacture of paper, and very promising experiments, but so far in the laboratory only, have been made regarding various kinds of grass which grow in large quantities in India. At present ten boxes are imported to the value of something like 37 lakhs of rupees. Enquiries have been made by the Forest Economist into the matter, which, I hope, will result in the Forest Department being able to provide suitable timber for the manufacture of tea boxes in this country. There have also been considerable improvements in the manufacture of turpentine which will, I hope, ultimately lead to a large development of this source of income.

"Under the head of 'Scientific and other Minor Departments,' I will deal very briefly with—

(1) Survey of India;
(15) Agriculture; and
(18) Veterinary Department.

"Under the head 'Survey of India' it was explained in the Statement submitted on March 1st that the gradual increase in the Survey Departments of India contemplated by the recent reorganisation had been checked. Under that reorganisation scheme, the ultimate expenditure would have risen to 32 lakhs of rupees a year. It is now proposed not to let the increase go above 29½ lakhs of rupees.

The Surveyor General was this year instructed that the ultimate budget was to be kept within 29½ lakhs and his actual budget is below 29 lakhs. If the changes now contemplated in the scales of survey are effected, the cost of the Topographical Survey of the whole of India will be reduced by one crore. This saving in expenditure will be effected by the reduction of the length of time during which it will continue. Under the head of 'Agriculture' the grant to the Inspector-General of Agriculture for agricultural experiments will be reduced from 20 to 10 thousands rupees; and there will be a saving of about Rs. 20,000 mainly due to amalgamation of the establishment of the Inspector-General of Agriculture with that of the Director of the Pusa Research Institute. There is also a permanent saving of about Rs. 15,000 in salaries owing to the appointments of Inspector-General of Agriculture and Director being amalgamated. On the other hand, expenditure under the Imperial head has been increased by the provision of Rs. 60,000 made in connection with the appointment of an expert in sugar machinery and by a grant of Rs 10,000 for fruit growing in Baluchistan.

"Under the head of the 'Civil Veterinary Department' there will be a saving of about 20,000 rupees next year by the abolition of the Inspector-General and his office. The saving should ultimately reach Rs. 40,000, but their full effect will not appear till the following year as part of the pay of the Inspector-General's establishment falls within the official year 1912–13. Some expenditure will also have to be incurred for compensation to clerks and others who cannot be provided for in other departments.

"I may note that some reduction has also been made in the cost of the Revenue and Public Works Secretariats by bringing down only Camp Offices to Calcutta, but this falls under the head of 'General Administration.'

"So far as Irrigation is concerned this is the first year in which we have budgetted for an expenditure on productive works of over 2 crores. This is less than the revised budget of 1911–12, but in the two last years the budget provision has been exceeded and I hope this may prove to be the case in 1912–13 also.

"The total expenditure on new works, both productive and protective, during the current year is shown in the revised budget as 206¾ lakhs against an estimate for next year of 287¼ lakhs. The total expenditure on all classes of works contemplated by the Irrigation Commission was 44 crores in 20 years or 2·20 lakhs a year. Three years ago as my predecessor in office pointed out the expenditure had not reached the amount contemplated by the Commissioners. It is now about 70 lakhs in excess of that amount. The expenditure on protective works is still below the amount which the Commission recommended. Last year the expenditure on works of this class was only 54 lakhs. This year it is estimated at 58 lakhs against budget provision of 78 lakhs. This very regrettable lapse is due mainly to scarcity of labour owing to plague and other causes in the Central Provinces, Bombay, United Provinces and Bengal. Next year we are providing 78 lakhs and in the following years expenditure should for some time to come not fall short of 100 lakhs, the present limit of our permissible annual expenditure on protective works.

"In regard to Civil Works we are attempting next year to work down to a reduced grant of Rs 78·80 (excluding 1 lakh for Archæological works) against a grant for the current year of Rs. 87·16 lakhs and an average expenditure for the previous five years of 81·56 lakhs. So far as original works are concerned, the Public Works Department is practically in the position of an agent for other departments, and as the Post Office, Telegraphs and Customs are as a rule unable to develop their operations without calling for the construction of new buildings, we are very much in their hands. So far as repairs are concerned, it is obvious that the charges under this head must increase *pari passu* with the increase of a number of civil buildings, roads, etc. The estimated charge in 1912–13 is 18 lakhs."

FORESTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR moved the following Resolution:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the budget estimates be reduced by the pay of the Inspector-General of Forests and of the establishment of his office.'

He said: "Sir, last year at this time I was in hopes that there would be no necessity for a non-official member of this Council to bring forward such a Resolution as the other one I shall have to move presently. For years the non-official members of this Council and Indian publicists, alarmed by the continuous growth of expenditure, had been pressing upon Government the urgency of arresting this growth and of effecting economies. The reduction of public expenditure was the burden of many a speech delivered in this Chamber in 1910. Towards the end of January 1911 a Resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale suggesting the appointment of a Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, to enquire into the causes which had led to the great increase in public expenditure, both civil and military, that has taken place during recent years, so that means may be devised for the greater enforcement of economy, where necessary and practicable. He was supported by a number of non-official members. In the speech which you, Sir, as Member for Finance, made, you said:—

'What we require is to keep economy constantly in sight, to guard zealously against the unnecessary spending of a single rupee; and to place a curb upon all tendencies to increase public expenditure which is proposed with a view merely to theoretical efficiency or administrative symmetry.'

"While deprecating any putting back of the hands of the clock or precipitancy, you agreed with what Mr. Gokhale had said about the need for caution in the future, and for such ordering of our public expenditure, as would enable us without haste or embarrassment to deal with the new situation as it arises. You opposed the appointment of a Commission on the ground that it was clearly the duty of the Executive Government to set its house in order, and said that the Government of India recognized the importance of doing so and advised the Council to await the result of the unassisted efforts of the Government of India before pressing for an inquisition.

"This assurance and advice were accepted by Mr. Gokhale and his co-adjuters, and the Resolution was withdrawn. Two months later His Excellency the President, in referring to this assurance, observed:

'Economy is ever present to my mind; and I cordially endorse the undertaking that has been given by my Government to examine the whole question of our departmental expenditure, both civil

and military, with a view to restraining its growth, as well as to actual reductions wherever practicable. Retrenchment is not always an agreeable task, and it is difficult to reconcile with some of our ideals of administration. But in the present circumstances of India, public economy is the clearest of necessities; and I am confident that its fruits will justify the sacrifice that it may entail."

"Sir, one year has gone and we now know what economies have been effected. It would be ungracious, it would be eminently unfair, not to acknowledge with thankfulness that the Government have done a great deal to carry out their promise. Our thanks are especially due to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the economies carried out in that most difficult department which is under his special charge. But while admitting with gratefulness all that has been done, we cannot leave out of consideration the fact that much still remains to be done. There is still that great question of the throwing more widely open the doors of the higher branches of the public services to the people of this country, a measure which is demanded as much on grounds of justice as of economy. There also remain certain spheres in which the scheme of retrenchment have not been applied as thoroughly as they should have been. I have taken the case of the Forest Department, because it appears to me to be a typical one in which the undertaking given by Government last year could and should have been enforced. Indeed it was said sometime ago that the Government contemplated making the reduction which I am proposing. It has not, however, been effected, and I deem it my duty to press it upon the Government. It involves a question of principle which cannot be overlooked, if the assurances given last year are to be kept in view. The post of Inspector-General of Forests was created in 1881. At that time it was undoubtedly required. The wasteful working of forests which was carried on prior to that period demanded that there should be at the head of the Forest Department a man who would bring to bear on its work a grasp of principles and practical knowledge of what has been done in other countries to protect forests, to control and direct their proper exploitation, and to organize renewals. At that time there was an almost utter absence of qualified men in India. There was not even a properly organized machinery working on any settled principles. Things now stand differently. There is now a highly organized department consisting of highly trained and qualified hierarchy of Conservators, Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, Extra Assistant Conservators, Rangers, and so on. The upper branch is recruited in England, and consists of men who have received scientific training and practical instruction in India. Dehra Dun has been yearly turning out men of a similar type. So well are the officers of the department provided with technical education and fortified with the varied experience that service in India supplies, that they are in demand to conduct the management of forests in other parts of the world or to report on the best system for their organization. In Cape Colony, in Uganda, in the Soudan, in Nigeria, in Siam, forest officers supplied by the Indian Government are now applying the lessons learnt in the jungles of India; in the Straits Settlements, in Mauritius, Cyprus, Ceylon, the West Indies and elsewhere, advice has been given or organization effected by the same agency. The forests of the Indian Empire have also been visited and the methods applied to them professionally studied by officials from France, Germany, Japan and other countries. This is the testimony of a publication of the Government of India, the Imperial Gazetteer.

"The second thing to note is that we have from 1865 brought into existence a complete set of laws, rules, orders, instructions which are as thorough as any existing in the world. The whole thing has been systematised, so that working is rendered very easy.

"Thirdly, the work though of a highly special character, is done by the Provincial and Circle authorities; settlement, demarcation, surveys, are all done by the men on the spot under the direction and orders of the Provincial and local authorities in conformity with rules and instructions. Working plans have been prepared in the Provinces. Roads and bridges and buildings are all determined there. Protection from fire, from cattle, against injury from natural causes is all done there. Sylviculture and exploitation have to be conducted by men conversant with the localities. One sees little room here for an Imperial official with the Government of India.

"Fourthly, as Forest Revenue has been made wholly provincial, the Local Governments being fully interested, there is no ground for doubting for a moment that they would not allow any revenue to be unnecessarily lost or any waste to be incurred in expenditure.

"Fifthly, the net revenue is not so large as to require the special intervention of the Government of India. The revenue is estimated at 297 lakhs, while the expenditure is 178 lakhs. The net revenue is thus only 119 lakhs which is now wholly provincial.

"Sixthly, we find that many other similar posts have been abolished, for instance, the Inspector-Generalship of Excise and Salt. Now in the Excise the Government of India get one-fourth of the revenue. Salt is entirely an Imperial head. And yet it is not considered necessary to have an Inspector-General. Then the Inspector-Generalship of Agriculture has been abolished. Now the activities of the Agricultural Department are very well known. We have these works carried on in every province by a large staff of officers which is of a very important and useful character, and it is not considered necessary to have an Imperial officer for that purpose. We have, as our main source of revenue, the land revenue, and that is collected without the interposition of an Inspector-General of Land Revenue. Then there is the Customs, which yields over 9½ crores, and there is no Imperial officer required for that. It is an entirely Imperial head, and still no such arrangement is considered necessary. It is said that the Inspector-General is necessary to co-ordinate work. Well, we have got all that was required in the shape of laws, rules and regulations and instructions; and the actual work, as I have said just now, is done by the Conservators and the officers under them. There is that annual publication the Review of the working of the Forest Department which is issued by the Inspector-General of Forests. The whole work therein reviewed has been done by these local officers. There is thus hardly any real necessity for an Inspector-General. To say that the saving would be of a very insignificant character is to miss the whole point. As you pointed out, Sir, if there was one rupee to be saved, that rupee ought to be saved. Well here 95 thousand rupees at least have to be saved. It is an important item. On those grounds, Sir, I commend this Resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle: "Sir I have not very much to say on this Resolution as it is impossible, as the Council well knows, for the Government of India to take any part in the discussion. It is a matter of common knowledge, it was mentioned in the House of Commons, that the Government of India recommended the abolition of the post and that the Secretary of State did not

accept the proposal. The matter is still under discussion, and Local Governments are being consulted. It is impossible for the Government of India to come to any final conclusion till their reports have been received, and when the Government of India have come to a conclusion, if it is still their desire to abolish the post, the matter must again be referred to the Secretary of State. I must compliment the Hon'ble Mover on the great knowledge he has shown in forest matters. Whatever view he may take of the question of abolishing or retaining the Inspector-General of Forests, if all the Members of Council would take the same interest in forest matters as he does, I am quite certain that no Local Government would find any difficulty in getting the consent of the Government of India to any expenditure which may be necessary to develop this very important source of revenue.

"I will only correct one or two slight mistakes which the Hon'ble Member has made. He said the Inspector-General of Forests was quite unnecessary, because all that he did was done by the local officers. That is not quite correct. He mentioned the case of working plans. Well, it is not correct to say that working plans are done entirely by local officers. In the case of Madras and Bombay, that is the case, and it is also the case in provinces where there is a Chief Conservator; but in other provinces, the working plans have got to go to the Inspector-General for examination, and are then returned to the Local Government with his recommendations which may in some cases involve considerable alterations in the plans. Then, again, the Hon'ble Member spoke of the abolition of the post of Inspector-General of Agriculture. That also is not quite correct. It has only been abolished as a separate appointment, and has now been amalgamated with the post of Director of the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa.

"I must oppose the Resolution, because the Government of India is not in a position to deal with the matter. We must wait until we get the views of the Local Governments before dealing with the matter."

The Hon'ble MR. MADGE. "Sir, I did not intend to make any remarks on this Resolution. The Hon'ble Member in charge has just supplied us with several interesting statements showing that the resources of the country are to be developed by special inquiries which are to be made by specialists. It surely cannot be said that the post of the Inspector-General of Forests ought to be dropped out just as the special inquiries are about to be made. I had hoped to hear from the Home Member that the reduction that has taken place has taken place in Departments that are not headed by specialists in the usual sense of the word. The Inspector-General here is a specialist in this matter, and is of great importance in the Department where special training is needed. I understand that Directors and Inspectors-General of the Departments headed by specialists were to be retained, and I believe that the Departments in which the Inspector-General's posts have been abolished are Departments in which ordinary general administrative experience is needed and not special training."

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR: "In view, Sir, of what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, I do not wish to say much in my reply to what he has said. The matter is, we are told, under consideration, and there is discussion going on on the one hand between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and on the other between the Government of India and the Local Governments. In these circumstances, I can quite understand why the Government would not like to commit themselves to any particular pronouncement on an occasion like this. It is a matter of considerable importance to the whole country that what is now urged is also a thing which is having the consideration of the Government. It is thus not only the view of the non-official members in this Council, or of persons who, it is often said, cannot know all the inner workings of the Department, that the case of the Inspector-General of Forests is one in which saving might be effected. That was also the view of the Government of India. If the Secretary of State holds a different opinion, we have to remember that that is not the view of the Government of India which being more in touch with facts ought to carry greater weight. That was one of the reasons, Sir, why I brought forward this Resolution, namely, to show that the people in the country who take any interest in these matters are in agreement with the views of the Government of India, that they regard the expenditure under consideration as one in which saving can be effected.

"Now in regard to what my friend the Hon'ble Mr Madge has said, I have again to point out that the forest revenue is now made provincial, and that the actual work is carried on by provincial officers. There is, therefore, no necessity for this fifth wheel in the coach. This is how it appears to me; and though I am not pressing for a division in view of the circumstances and the facts explained by the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, I do not agree with my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge. I do not press for a division on this Resolution."

Accordingly the Resolution was withdrawn with the permission of the President.

[*At this stage the Vice-President left the Chair which was then taken by the* Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER *being the Member appointed by the Governor General to preside in his stead.*]

IRRIGATION.

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR. "I wish to move, Sir, the second Resolution which stands in my name. It runs thus:—

'that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the grant to Protective Works—Irrigation—be increased by fifty lakhs of rupees.'

"Sir, it is not many months since the whole country was trembling with fear at the imminence of a dire famine. The Government and the people were in deep anxiety as to what was coming on. We were threatened with a drought and a failure of crops equal in extent and magnitude to the dreadful visitations of 1876–1878 and 1899–1900. By the mercy of God, we have escaped this calamity. There are parts like Gujrat and Kathiawar which are severely struck and sorely distressed. But the greater part of India has escaped. And even Gujrat and Kathiawar have the consolation of knowing that in their hour of distress the attention of the Government and of the country is directed towards them, and there is on every side genuine sympathy and desire to help. It is natural that at a time like this, members of this Council and all who take interest in public matters should look about and see what progress is made in carrying out the measures which have been laid down authoritatively as necessary for insuring this country against the dire effects of famine. It was with great regret I

heard that portion of the speech of the Hon'ble Member for Finance in which he referred to the lapse of over 20 lakhs of rupees in Protective Irrigation Works. The great importance and value of Irrigation in India, the great part which it plays in protecting tracts which are exposed to periodical visitations of famine is admitted on all hands. The Famine Commission of 1878 pointed out the great importance of carrying out protective irrigation works; and it was on the recommendation made by them that the Famine Insurance Fund was created. The subsequent famines of 1897 and 1899 necessitated the appointment of two Commissions—the Commissions of 1898 and 1900—and these Commissions also pointed out the great urgency for action in the matter. They noticed the exceedingly unsatisfactory results in regard to protective irrigation which were apparent till then. Sir, during that period, the period from 1886 till 1902–03, you find that the amount devoted to protective irrigation is at times as low as 2 lakhs in the whole year. The Irrigation Commission which was appointed in 1901 and which completed its work in 1903 made large recommendations. It practically suggested that the amount of the Famine Insurance Grant which is not taken up in actual famine relief should be applied towards protective irrigation. Since then larger grants have been made to protective irrigation, and we find that sometimes 50 lakhs, sometimes 60 lakhs, and sometimes even more have been allotted to the work. In 1910, the matter was brought before the Council by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy, and in the reply which was given by Sir Lionel Jacob and Sir John Miller. This is what was said in regard to it.—

'On the subject of financing protective works, our system has been to spend on such work just so much of one-half of the Famine Insurance Grant as is not covered by famine relief and by protective railways. The progress of our protective works has not been hampered in the past, and as the fund required has not been large and the financial position on recent occasions of famine has not been so unfavourable as to necessitate a reduction of expenditure on works in progress, the conditions have now so far changed that the demands can no longer be met from the 75 lakhs per annum available for Famine Insurance Grant, and it was to meet the situation that they decided to incur an expenditure of a hundred lakhs under certain conditions.'

"Sir John Miller said :—

'I was most willing to answer to that appeal—(the appeal of the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy)—for spending more on protective irrigation.'

"Sir, last year a grant was made, and we find that the whole amount that was allotted has not been expended. I shall not refer to any individual work. It is possible I might be told that I am referring to a work, neglected in the Provinces from which I come. That however is not the matter to be considered. We have got here this fact that a large amount which is more than 20 per cent of the entire grant has not been used and has lapsed. Now, Sir, we are told that this was due to want of labour. Sir, this is an argument which I find difficult to understand. I do not question the fact, but I find it difficult to understand why there should be lack of labour in regard to protective works alone. We have, Productive works, and in regard to Productive works, not only has the entire budgeted grant of 100 lakhs been fully utilised, but we find that 48 lakhs more have been spent. Out of these, I believe about 12 to 13 lakhs have been spent on certain things got from England. But the other and the larger portion was spent all in India on matters on which labour was required. If the Productive Irrigation Works could command labour, I find it difficult to understand why labour was not available for these Protective Works. Then take also the case of the Civil Works. In regard to the Civil Works, the percentage of lapses is exceedingly small as compared to what has taken place in the Protective Works. And there is one further thing, Sir, which I would mention. Ten thousand of our most efficient and capable labourers are sent away from this country to work in foreign lands. Their recruiting is helped in a manner by Government, at any rate it is encouraged, and when there is paucity of labour in India, I ask is it fair that we should allow some of our most capable workers to leave the land. If Government feel it necessary, feel it desirable that because we ought to help the other parts of the Empire, they should give encouragement to the recruiting of labour in India, is it not also their duty through their executive officers to obtain supplies for the Public Works Department whenever that Department finds it difficult to obtain labourers? The importance, Sir, of this question cannot be gainsaid. I go so far as to say that if the wages offered on the Protective Works are not sufficiently high, it is even advisable to pay a higher rate of wages and to exceed the cost even by 10 per cent or even 15 per cent., rather than allow the money which has been allotted to lapse for paucity of labour.

"We have lost over 21 lakhs in the current year. In the past, the average expenditure during the last 30 years was about 20 lakhs annually. The average expenditure for 1903–04 to the end of 1911-12 was about 43 lakhs annually. It is, however, no use regretting the past. We must set ourselves to rectify the mistakes which have been committed before. The Secretary of State has sanctioned an expenditure of 100 lakhs if the state of the finances allow. We have now a condition of finances shewing surplus. I, therefore, propose that, in addition to the grant of 75 lakhs including the grant for minor irrigational works which is budgeted for the next year, we should have an additional grant of 50 lakhs. I base my recommendation upon this ground. 25 lakhs should be added to the 75 to bring up the amount to 100 lakhs as sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Then we shall have lost a little over 21 lakhs on account of the lapses of the last year: I propose that these 21 lakhs which are about to lapse should be restored, and adding 4 lakhs, in view of past short grants, the amount of 50 lakhs should be added to the 75 lakhs provided in the draft budget."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES MESTON: "Sir, the Council must have been impressed by the transparent zeal and enthusiasm with which the Hon'ble Member has pressed the claims of protective irrigation in the Resolution which he has just moved. However much we may appreciate the Hon'ble Member's intentions, I am afraid that the precise proposal in which he clothes them is wholly premature. A few days ago, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked us what is the psychological moment for moving the reduction of taxation. I cannot answer the question. If, however, he or Mr. Madholkar asks us what is the psychological moment for obtaining more money, I think I can answer him. Provided always that the money is available, the psychological moment to ask for it is when you have spent all the money that you have and want more. That moment has not arrived in the case of protective irrigation, and consequently I have had to describe the motion as premature."

"Let us see exactly how the finances of protective irrigation stand. The fillip which has recently been given to that unwillingly imparted to all sorts of public works dates from the Irrigation Commission's Report of 1903. In that Report the Commissioner, whose authority has our complete and unqualified respect, recommended a twenty years' programme of irrigation, costing a very large sum indeed—some 44 crores. The programme has, I believe, been accepted as desirable and feasible; the Productive part of it is well under way, and steps have been taken, I think successfully taken, to provide the necessary funds for the Protective part. How marked the progress has been in the latter direction may be seen from the following figures. In 1903-04, the year when the Commission reported, our total expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works was 32 lakhs. It rose steadily, until four years later it was nearly trebled and came to 93 lakhs. After that, however, difficulty was experienced in working up to the annual provision of funds. In the last five years, I find that the average budget allotment was 70 lakhs, and the average expenditure was only 60 lakhs, that is to say, there was an average lapse of 10 lakhs a year, or 2 crore in this period of five years. In the current year, as the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle has pointed out, the total grant was as high as 78 lakhs, whereas the expenditure is not expected to be more than 58 lakhs. For next year our provision is 75 lakhs, and the Hon'ble Mover now proposes to raise this to the imposing figure of 125 lakhs. In view of the actual spending capacity of the Department, as shown by its recent operations, it is perfectly obvious that the provision of this amount would only result in an enormous lapse at the end of the year if we accept the Hon'ble Member's suggestion. In the last 5 years 60 lakhs were spent against 70, in the current year, we are expected to spend 58 against 78 lakhs, but what are we going to spend against 125 lakhs?

"It is not of course for me to discuss the reason for the inability of the provinces to spend the amounts which have been placed at their disposal. I am sure that there is no diminution in any quarter to push on with these excellent works; and I may safely leave the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Public Works Department to deal tenderly with the Hon'ble gentleman's scepticism as to the capacity of his Department to carry out their sanctioned programmes.

"However all that may be, all that we can say in this Department is that there is no backwardness in finding money if the engineers can spend it. Up to two years ago we were restricted in our protective finance by the somewhat narrow limits of the Famine Insurance Grant. The money which we could allot for protective works was only as much as was left over in the Famine grant, after the payment of all expenditure on famine relief, and subject to a maximum of 75 lakhs, from which also had to be deducted any small expenditure on protective railways. We have now obtained the Secretary of State's approval to enlarging this field, and to opening a supplementary head for protective expenditure outside the Famine grant. In years where there is no direct charge for Famine Relief, and when we have no serious anxiety about our surplus, we shall be in a position to allot approximately up to a crore of rupees for protective irrigation. When the actual expenditure approaches that figure, it will then be time to consider whether we can profitably make a further advance; but until that time comes, I am afraid that the Hon'ble Member's suggestion, as I have already said, is premature, and must inevitably be opposed by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY: "Sir, the principle involved in the Resolution would doubtlessly appeal to all in that it recommends larger expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works. But I fear I am not able to give my support to it. Some time ago, I moved Government repeatedly for larger allotments under this head. Sir John Miller fully sympathised with my object, and I must acknowledge that Government has, after careful consideration, raised the annual allotment to 100 lakhs of rupees. The Secretary of State finally sanctioned a total expenditure up to that amount on Protective Irrigation Works. In the Budget estimate of the current year, as Sir James Meston has just pointed out, 78 lakhs of rupees were set apart for Protective Irrigation Works. For next year, it is slightly more, the usual allotment of 75 lakhs of rupees out of the Famine Relief and Insurance being proposed to be supplemented by an additional grant of 50 lakhs of rupees. The allotment of 78 lakhs could not be spent in full owing to scarcity of labour and other causes. In the current year, we shall spend about 58 lakhs of rupees, leaving an unspent balance of 20 lakhs of rupees. I do not know if there is any ground for the hope that the labour market will be easier next year or that we shall be able to spend more than what the Hon'ble the Finance Minister proposes to allot for the construction of Protective Irrigation Works. There are at present 23 projects of this kind which are either under construction, awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of the Government. It is not definitely known how many of these can absorb the proposed larger allotment. If there were definite grounds for the belief that a larger grant would be productive of any practical good, I would have myself moved a Resolution for an extra allotment. But as it is, such grounds are absent. Mr. Madholkar has pointed out that if labour can be found for productive works, why it should not be available for protective work. The labour question is becoming a serious problem in this country. I am supposed to be an 'irrigation enthusiast', but I want to have materials upon which to found a practical scheme of larger financial support. I shall be glad if the whole grant that is proposed to be set apart for the construction of Protective Irrigation Works be fully used up during the year. I would have been glad if the Hon'ble Mover had adduced facts to justify the conclusion that, having regard to the peculiar circumstances now prevailing, the grant of a crore and a quarter of rupees could be profitably used on construction work.

"The proper utilisation of grants is a point to be considered before they are made, and in this matter of original works, the existence of complete schemes alone will induce Government to set apart more money for construction. Any recommendation for extra liberality can be effectively made only on proof that projects ready to be executed cannot be taken in hand unless more money is forthcoming. That proof is absent. In the Central Provinces, the Tendulu Canal Scheme is being financed by Government in a way which hardly leaves room for complaint. In fact the complaint in the other way. The whole amount given has not been spent this year. I do not know of other provinces but from the explanatory memorandum I gather that in Behar and the United Provinces work has been slow this year on the Pyri-on Canal in the one province, and the Bhesam Canal and Gin pur Dam in the other, and that not for any want of funds, but from dearth of labour and other causes. This account of the year's progress does not encourage the hope that more money, if allotted, will be usefully spent. Though I readily acknowledge that Mr. Madholkar has done a

service by keeping this subject prominently before the Council, in the circumstances I have stated above, I am unable to support my friend's Resolution."

The Hon'ble SIR ROBERT CARLYLE: "In spite of the best efforts of our Irrigation Officers we have not been able hitherto to spend in any year on Protective Irrigation Works a larger sum than Rs 65 lakhs. As the Hon'ble Sir James Meston has pointed out, the average annual grant during the past five years has been 73 lakhs against which the average expenditure has been barely 60 lakhs.

"When discussing the Financial Statement for 1909–10, the Hon'ble Mr. Miller explained why some years must elapse before the expenditure on Protective Works would exceed 75 lakhs, the limit of expenditure at that time. To the explanations then given, I would add that whereas Protective Schemes are situated for the most part in flat alluvial country, those of a protective nature are generally to be found in more rugged and hilly tracts, which naturally present much greater difficulties in the preparation and execution of an irrigation project.

"The very fact that a large portion of the grant has lapsed in the Central Provinces shows the great difficulties that have to be overcome. I do not believe there is in India a greater enthusiast in the matter of irrigation than my Colleague, Sir Reginald Craddock, who was assisted in the administration by a very capable and zealous Chief Engineer.

"At present the more important protective works which we have in hand are the Tondula in the Central Provinces, the Godavari and Pravara in Bombay, the Gagna Dam in the United Provinces, the Tribani in Bengal, and the Mopad in Madras. For these and other lesser important works, we propose to provide 75 lakhs for 1912–13. This is as much as we can reasonably hope to spend.

"We hope, however, in the very near future to be in a position to spend the full sum of 100 lakhs on protective works. We have now submitted an estimate, amounting to more than 2½ crores, for the Nira Right Bank Canal in the Bombay Presidency, for the sanction of the Secretary of State. The expenditure on this project should be at the rate of about 25 lakhs a year. We hope also that several other less important works now under consideration will soon be sanctioned. We shall then be in a position to spend 100 lakhs a year on works of the protective class.

"While sympathising most deeply with the motives that have led the Hon'ble Member to move his Resolution, I must emphasise the fact that we could not spend the money he asks for. I would ask the Council to accept my assurance that, while Government must oppose the Resolution, they fully appreciate the importance of the matter, and so long as I fill my present post, I will not relax in my efforts to develop irrigation, whether protective or productive."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHOSHAL: "Sir, I rise simply to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy on his conversion to the official view of things in this matter. The conversion is comparatively recent, because, Sir, I remember a debate which took place in this Council four years ago, in which my Hon'ble friend made precisely the same complaint about the policy of the Government that the Hon'ble Mr. Madhalkar has made to-day. Mr. Dadabhoy was then handled somewhat roughly by the Hon'ble Sir John Miller, as those who were present on the occasion may remember. This is what Mr. Dadabhoy said at the time:—

'When the Government is moved for an additional grant, sufficient to cover the accumulated arrears, the prayer is refused on the score of impracticability. "The money could not be spent!" That may be a satisfactory reason from the official point of view, but is singularly unconvincing in view of the extra lavish expenditure, sanctioned for the Army and Public Works of at least doubtful utility and urgency.'"

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON: "Sir, I have little to add to the interesting discussion that has taken place. I am in full sympathy with the object which the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution has in view. Our large Protective Irrigation Works are of the highest value in defending from the ravages of famine the areas which they serve, in saving the harvests, in preventing suffering and death, and in advancing the general well being of the country. For such an object, it would be far from my desire to withhold funds whenever they can be profitably expended. The only reason why I cannot accept the Resolution is that it points to what is at present an unattainable ideal. The day may come when we shall be able to spend 1½ crores—the figure which the Hon'ble Mr. Madhalkar's Resolution implies—on protective works every year. But that day has not come yet; and up to the present there have been difficulties in spending the allotments which we have provided. It is not for me to apportion blame for whatever failure there may have been in this respect. If the Department concerned is consulted, I have little doubt that they will be able to give the Hon'ble Mr. Madhalkar excellent reasons for the slow rate of progress of which he complains. All that I am concerned with is the provision of money; and it would obviously be useless to budget for an amount which, as all our past experience indicates, could not possibly be used during the year. I fear that I cannot accept the Resolution. No good result could accrue if I did."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHALKAR: "Sir, I must be grateful to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Public Works Department, to the Hon'ble Member in the Finance Department and to the Hon'ble the Secretary in the Finance Department for the sympathy they have expressed with the object of my Resolution. So far as the Resolution however itself is concerned, it is rather sympathy of a Platonic type. However, it is good so far as it goes, on account of the authority from which it comes. It is admitted by the Members of the Finance Department that the ideal which I have put before them is one which commends itself to them. They do not accept it just now, because it is an unattainable ideal and the ideal is unattainable, because they say the grant that was made only last year was not fully utilised. Now, Sir, I am sure that the grant of 73 lakhs made last year would not have been included in the Budget by the Finance Department unless it was pressed upon them by the Hon'ble the Member in charge of the Public Works Department. And the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Public Works Department, in his turn, would not have asked for the inclusion of the grant in the Budget unless those who were to carry out the works when the required money was forthcoming had not assured him that the grant would be utilised. This is what appears to me to be the crux of the whole question. Why was the grant of 73 lakhs made if the people who were to carry out the thing were not prepared for it? The only reason that has been advanced so far is the scarcity of labour. To meet that excuse I put the question: Has any other kind of work at all been delayed? Has it been at all put off? Has it suffered on account of scarcity of labour to the extent that protective

irrigation has suffered? To that no answer at all is coming forward. My friend, the Hon'ble Sir G. F. Wilson, said that my ideal was an unattainable ideal. But I am sure the ideal laid down by the Secretary of State would not certainly be called unattainable, the ideal which was laid down by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Government of India, on the strong pressure of the Government of India. They recognised that one hundred lakhs of rupees a year is a thing which Government may well provide whenever the state of the finances allows. Now what more do I ask? I only ask that the 21 lakhs which should have been spent in the current year, and were not spent, should be made available; and that to that should be added the 25 lakhs which the Secretary of State contemplated should be added, to the 75 lakhs which was considered till then the maximum. Now to ask that the work which should have been done in the current year should in the coming year be done by the agency of extra labour, to ask that the ideal which the Secretary of State has laid down should be kept in view, is that, Sir, to be called an unattainable ideal? I do not think that my suggestion deserves that description. If in a matter in regard to which the persons who are responsible for making provision and the persons who are to be benefited agree in laying down a certain amount, and the full provision is not utilised, the fault certainly does not lie with the person who makes the suggestion or the provision, but with those who did not carry out what it was their clear duty to carry out.

"Now in the speech which my Hon'ble friend Mr Dadabhoy has made he has, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, taken up a position which is not easily reconcilable to that which he took up in the Council in the years 1909 and 1910."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY: "Sir, I am afraid I am absolutely misunderstood by the Hon'ble Member. No doubt my sympathies are entirely, as I pointed out, with the principle of the Resolution. I should not be misunderstood. I have opposed the Resolution, because I am satisfied that the Government in all its liberality has made an adequate grant for Protective Works, but when we are not in a position to spend the full amount of the allocated grant, it is useless to ask for an increment. I am entirely in sympathy with the principle of the Resolution, but when the amount cannot be utilised, it is no use crying for more money."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "In regard to what has fallen from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy, I would only remind him of what he said in 1910. He said that there was no force in the plea of scarcity of labour, and I am now asserting the same. Probably his views have undergone a change, but I am sorry to say that I am an unrepentant sinner in this matter. What I have again to point out in regard to Mr Dadabhoy's observations is the weakness of the reasons. He says that the plans are not ready. First of all that is not what the Government have said. Secondly, why was an allotment of 75 lakhs made if the plans were not ready?"

The Hon'ble Mr DADABHOY: "I did not say anything about plans not being ready. I should not be misinterpreted My Hon'ble friend is perfectly justified to comment on my speech, but he should not ascribe to me words which I have never uttered in this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "Sir, I must take my friend's correction of himself. In my observations I have taken into account what he said in the past and what I have taken down when he was making his remarks; possibly I may have misunderstood him.

"But to resume the discussion. We are told that the Government of India have done all that they could do: and this though it is not shows why the grant for the last year was allowed to lapse. We are still in the dark as to the reasons for not working up to the standard laid down by the Secretary of State, and there is no real explanation coming forward. Now one of the reasons why I put down that the grant for this year should have been raised by one hundred lakhs irrespective of the lapse of last year was this. There are a number of projects which it is high time are taken up. In regard to the Nesra project, I am glad to see from what the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle has said that the matter has gone up to the Secretary of State for sanction. This is one of the projects which appeared to me as deserving of being taken up. Now if there is a project which would require 25 lakhs a year, and if that project has been submitted to the Secretary of State, my proposal that we should work up to a hundred lakhs without reference to the lapses of last year's is not certainly unattainable. What is stated by the Hon'ble Member shows that it is a thing which is quite within the bounds of attainment. My difficulty, as I said all along, has been this. Why labour could not be brought from other parts for protective works in the manner in which it has been brought for other works which have not been allowed to suffer on account of lapses; and so long as there is no satisfactory answer given to this question, there will be the uncomfortable feeling of failure of duty on the part of the department. Sir, I must confess I am unable to understand why protective works are not worked up to the standard to which my Hon'ble friend has referred.

"Another difficulty which was pointed out in regard to working up to the plans was the rugged nature of the country. That again does not at all meet my objection. I am sorry I am obliged to repeat the thing over and over again. I have said that 21 lakhs which have lapsed were provided for because there were projects ready, projects which were believed to be capable of being carried out during the year—"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE: "May I explain, Sir? I did not mean that. When I referred to the difficulty of preparing schemes in difficult country, I only mentioned it to explain the difficulty of spending large sums quickly. I was not referring to the lapses this year."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "In regard to what Sir Robert Carlyle has said, Sir, I want to say that I have explained that the 125 lakhs asked by me are only for this year. I have said that every year we should work up to the standard laid down by the Secretary of State, namely, 100 lakhs, and with the Nesra project in view, we can certainly work up to the standard of 100 lakhs. The 21 lakhs which lapsed last year, I say should not be permanently lost to the country. I therefore again urge my Resolution for the consideration of the Council."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

EDUCATION.

[*At this stage, the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson resumed the Chair.*]

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER: "Sir, the additional grants for education in 1912–13 will amount as was stated by the Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE, to 125 lakhs, of which 60 lakhs will be recurring.

"I have already in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale stated the distribution of the 50 lakhs recurring grant announced at the Coronation Durbar.

"The remaining 10 lakhs of the recurring grant will be distributed as follows:—

(a) 3 lakhs to Universities, viz.,
to Calcutta and Madras Universities, each 65 thousand;
to Bombay and Allahabad Universities, each 45 thousand;
to Lahore University, 35 thousand;
to the future Dacca University, 45 thousand.

(b) 5 lakhs to aided English Secondary schools, mainly for improving the staff, viz.,
to Madras, 50 thousand;
to Bombay, 40 thousand;
to Bengal, 1¼ lakhs;
to the United Provinces, the Punjab and Behar, each 50 thousand;
to Burma, 40 thousand;
to the Central Provinces and Berar, 55 thousand;
to Assam, 20 thousand;
to the North-West Frontier Province, 25 thousand;

(c) 1 lakh will be held in reserve for the present.

"The 65 lakhs non-recurring will be distributed as follows:—

(i) 16 lakhs for Universities, viz.,
to Calcutta and Madras Universities, each 4 lakhs;
to Allahabad and Bombay Universities, each 3 lakhs;
to the Punjab University, 2 lakhs.

(ii) 4 lakhs for special institutions, viz.,
the proposed Islamia School and College at Peshawar and the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, each 2 lakhs.

(iii) 20 lakhs for hostels in Calcutta.

(iv) 10 lakhs for the completion of a residential scheme in Dacca and for the future University.

(v) 25 lakhs for hostels other than those in Calcutta and Dacca, *viz.*,
to Madras, 4½ lakhs;
to Bombay, 3 lakhs;
to Bengal Presidency outside Calcutta, 4 lakhs;
to the United Provinces, 3½ lakhs;
to the Punjab, 2½ lakhs;
to Burma, 1½ lakhs;
to Behar, 3 lakhs;
to the Central Provinces and Berar, 1½ lakhs;
to Assam, 1 lakh.

Half a lakh will be held in reserve for the present.

"The grants, both recurring and non-recurring, for Universities and the grant for the Calcutta and Dacca schemes of hostels and the Islamia School and College at Peshawar are subject to the submission and approval of schemes, and the grant to the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, is subject to the approval of a scheme by the local Government.

"Inclusive of the non-recurring grant made a year ago, the additional grants made or to be made for education during the years 1911–12 amount to 215 lakhs, of which 60 lakhs are recurring.

"Statistics showing educational progress have already appeared in the *Gazette of India*. I now lay on the table a brief descriptive summary.[1]

"The special grants for sanitation amount to 80 lakhs, of which 50 lakhs are for distribution to provincial Governments, and 10 lakhs for Research and Prevention work.

"Grants to local Governments will be distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Madras	6,00,000
Bombay	6,50,000
Bengal	7,25,000
Behar	4,62,000
Assam	1,45,000
United Provinces	8,00,000
Punjab	6,17,000
Burma	4,00,000
Central Provinces	4,00,000

"This allotment is based mainly on a consideration of the proportionate urban population together with the special needs of the new provinces and the necessity for special help to backward areas. In addition to this grant of 50 lakhs, 2 lakhs and 77 thousand are allotted to the minor provinces, namely,—

1,50,000 to Ajmer-Merwara,
75,000 to North-West Frontier Province,
50,000 to Bangalore,
and 2,000 to Coorg.

[1] Vide Appendix No. I.

"Of the 10 lakhs grant for Research 4 lakhs will be expended on refitting and extending laboratories as follows :—

(*a*) Parel Laboratory, Bombay—2 lakhs for the extension of research work and for starting teaching classes.

(*b*) Grant towards a Bacteriological Institute in Burma in connection with the proposed Pasteur Institute at Maymyo—2 lakhs.

"Six lakhs will be granted to the Indian Research Fund. Of this Rs. 50,000 will be expended on the purchase of houses and land in connection with the extension of the Central Research Institute at Kasauli and Rs. 50,000 will be given as a grant to Fraser Town, Bangalore, for further extension of rat-proof buildings as an experimental measure against plague. The remaining five lakhs are for experimental work and measures against malaria and yellow fever. A governing body has been constituted in connection with this fund presided over by the Hon'ble Member for Education, and a scientific advisory board has been elected by the governing body, which advises on all matters requiring scientific investigation. The following steps have been taken to carry out the objects of the fund, the nucleus of which was 5 lakhs granted in 1910–1911.

"Major James, an officer of the Indian Medical Service, has been deputed to inquire into the causes of yellow fever in the endemic area in view of the danger to which the East will be exposed on the opening of the Panama Canal.

"Captain Mackie has been deputed to investigate kala azar, and a third officer is to take up the question of the investigation of cholera on new lines. With the additional grant of five lakhs which has now been made matured schemes against malaria will be carried out and an anti-mosquito survey made in the chief ports in India in order to carry out measures necessary to prevent the importation of yellow fever.

"The Central Research Institute at Kasauli has been reorganized at an additional recurring cost of close on ten thousand rupees a year and separate Bureaus constituted. The additional grant of 50,000 rupees mentioned above will be devoted to the purchase of land and buildings necessary for rounding off the estate and providing for further expansion. The institution has developed greatly under the able administration and guidance of Sir David Semple and its permanence and future prosperity are now assured.

"A scheme for the reorganisation and improvement of the sanitary services has been submitted to the Secretary of State and a grant of 2½ lakhs has been sanctioned towards its introduction when approved.

"A grant of 25 lakhs has been given for water works and drainage works in the city of Madras. One hundred and forty-five lakhs in all are required to complete the extensive schemes now in progress and the lump grant given will be a substantial contribution towards the balance required.

"During the last two years the Imperial grants for sanitation exclusive of 75 lakhs for city improvement in Bombay and Madras have aggregated 116½ lakhs.

"The first of the All-India Sanitary Conferences was held at Bombay in November 1911, and was attended by 29 delegates from the different provinces including a representative from the Ceylon Government. It is proposed that these conferences should be annual. The report of the first conference will, it is hoped, shortly be published.

"Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis will lay a Memorandum on the table * and explain to Council the nature of the research work which is being carried on.

Museums.

"This Department is responsible for the Zoological and Anthropological section, and the Archæological section of the Central Museums. For some years past the finances of these sections in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, have been on an unsatisfactory basis. In addition to special non-recurring grants made during the year, a recurring grant of Rs. 17,100 per annum has been made to the Zoological section, and a grant of Rs. 4,000 to the Archæological section. As a result the future financial outlook of the Museum should now be satisfactory."

SANITATION.

The Hon'ble Surgeon General Sir C. P. Lukis: "Sir, I lay upon the table the Memorandum * alluded to by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Education and in connection therewith I shall with your permission make certain remarks with special reference to medical research in this country.

"Sir Harcourt Butler in his presidential address at the meeting of the first All Indian Sanitary Conference at Bombay aptly remarked that the basis of all sanitary achievement in India must be a knowledge of the people and the conditions under which they live. This remark, it must be remembered, applies not only to their habits and their customs, but also to their surroundings. In European countries the situation may be summed up by saying that the three essentials are pure food, pure air and pure water, but in the Tropics, as Sir Patrick Manson has pointed out, a large proportion of the so-called tropical diseases are conveyed from one person to another by means of various biting insects. For this reason out here we cannot be satisfied merely with the ordinary sanitary measures which deal with drainage, conservancy and water supply: it is absolutely necessary that we should carry out investigations into the life histories of the various insects with a view to ascertaining which of them are actual carriers of disease and to devising means for protecting human beings from their attacks.

"This work is now being quietly and steadily carried out both in our various Research Institutes and in the field under the auspices of the Plague Commission and the Indian Research Fund, and in view of its importance, I propose to-day, with your permission, to place before the Council as briefly as possible a statement of what we have done in the past and what we hope to accomplish in the future.

* Vide Appendix No. 2.

"The five diseases with which I shall deal, all of which we know to be conveyed from man to man by biting insects, are (1) Malaria, (2) Yellow fever, (3) Plague, (4) Sleeping Sickness and (5) Kala Azar.

"*Malaria*, as Sir Ronald Ross has shown, is conveyed from man to man by certain species of the common dapple-winged mosquito or *Anopheles* and there can be no disputing the truth of the axiom that if there were no mosquitos there could be no malaria. But it is obvious that any attempt to completely exterminate the mosquitos in this huge country is pre-doomed to failure, and therefore it was considered advisable before recommending to Government expensive schemes of doubtful utility to make careful researches with a view to ascertaining what are the dangerous species of mosquitos from the point of view of malaria, what are their habits and where are their breeding places. Thanks to the labours of research workers all over the country we are now in possession of a mass of valuable information which leads us to believe that whereas wholesale destruction of mosquitos without any definite plan of campaign would be mere waste of time and money so far as malaria is concerned, on the other hand systematic anti-mosquito measures in carefully selected localities are likely to be crowned with success. Take for instance the case of Bombay, the researches of Liston, McKendrick and Bentley have shown that the malaria prevalent in that city does not arise from the swamps which surround it, but that the infection is carried by a certain species of mosquito of extremely domestic habits which lives and breeds in the wells that abound in the courtyards of private houses. Recently too Major Christophers has shown that the malaria in the Andamans is largely due to a species of mosquito which breeds in the brackish pools on the seashore and that the mosquitos inhabiting the rice fields and the surrounding jungle are perfectly harmless. I need hardly point out to the Council how much this has simplified the problem before us.

"Whilst these and other investigations have been in progress Major Christophers has been training at Amritsar a body of skilled workers who have been taught how to distinguish the various species of mosquito, how to find out their haunts and how to dissect them in order to detect the presence of malarial parasites. At the same time we have been carrying out careful malarial surveys of certain selected towns, so that we are now fully prepared to start a definite anti-mosquito campaign with reasonable prospects of success. On the other hand if we had commenced our proceedings by an indiscriminate slaughter of possibly innocent mosquitos, we should have wasted large sums of money and probably have brought anti-mosquito measures into undeserved disrepute.

"*Yellow Fever* again is a disease which is conveyed from man to man by another species of mosquito—the *Stegomyia*—which is the common striped or tiger mosquito with which Hon'ble Members are all familiar. The Council has heard that Major James has been sent to Panama to devise measures for keeping the disease out of the country, but it is also necessary that we should take measures for stamping it out if ever it obtains a foothold. With this object we propose making a careful Stegomyia survey in all the principal ports with a view to ascertain the breeding places of these mosquitos and if possible to destroy them before the disease reaches the country. If we can only free our ports of these insects, there is no fear that any cases accidentally introduced will act as centres of infection or that the disease will spread.

"We now come to *Plague*. When I pointed out to the Council two years ago that, so far as bubonic plague is concerned, the infection is conveyed by the rat-flea and that prevention in this case is very largely a question of domestic hygiene so distinguished from general sanitation, I was taken to task by certain sections of the Press, but, Sir, accumulated experience and recent observations all tend to show that so far as bubonic plague is concerned, conveyance by the rat-flea must now be regarded as an accepted fact and not merely as a theory. The Council is aware that there are many localities, especially in Madras, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the United Provinces, which hitherto have not been attacked by plague. During the past year careful enquiries have been made by officers of the Plague Commission into the causes of this local immunity, and it has been clearly proved that wherever this immunity is found, one of two conditions exists—either the climatic conditions are unfavourable to the multiplication of fleas, or else the habits of the people conduce to scarcity of rats in the houses. Surely, Sir, this is strong confirmation, if any confirmation were needed, of the truth of the rat-flea theory. I must also mention two other important observations by officers of the Plague Commission. When plague invades a town or village, it is usually conveyed either by fleas carried in the clothes or bedding of persons coming from an infected area, or else the fleas are brought in with bags of grain which have been in contact with infected rats. Captain Cunningham's experiments at Parel have shown that fleas in clothes or bedding can be destroyed without any expensive process of disinfection—all that is necessary is to expose the articles to the action of bright sunlight for several hours. This process is obviously unsuitable for bags of grain, but experiments are now in progress at Parel which will, I hope, solve the problem of how to kill the fleas without damaging the contents of the bags.

"*Sleeping Sickness*.—This disease is spread in Africa by the Tsetse fly, and up to the present it has not extended to India. Indeed many persons hold that it can never do so, seeing that Tsetse flies do not exist in this country. Recent events however in Rhodesia lead one to think that the Tsetse fly may not be the only carrier. Moreover, in these days of rapid communication, there is no certainty that it may not ultimately reach our shores and once it reaches them there is no reason why it should not spread and multiply even more rapidly than rabbits have multiplied in Australia. For this reason the study of medical entomology is included in the programme of work to be done under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund, and the biting flies of India will receive special attention.

"The last disease I wish to mention is *Kala Azar*, or, as it is sometimes called, Dum Dum Fever. This is a chronic and usually fatal disease, associated with great enlargement of the spleen, which was formerly supposed to be malarial in its origin. In 1904, however, it was shown by Leishman and Donovan to be due to a parasite which is totally different in its nature from that which causes malarial fever, and there is strong evidence that the anopheles mosquito is not the carrier in this case.

"There are several points in connection with this parasite which require further investigation, and these are now being taken up by the officers working under the Research Fund. In India there are two varieties of this parasite—one of them causes the fatal disease known as Kala Azar, whilst the other gives rise merely to a local sore, which is known by various names in different parts of the country, such as Delhi boil, Sindh sore, etc., and there are reasons for believing that the two parasites are mutually antagonistic. This is a point on which we seek to obtain accurate and scientific evidence,

for, if the antagonism is proven, then it may be possible to protect patients against Kala Azar by inoculating them with the milder disease, just as we vaccinate people to protect them from the ravages of small pox.

"The next question is what insect acts as carrier in this disease. Captain Patton, as the result of his observations in Cumbay and Madras, holds that the common bed bug is the carrier both of Oriental sore and of Kala Azar, and he has advanced strong evidence in favour of his view. Other observers however incriminate the house fly, the tiger-mosquito and sand flies so that further observations are clearly necessary. These observations have been rendered even more necessary by the recent discovery that there is a third variety of the parasite occurring on the shores of the Mediterranean and affecting chiefly children, giving rise to what is known as infantile Kala Azar. This disease has been shown to exist also in dogs, and it appears probable that it may be conveyed from dogs to human beings by means of the dog-flea.

"So far it has been found impossible to infect dogs in India with the Indian variety of the parasite nor has it been proved to occur in them naturally. It is obvious however that a more extensive examination of dogs in Kala Azar districts in India is clearly indicated, and this examination will now be undertaken.

"Time will not allow of my saying more on this important subject, but I think, Sir, that I have said enough to show that money allotted for medical research in India is money well spent and also that the officers serving under me are making steady progress towards the elucidation of the difficult problems with which they are confronted."

EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu: "Sir, I intended to move a Resolution calling the attention of the Council to the hard conditions under which the Indian officers labour in connection with the Indian Education Department, but I find that I am confronted by a difficulty which it is not easy to get over without crippling my Resolution to a considerable degree. I can only deal with the conditions which prevail in Coorg, in the Central Provinces and Berar, and I might, I believe, only approach the question of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp whom I am afraid to touch. Under these circumstances, I withdraw my motion and shall bring it forward by way of a Resolution at a future meeting."

The President: "The Resolution is, with my permission, withdrawn.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar moved the following Resolution:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Budget Estimates be reduced by the pay of the Director-General of Archæology and the establishment of his office.'

He said:—"In the remarks, Sir, which I made in moving my Resolution on the reduction which could be effected in the Forest Department, I mentioned the reasons why that Resolution and this Resolution are brought before the Council. It is to give fuller effect to the undertaking given by Government last year: it is for the purpose of carrying out the principles, then laid down, that these matters are brought before the Council. We know that in this matter Government have taken action, and they have done what they could. The matter is still between them and the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State, so far as I can understand, seems inclined to take a view different from that of Government; but as we believe, as I for one believe, that Government are doing the right thing in this matter as in the matter of the Inspector-General of Forests, I think it is best that expression should be given to this view. The Department is one which is a very small one, and we do not see the necessity of a Director-General of Archæology. Nobody denies the necessity of preserving monuments, nobody can feel more proud of them than I and those who hold the views I do, do; but we do think that this work can be left to be done by the different provinces. As a matter of fact it is done by the persons who are actually working in the provinces, and it is not necessary to have a Director-General for it."

The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan:—"Sir, I oppose this Resolution on the ground that, although the pay of the Director-General of Archæology as well as the cost of the establishment of his office cannot be very large, it has done good work in the past, and now that the seat of the Government of India will be at Delhi, it is all the more necessary that Government should realise and understand the necessity of having a central controlling authority over the ancient monuments of India. I fully admit that Provincial Governments, since the time this post was brought into existence under Lord Curzon's regime, have done a great deal of good work regarding the preservation of ancient monuments, but I think that in this matter central supervision is essential, as I have known instances even after the appointment of this Director-General where it had been necessary to prompt different Local Governments to maintain properly these ancient priceless monuments of India. For these reasons, Sir, I think that we should have this Director-General and his establishment in existence, and therefore I oppose this motion of Mr. Mudholkar."

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Member will hardly expect me to accept on behalf of the Government of India a proposal which in some form—a very different form, it is true—has recently been rejected by the Secretary of State, and I must accordingly oppose this Resolution. But I think I owe it to him and to this Council to make a statement as to the policy of the Government of India in respect of archæology, especially since grave misunderstanding has arisen in certain quarters on important matters of fact. From statements which have appeared in the Press both in England and in India it would appear that the Government of India contemplated a reversion to conditions existing before the appointment of a Director-General of Archæology, that we wished to divest ourselves of our interest in archæology and curtail our expenditure thereon, that the expert archæologists now in the department would be disbanded or reduced in number, that the publications of the department would be discontinued or cut down, and that the ancient monuments and archæological work generally in India would be made over to non-expert hands. For none of these assumptions has there been any foundation whatsoever in fact.

"The Government of India are deeply interested in the work of Archæology, and they have abundant evidence that their desire to preserve the grand archæological treasures of India, to excavate and conduct research into the ancient history and monumental archæology of India, has the whole-hearted support of all who are interested in India, who are proud of its past. We recognise the great work to which Lord Curzon gave such well-directed stimulus, and we are resolutely determined, within the means at our disposal, to carry it forward. While realising that much has been done we were also convinced that much remained to be done. We were particularly impressed with the importance of training Indians on the most modern lines for all branches of archæological work, and we thought that sufficient had not yet been done in that direction. Given equal opportunities we believe that in time Indians who live in India will be able to rise to the front rank in archæological work. We have in India in the Archæological Department and outside it not a few really eminent European scholars and specialists in monumental archæology who are more than capable, under suitable conditions and opportunities, of training Indian scholars in archæological work and in Orientalia generally. We also felt the need of some institution of first-class rank in India to advise us with the highest authority, and we regarded it as wrong that scholars in India should set their face towards the west in dealing with Indian antiquities. We accordingly summoned a Conference at Simla last July, a remarkable gathering of scholars, European and Indian, such as has not been assembled, I am told, in India, for more than a century. The principal proposal placed before that Conference a proposal which has elicited much well-informed enthusiasm, was the creation of an Oriental Research Institute with a chair of Archæology. The proceedings of the Conference have been published and have attracted some attention. The Conference pointed out several desirable lines of advance and possible improvement in archæology and the study of Orientalia generally. We considered those proposals, and we came to the conclusion that a Central Research Institute could control archæology generally more efficiently than a single officer who can only specialise in one or two branches of a wide-ranging subject. Our proposals were not ready at the time; they are only now ripe for submission to the Secretary of State, but we adumbrated them in a despatch suggesting the abolition of the post of Director-General of Archæology and the immediate creation of a new Professorship of Archæology in its place. Pending the creation of the new Institute, we advised that the Professor should be attached to the Indian Museum, Calcutta. As Hon'ble Members are aware this proposal was not accepted by the Secretary of State. New proposals are about to be forwarded to the Secretary of State which will, we trust, meet with the approval of all who are interested in Indian Archæology. I cannot say more than this, but I hope I have said enough to convince Hon'ble Members that we are striving strenuously to develop Indian Archæology and to prepare to train up Indians to carry on this important work on a larger scale than hitherto.

"So far from suggesting curtailment of expenditure, we contemplated increase of expenditure, for obviously an Institute will involve increased expenditure. So far from contemplating reduction of establishment, we were considering a small increase of establishment. We never had the slightest intention of limiting the conservation work or fine research work done by our European scholars. So far from discontinuing archæological publications, we were considering, and considering favourably, proposals of the Conference for more convenient production of such publications and wider circulation to scholars in and out of India.

"As regards decentralisation, there appears to be considerable misunderstanding as to the degree of centralisation already existing. When the post of Director General of Archæology was created it was expressly laid down that there was no intention of weakening the responsibility of Local Governments for the care of their ancient monuments, and that the object of the appointment was to give a stimulus to local effort by the provision of expert advice. The Archæological Superintendents are subordinate to Local Governments as regards work and discipline, and submit their reports to them. Local Governments have accomplished much for archæology within their resources. The expenditure during the past ten years under Imperial and Provincial heads has been:—

	Imperial. Rs.	Provincial. Rs.
On works	5,88,909	23,13,356
Establishments	15,68,930	3,36,585
Total ..	21,57,839	26,49,941

"The conservation work of the Archæological Department is carried out by officers of the Public Works Department under Local Governments.

"I will say no more on this point. I have, I hope, convinced the Council that the Government of India are impressed with the importance of this subject, and that the charges levelled against the Government of India in this connection were absolutely groundless. May I add from my own experience that His Excellency Lord Hardinge is deeply interested in the antiquities and monuments of India.

"There is another and smaller matter which has attracted no little comment and misapprehension. I refer to the restoration of the caves of Elephanta at Bombay. Hon'ble Members know the character of the criticism which this necessary measure evoked. Vandalism of the worst kind was attributed to the local restorers. The Government of Bombay have already issued a communique on the subject. Hon'ble Members will probably be glad to hear the opinion of Mr. Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology, who has lately returned to India and who inspected the work on the spot. He writes, under date the 10th February 1912, that the repairs were rendered necessary by the danger which threatened the roof of the great Temple, that they were carried out under the advice of the Archæological Department and that the work has been admirably executed, although the toning of the new masonry (the old masonry was not touched) and the restoration of the steps, two minor details, might have been differently carried out with advantage. 'Apart from these defects, which are not irremediable,' writes Mr. Marshall, 'I consider that the repairs at Elephanta reflect very great credit on the Public Works officer responsible for them.' I am authorised to say that His Excellency himself, when recently at Bombay, visited the caves and came to a similar conclusion.

"In the circumstances, I am not able to support the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi: "Sir, may I be permitted to express my humble satisfaction at the lucid and clear statement of policy which has been just made by the Hon'ble the Education Member on behalf of the Government of India. This statement, I feel sure, will not only clear up misapprehensions said to be existing in certain quarters with reference to that policy, but will also re-assure all true lovers of Indian art and architecture that the Government of India is taking, and will continue to take, every possible care to see that these monuments of Indian architecture are not only restored, but are maintained in proper condition. I am sure that the statement of policy which has been made to-day will give entire satisfaction in every quarter of Indian public opinion. I feel certain that the reasons given by the Hon'ble the Education Member will be appreciated by all the members present here, and that the majority of the members at least will unite in opposing the Resolution which has been brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Madhalkar."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar: "Sir, after the exposition just made of the policy of the Government in the matter, there is not much occasion left for me to reply so far as the Government are concerned. I for one was never under the misapprehension as others were, that Government were going to be guilty of any act of vandalism, or were even going to show indifference towards the work of the preservation of the ancient monuments of India, and that they and we are not alive to the duty of maintaining in proper order our ancient works. It is supposed by some people that, whenever it is suggested that a certain post should be abolished, the person who makes that suggestion must be an enemy of the Department whose activities the officer holding the post represents. Thus now when it is said that the Director-General of Archæology is not wanted, that the work which he does should be done in the Provinces by experts chosen by the Provincial Governments, by work carried under the supervision of the Provincial Governments, it is assumed that the person who makes the suggestion has no regard for the great achievements of his own ancestors. Well to that frame of mind, the Government has given a crushing reply. That frame of mind exists both in England and in India, and what the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler said in defence of Government in the matter applies also to my Resolution, and I do not take the statement of Government. I do not at all wish to press this Resolution to a division. But, as in the matter of forests, so also in the matter of Archæology, the matter is, as I said, one for action in the Provinces; and when you are going to have local autonomy and things of that kind; these are certainly matters which ought to be entrusted to the Provinces. After the expression of the views by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, I do not wish to press my proposal to a division."

Accordingly the Resolution was withdrawn with the permission of the President.

SALT, EXCISE, CUSTOMS, ETC.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clake: "Sir, I have to introduce the heads of Salt, Excise, Customs, the Post Office, Telegraphs, Stationery and Printing, and Railways. This last head, however, I would ask you to permit the Hon'ble the President of the Railway Board to introduce in my place.

"With regard to Salt, Excise, Customs and Stationery and Printing, I have nothing to add to what Hon'ble Members have no doubt already perused in the Memorandum explaining the details of the Estimates. I will, however, say a few words in regard to the Post Office and Telegraphs.

"The receipts and expenditure of the Post Office since 1908–09 are as follows:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1908–09	1,825,620	1,896,753
1909–10	1,927,229	1,927,583
1910–11	1,996,922	1,990,892
1911–12 (Revised Estimate)	2,122,109	2,037,309
1912–13 (Budget Estimate)	2,218,900	2,049,200

"For the year 1908–09 the expenditure of the Post Office exceeded its receipts by £71,133. In the next two years there was an increase of £172,302 in receipts accompanied by an increase of only £54,239 in expenditure, and there is every reason to believe that by the end of the present year there will be an addition of no less than £126,479 to the former figure while the addition to the latter will amount to only £86,408, about a half of which is due to the King's visit. During this year the expenditure of the Department will for the first time exceed £2,000,000. For the year 1912–13 we expect a further increase of £96,000 in receipts but an increase of only £11,900 in expenditure.

"A careful overhauling of the expenditure of the Department has taken place, and economies amounting in all to 1½ lakhs per annum have been effected. About a third was on account of the reduction of subsidiary mail services by railway and another third on account of the reduction of permanent road line establishments. The remainder was made up of small items.

"I turn now to the Telegraph Department. In the receipts for telegrams there is a considerable increase in the revised estimate due to the increase of traffic owing to the Coronation Durbar, the labour troubles in England, etc. In the budget estimate for 1912–13 the effect of these unusual factors has been eliminated and a normal increase of 4·60 lakhs has been allowed for.

"The special expenditure during 1911–12 occasioned by the visit of Their Majesties was considerable and was not confined to Delhi. Special copper wires were erected between Bombay and Delhi, and Agra and Delhi, at a cost of 3·42 lakhs. In Delhi itself the expenditure was about 1·84 lakhs. The work comprised the erection of 346 miles of line (inside the Durbar area) 2,623 miles of wire of which 1,935 was in the Durbar area, and 2,194 miles of under-ground cable connections. Eighteen telegraph offices were opened in and around Delhi and 605 telephone connections. In addition special arrangements were made during His Majesty's visit to Nepal and Her Majesty's stay in Rajputana as well as in Calcutta. I think Council will realise that the Telegraph Department had very considerable expenditure put on them owing to the visit.

"Another special item of expenditure during the year 1911–12 has been the cost of the inland wireless stations which amounts to 19·31 lakhs. Provision for 2·78 lakhs has been made in the estimates for 1912–13 under this head.

"There is one other matter which I ought to mention in connection with the two great Departments to whose activities I have just referred. The Government of India have for some time past, as is well known, had under their consideration the question of the possibility of amalgamating the Posts and Telegraph Departments. As a preliminary step, they propose in the first place to bring the administration of the two Departments together under one head; and they have decided that from April next when the Hon'ble Mr. Dempster goes on leave, the Hon'ble Sir C. Stewart-Wilson should hold the office of Director-General of Telegraphs in addition to that of Director-General of the Post Office, and under the title of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs should carry on the administration of the Telegraph Department in addition to his own duties. This appointment is temporary, and the combination of the two offices under one head is a purely tentative measure. It is the intention of the Government of India that the Hon'ble Sir C. Stewart-Wilson should, after he has gained some experience of the Telegraph Department, report whether a complete fusion of the Postal and Telegraph services is feasible and advisable; and if so, that he should prepare a scheme for their gradual amalgamation. I need not say more upon this subject now, as it has been very fully dealt with in the Resolution issued by the Government of India in January last."

RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble SIR T.R. WYNNE: "Sir, in my remarks on the results of Railway working for the year 1910-11, I claimed that the figures then presented afforded ample justification for the policy, which had been adopted during the last five years, of spending large sums on open lines for works and rolling stock, so as to enlarge the capacity of the lines for carrying traffic.

"The figures for 1911-12 afford still further evidence of the soundness of this policy, the net result of the working of the lines owned by the State being a gain of £3,071,200 as against a gain of £2,038,193 for 1910-11. This large increase has been rendered possible solely by Railways being able to carry more traffic, as a result of the large sums of money which have been spent on their improvement. The figures speak for themselves and do not seem to me to require any lengthy explanation. I propose, therefore, to deal with the more interesting question of the present difficulties which Railways experience in meeting the demands of trade for Railway transport, the cause of these difficulties and the measures that are being taken to meet a possible continuation next year of this sudden increase of traffic.

"It is a popular pastime to abuse the Railway Board and to hold them responsible for every grievance against Railways, and under the rules of the game the Railway Board are now held responsible for all delays in the transport of goods and are called on to apply an immediate remedy.

"Only this morning I received a letter from a Local Government referring to the abnormal traffic with which the Railways in its Province had been dealing during the last two months, and to the congestion which was occurring in despatches to the ports. It then called on the Railway Board to adopt special measures, without delay, to relieve the congestion and to facilitate the movement of the export traffic to the Ports.

"Sir, there are no special measures which can be adopted immediately, to remove the present congestion and to expedite the movement of export traffic to the Ports, unless you stop all imports traffic and decline to allow the local booking of goods, both obviously impossible remedies to apply. If any immediate measures had been possible they would have been adopted. The only remedy is to increase the carrying capacity of the Railways and this requires time to construct the works necessary and build additional rolling stock. The obvious criticism on this statement is why has not Government provided for an increase in the carrying capacity of railways proportionately to the growth of trade?

"The answer to this question is that, when deciding on the amounts to be set aside to meet a growth of traffic you can only go on past experience, recollecting that rolling stock and works cannot be manufactured and built in a day, and that arrangements have to be made months and, in some cases, years ahead. With these works completed, the Great Indian Peninsula will be in an immensely better position than it now is, to deal with abnormally heavy traffic like the present, and this again will enable the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the Bengal and North-Western Railway to deal with their business, without being subject to the restricted booking from their lines that has to be enforced at present.

"The Port Trust in Calcutta no doubt are moving in the direction of increased terminal accommodation, to avoid the recurrence of the unfortunate stoppage of bookings to Howrah and the Docks which happened last year owing to the Dock godown being full of Java sugar, and the East Indian Railway are shortly putting forward proposals, costing some 35 lakhs, for the purpose of accelerating the handling of their coal traffic.

"Taking now the difficulties in the coal trade, I would explain that there are three exceptional factors at work, one being that Railways themselves are very short of coal, owing to the increased traffic they have to carry, the second being the rise in steamer freights which is causing more coal to be sent by Railways inland of by sea, and, thirdly, the increased demand by the public up-country for coal which seems to be growing rapidly.

"Railways must be kept working and have, therefore, the first claim on wagons for coal. It would be disastrous to the trade of the country if Railways not having collieries on their lines, had to cease working in order to enable the Bengal lines to provide wagons for general produce in full. This Railway coal traffic is absorbing more wagons than usual and is the cause of a diminished supply for the public.

"The second and third factors create a shortage of wagons owing to the long distance to which coal is now carried by rail. It is obvious that such longer journeys lock up a loaded wagon for a great many days and reduce its carrying capacity in any fixed time, to a lesser tonnage than would be the case if it had been employed on the shorter run to Calcutta.

"While I hold, therefore, that the situation is exceptional and that no immediate remedy is possible, it would be wise to take some immediate steps in light of the experience of the present time, to provide for the present pressure of traffic continuing during next year.

"In next year's programme a sum of 350 lakhs has been allotted for open line works and rolling stock, of which a sum of 475 lakhs has been set aside for the latter. This will provide—

182 locomotives,
6,100 goods wagons.

besides coaching stock.

"The completion of works now in progress, to enable better use to be made of the existing rolling stock and the pushing on rapidly of further facilities for dealing with traffic, justify an increase in the amount of rolling stock to be ordered next year, and for which provision has been made in the programme.

"Arrangements are, therefore, in progress for the supply of 2,500 broad gauge wagons and 1,000 metre gauge wagons, in addition to the stock which I have referred to as being provided for in the programme.

"I feel confident that Railways are doing their best under very difficult conditions, the enormous growth in railway receipts each week being clear evidence of this. To confirm this, as soon as I can get away from Council, I propose to go to Bombay to consult with the Railways there. In addition both Members of the Railway Board have proceeded to the North-West with the same object.

"I think I have said enough to show that Government and the Railway Board have not been asleep, that they are fully alive to the present difficulties, that they have foreseen a great growth of Indian trade and have taken steps, within the financial limits imposed, to be ready for it, but that the unprecedentedly heavy trade of the present year and the other contingencies, which I have indicated, have exceeded all possible expectations."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "Sir, I beg to move the Resolution that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council (1) that the grant for railways be increased by twenty lakhs of rupees for taking the main line of the Shoegaum Nagpur section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway through Amraoti, and (2) that out of the total amount allotted for railway construction, fifty lakhs of rupees be earmarked for being applied towards the construction of the Akola-Basim Railway during the year 1912-1913.

"Sir, I have listened with great interest to the explanation of the programme of Railway work in the coming year given by Sir T. Wynne, and I acknowledge all the efforts which are being made by the Railway Board for facilitating Railway transport. Among the other things which he mentioned was the case of doubling the line between Shoegaum and Nagpur. In regard to that, there arises an important matter—a matter, which though one might say, it belongs to a particular locality, has also got considerable importance both to the Province wherein the locality is situated and to the country generally. I refer, Sir, to the case of Amraoti.

"Amraoti is the head-quarters of Berar, which, though it has ceased since 1903 to be a separate Province, is among the most important and advanced territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The resident population is not very large, being only about 41,000 for the town and Civil station, but the town possesses the largest cotton market of a tract which occupies the foremost place among the cotton producing areas of India. There are 18 cotton ginning and 15 cotton pressing factories and two oil extraction mills. The arrivals of cotton in the local market were last year 170,000 carts, weighing 132,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, and constituting about 1-10th of the cotton exports of the whole of India. Its general trade and commercial activity are of no small magnitude. One thousand passengers are daily booked outward, and the number of arrivals is about the same. The goods brought by railway come up in weight to about a million and a quarter maunds a year, while goods booked outward are slightly less. Seven trains have to be run daily each way between Amraoti and Badnera, and even this number does not meet all the wants of the public and afford them the conveniences they desire. Between Bombay and Nagpur—a distance of 510 miles—the goods traffic of Amraoti has during the last quarter of a century, always occupied either the first or the second place after Bombay. Its position as a town of great commercial activity and an important trade centre can be traced back several generations. It has always been a matter of wonder and regret to the people of the District that, when the railway was first constructed 47 years ago, the main line was not taken through this town. The mistake of leaving it out of direct railway communication was discovered soon after, and in 1870 a branch line was constructed by the State. That line, however, could serve only as a temporary makeshift, and in the interests of the general public, of commerce and industry and of the State, the time has now come for revising the action taken 50 years ago and rectifying the serious mistake then committed.

"The existing arrangements involve great loss of time extending over forty minutes to three hours, inconvenience and even positive trouble to the travelling public, as also, pecuniary burden. The goods traffic has also to bear imports and disabilities productive of heavier charges on the one hand and delay in transport on the other. There is a special toll levied on goods on the Amraoti line over and above the ordinary freight. The amount of this impost comes in the aggregate in a year to Rs. 36,000. The Amraoti traffic has, during the first thirty years after the opening of the line, yielded a net profit of 8 8/4 per cent. on the capital outlay of 4·5 lacs when many of the other lines were a source of loss to the State. During the last two years, the net profit has, it is estimated, been above 12 per cent. After giving 3½ per cent of net profits, the line has repaid the original outlay two and a half times over. The town and its passenger and goods traffic have thus a just claim upon the kind consideration and generosity of Government.

"Judging by the extraordinary progress which has taken place at other stations in Berar, situated on the main line, the expansion of the trade of Amraoti and the development of its industries have been prejudicially affected by its not being on the main line. The proper development of the fertile and progressive portion of Berar to the West, North and North-East of this town loudly demands the execution of the Amraoti-Ellichpur and Amraoti-Morsi-Sonnair projects. A distributing centre and the largest market for the towns and villages of North-East Berar, the projected light railway to Ellichpur and the Amraoti-Sonnair line will radiate from it and it will become a junction station within a short time. In a reply which the Hon'ble Sir T. Wynne gave to a question which I put in January 1911, he said that we had to bear in mind that the interests of Badnera would be affected by the proposals which were contained in my question.

"Now, Sir, as regards Badnera, the passenger traffic of that place is 4th of that of Amraoti, and the goods traffic probably less than 4th. I submit that it would be unfair and highly prejudicial not only to an important town like Amraoti, but to several other places of no mean agricultural, industrial and commercial position to permit the insignificant traffic of Badnera to come in the way of an alignment beneficial alike to a large section of the public and to the State. What local traffic there exists at Badnera can, it is submitted, be more than adequately met by maintaining the existing branch line and running a train each way daily. It is doubtful if even the expenses of one train can be met by this traffic. But it is not necessary for granting relief to Amraoti to do any injustice to Badnera, if it is thought that the removal of that place from the main line would be a real hardship. I have explained in the interviews which Sir T. Wynne and the Members of the Railway Board have been kind enough to grant me that this can be done, and the only result of doing justice to Amraoti while keeping Badnera on the main line would be an addition of a few miles to the length of the line, the length varying from 5 to 8 miles according as one place or another is adopted which after all is not a very serious thing.

"The question which remains is the cost of this construction. About the cost, estimates vary greatly, and it is a matter in which the President of the Railway Board is a far greater authority than I can pretend to be.

"Assuming the calculation which was made by the Railway Board that it would involve an increase in expenditure of something like 20 lakhs, I would say that the expenditure of 20 lakhs would be more than amply repaid soon. What we have got to see is that there is a town of very great capacity—a town which has already a great passenger traffic of two thousand passengers daily, and a goods traffic next in importance to that of Bombay the hardship of which has to be taken into consideration; and, even if, for the time being, there is no sufficient return, it is an expenditure worth incurring.

"Sir, in this matter, my town has made a representation to the Government of India, and I was given, as I have already said, the advantage of a discussion with the Members of the Railway Board. I then pointed out to them that the request of the town was supported by the Commissioner of Berar and by the Head of the Local Government who is now in this Council, and both are authorities who possess intimate local knowledge, and their opinion was certainly deserving of consideration and will be given the weight that it is entitled to. They would not have supported the request of Amraoti, if there was anything wrong in the statements of fact on which that request was based. When persons holding their authority support a prayer, I think Sir, it is a matter which the Government should take into serious consideration.

"I was told, Sir, that the Railway Company objected to find 20 lakhs which they considered were required. Well, I must confess I do not see where the Railway Company comes in here at all. The Amraoti line was constructed out of Berar funds, and now that Berar is handed over permanently to the Government of India, it belongs to that Government. As a matter of fact, the whole line, worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, belongs to the State, and it is the Government which has to consider whether 20 lakhs are to be spent or are not to be spent by the State. When the State has to approach a matter of this kind it has to consider not only the question of pounds, shillings, and pence, but also the question of granting relief to a large portion of the travelling public and to a large commercial centre. The developing capacity of the town has already been shown. It is a matter which would naturally weigh with the Government of India and not with a Company carrying on work only for its dividends. It is said that the Railway Company is entitled to a certain proportion of the profits. Now, Sir, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company according to the Contract, is only entitled to 1-20th portion of the net profits which remain after paying up all the working expenses, interest and everything and it is only to that that it is entitled. Nineteen-twentieths or 95 out of 100 belongs to the Indian Government and that Government, as representing the public, it is they who are entitled to have the final say in the matter. It is they who ought to decide as they represent the people. It is the Finance Department which must find money for this. Now I do not know that in a matter of this kind, where a demand is supported by local authorities of such great eminence, the Finance Department would not take that into consideration. It is true that that Department would wish to be satisfied in regard to a project which was put before them that it would be a paying one. But when the assurance comes from local authorities that it is bound in the end to be a remunerative one, I do not think that the Finance Department would put its spoke in the wheel.

"There is one other consideration which I would advance before the Council. During the last eight years that Berar has come under the administration of the Central Provinces, it has been held under a permanent tenure by the British Government, and all the revenue goes to the British Government. The average yield of the revenues in Berar has been 145 lakhs a year during this period. Out of that amount, 25 lakhs are paid to the Nizam and 50 lakhs are spent in the Province. About 3 lakhs may be allowed as a fair contribution required for paying towards the expenses of the Central machinery of the Provincial Government and the heads of Departments. There remains an amount of between 70 and 75 lakhs, of which 35 lakhs are received by the Government of India, and at least that amount or probably 37 lakhs are received by the Provincial Government. Now, in these circumstances, when there is a province which is not only self-supporting, but which leaves to the Imperial Government 35 lakhs a year, and which over and above its share of contribution to the up-keep of the Central Provincial authority pays to the Provincial Government—37 lakhs a year—it is undoubtedly a province which deserves some consideration; and I urge before the Council that its needs and requirements have to be taken into heed.

"These are my arguments so far as the taking of the main railway line to Amraoti is concerned.

"I then go next to the question of the Akola-Basim Railway. This project has been urged before the Government ever since the eighties. In reply to the question which I put to the President of the Railway Board 18 months ago, I was told that it stood high in the list of projects. The work on the line, however, has not yet been commenced. Since I gave notice of my Resolution, I was informed by the Honourable the President of the Railway Board that the work will be soon undertaken. Well, Sir, if that assurance is given in this Council, the second part of my Resolution can be regarded as

accepted. If, in any case there is a disposition to postpone the work, I would bring to the notice of Government that this is a line, the importance of which has been admitted for more than a quarter of a century. It has a traffic which would have brought more than 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. to the Government all these years had a railway been constructed at the time it was asked for. Anybody who travels these 50 miles in the months of November to June would find 1,500 to 2,000 carts travelling along that track. It is one which would have amply repaid any railway company which had constructed a line over it. This is a project which also demands the consideration of Government and the attention of the Railway Board. With these words, Sir, I commend my proposals to the Government."

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE: "Sir, Badnera is a station between Bhusawal and Nagpur. The main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was aligned so as to pass Badnera, some six miles from Amraoti, because of a range of hills in the vicinity which would have involved considerable expenditure to cross if the line had been taken straight through Amraoti. I have no information on the subject, but I surmise that some 40 years ago the trade of Amraoti was not of very great importance. The construction of the Branch line from Badnera to Amraoti seems to have well served its purpose judging by the Hon'ble Member's account of the present prosperity of the town. There can be no doubt that for goods traffic Amraoti at the present time has nothing to complain of. Goods can be despatched from there straight to Bombay just as well as if the town was on the main line. The whole justification therefore for adopting the Hon'ble Member's proposal rests in spending a large sum of money so that passengers to and from Amraoti might be saved the trouble of changing carriages at Badnera. Now, who is to provide this money, the amount involved being some 20 to 30 lakhs of rupees. Its expenditure is not likely to bring in any increased revenue. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway decline to agree to add to their capital, and I could not recommend that the Government of India should bear the cost, as I feel sure the Finance Department would object. Amraoti was suffering under some disadvantages which the Hon'ble Member explained to me when discussing his scheme. When the line was built as a Provincial line, it was allowed to make certain extra charges, tolls, etc. When the line was absorbed in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway undertaking, this was overlooked and the charge was retained. This has now been put right and the extra charges for the Amraoti Branch have been withdrawn. The Railway Board are also in communication with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as to running a train between Amraoti and Badnera and back again and on to Bombay. Of course, the Hon'ble Member has pointed out that the Local Government strongly supported this, but from the Local Government's point of view they had no option but to support it; but I think it would be interesting to know what opinion the Local Government would have taken if supporting the proposal had involved expenditure from their own provincial revenues instead of from the revenues of the Government of India; so on the part of the Government of India I oppose this Resolution.

"With regard to the Akola-Basim line, this is a project well to the fore as it is a most important project connecting as it would the metre gauge system of the north of India with that of the south. At the present moment we have a strong survey party working it up, but the line must take its turn in being included in the programme. The Hon'ble Member has advanced many reasons why it should be made at once, but there are many other lines in India regarding which you could advance equally strong reasons. I said, in the answer which I gave last year, that it is a line that is very much to the fore, and so it is. With all these demands for improving open lines, it is impossible to give a date when this line will be taken in hand."

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR: "Sir, I must confess that I am greatly disappointed at the line taken up by the Hon'ble the President of the Railway Board. It is said that the placing of Amraoti on a branch makes no difference to the goods traffic. But I must remind my Hon'ble friend that I did bring to his notice a very fresh instance of such a difference, and that this town, which has a cotton trade of its own constituting one-nineteenth part of the cotton export trade of the whole of India, was unable to get trucks for carrying its cotton to Bombay or Calcutta, and that for weeks and weeks the station-yard was full of the bales. I have also told him that what some of the people did then was to take the bales by bullock carts to Badnera, the station on the main line five miles away; and there they could get trucks. That is the disadvantage of being on a branch line, the existence of which can be seen even now if only one goes there. Then in regard to what I have said about the capabilities of the town and the probability of its commercial expansion, there is no reply forthcoming. It is true that there is the question of cost which it is said would be 25 lakhs or at least 20. Sir, I cannot see why such an amount would be wasted. But there is another reply—'you have constructed lines which for years have not yielded any dividend whatsoever; but which, on the contrary, have been a source of annual loss. Now here is a line which is pronounced by competent authorities to be one which would be a self-supporting and paying one, and still there is want of funds for it.' I must confess, Sir, it looks as though it rather depends upon the clamancy with which one puts forward his case than on its own inherent strength whether it gets a proper hearing or not. What I say is that as there have been other cases in which there have been expenses incurred on the probability of a return, so also is the present case, which I urge is one deserving of consideration, because the people and the local authorities also say that the expenditure would obtain a return before long, and I would therefore press this proposition on the consideration of the Council."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

REGISTRATION, JAILS, LAW, POLICE, ETC.

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK: "Sir, in introducing to the Council the heads of the Financial Statement which appertain to my Department, I do not wish to take up their time with any comments in detail. These heads are Registration, Jails, Courts of Law, Police, Medical, and General Administration. Leaving aside the Medical Department for the moment, all these departments represent necessary and important services; but the greater part of their expenditure consists of establishments, and the work they do does not, as a rule, attract much attention as to

the details of the expenditure. It is regarded as necessary and the details are not, as a rule, much criticised. There is a Resolution on the agenda regarding the Police and also upon General Administration, and upon both of these, I do not want at this stage to make any remarks.

"As to Medical, the greater portion of the items included under this head belongs to the Department administered by my Hon'ble Colleague in charge of Education; and in connection with that portion we have heard a most comprehensive and able exposition from the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Lukis as to the sanitary and research work that is being undertaken by the Government. I need not add anything to those remarks, but I would just refer to the fact that included in the statement* which Surgeon-General Lukis put on the table as a reference to the Tropical School of Medicine in Calcutta which it is proposed to establish, and a sum of 5 lakhs has been included in the estimates for capital expenditure on this account. This is a very important departure, and I feel sure that the Council will accept it as most satisfactory. Another item to which I would like to refer is the grant of 1¼ lakhs in aid of the Dufferin Fund, which is included in the estimates subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State; and I am sure that the Council will agree that the inclusion of a sum of this kind in aid of the great charity which was instituted by the Countess of Dufferin for bringing medical relief more within the reach of the women of India, is a aid which commends itself to the Council, and meets with their approval."

CHARGES FOR SECRETARIATS.

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO: "I beg to move, Sir, 'that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the sum of rupees thirty-three lakhs and seven thousand under the head No. 28 (1) (iv) (Charges for the Secretariats) be reduced by 5 lakhs.'

"It will be seen that under the head of general administration, the charges of the Government of India come up to quite as much as the charges of all the Provincial Governments put together, that is, to more than a crore of rupees. Of these, there are two large items. One is the Secretariats costing about 33 lakhs, and the other is offices of Accounts and Audit, nearly 38 lakhs.

"This Resolution deals with the former. I wish to inquire from the Hon'ble the Home Member whether any attempt is made to review the expenditure under this head. I submit that retrenchment is necessary, especially as there is an extra expenditure of 5 lakhs provided towards the cost of the new Delhi administration. We are told on high authority that the administration of India is the costliest in the world. We shall be gratified, Sir, if the cost of administering the new Capital does not entail an extra burden on the country. This can only be done by curtailing expenditure under other heads. It appears to me that there is room for effecting savings in this direction. It is curious that the Public Service Commission did not touch the Government of India Secretariats. The number of charges under the Government of India reserved to the members of the Indian Civil Service increased from 63 in 1892 to 84 in 1910. Yet there is not a single Indian employed in any of these offices. The Hon'ble the Finance Member announced last year that he had recently selected an Indian to the post of an Assistant Secretary under him, and he pointed out that it was the first time when an Indian held such an appointment. The Statutes on the subject do not debar Indians from holding appointments in the Secretariats. On the other hand, express power is given under the Statute of 1870 to the Government to appoint Indians, if they choose, in the Secretariats. The fact that the question of abolishing the Provincial Service as constituted at present and holding simultaneous examinations in India and England is under correspondence with the Secretary of State need not stand in the way of appointing Indians to the Secretariats.

"I submit, Sir, that the present exclusion should not be permitted to continue any longer. It is a slur on the large fund of statesmanship and ability available in the country. It is a slur also on the British Government that I cannot utilize this material in making the administration economical and popular. I take the liberty of commending to the Council the weighty words that fell from you, Sir, at the meeting of the Council held on the 25th January 1910. You said:—

'As a Finance Minister, it is permissible for me to say that, from the economic standpoint, it seems to be for consideration whether we might not make greater use than at present of the undoubted abilities of the educated Indian.'

"I submit that strenuous efforts should be made to reduce expenditure under this head, so that the cost for the new Delhi administration might be met, if possible, out of the savings.

"With these words, Sir, I commend the Resolution to the Council."

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK: "Sir, I felt rather under a disadvantage in connection with this Resolution, as I was not able even to surmise what points exactly the Hon'ble Member would take. I did not suppose that it was possible that he was so hard-hearted as to suggest that we should turn adrift large numbers of our clerks, and therefore I was anxious to hear in what direction he could suggest economies of the kind indicated. Well, as a matter of fact (I do not know whether I am trespassing on the domain of the Finance Department, if I am, I will admit that I would rather that they undertook the defence) so far as I am able to find from the figures available to me at this moment; the cost of the Imperial Secretariat has shown no increase during the last few years, if we exclude from it the additional expenditure which was required last year in connection with the arrangements for the Delhi Darbar. The actuals for the year 1908-09 were Rs. 34,61,000, and the budget figures for the year 1912-13 are Rs 33,97,000. Last year a promise was made that departments would be overhauled with a view to seeing whether any reductions were possible; but in the Secretariat branch of the expenditure it was not found possible to make any material reductions. The Hon'ble Member has suggested that it would be possible to make an economy by the larger employment of Indians in Secretariat appointments. The larger employment of Indians in Secretariat appointments is a totally different question upon which I cannot very well enter at present for the reasons which the Hon'ble Member has himself indicated; but if he puts this forward as a means of securing the economy of 5 lakhs which his motion contemplates, I can only say that no such economy or anything like it can be obtained by the method that he suggests. At present the Secretariat appointments are to a great part limited to the Indian Civil Service by Statute, and if Indians belonging to the Indian Civil Service are appointed to Secretariat posts, there will be no saving at all. If officers of the Provincial

* Vide Appendix No. 4.

Service should be appointed by making the appointments under the present system—limited appointments—even then the savings would be so small that they would be utterly insignificant by the side of the sum mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. There have been instances—one was quoted by the Hon'ble Member, and no doubt if I had more time, I could have found others—in which Indians have held Secretariat appointments; and in the Bengal Secretariat, there has recently been a small experiment in that direction, of attaching two members of the Provincial Service as Attachés to the Secretariat so that they may be able to learn the work. This constitutes therefore an experiment as to the possibility of employing such officers in such posts. Beyond that, of course, I am unable to say anything on the particular method that the Hon'ble Member suggests, by which economy may be obtained; but on behalf of the Government, I am obliged to oppose this measure, because it seems to me that the Hon'ble Mover has not in any way indicated how this very large economy which he suggests can be secured. On behalf of the Government, therefore, I oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO: "Sir, I quite admit that the figure under this head as stated by the Hon'ble the Home Member has remained substantially the same during the last few years. The figure for 1909-10 is Rs 33,17,000 and the budget figure Rs. 33,07,000, nearly the same. The Hon'ble the Home Member says that if we employ Indians who have passed the Indian Civil Service examination, there will be no savings at all. That is true. He says also that if members of the Provincial Service were appointed, the savings effected would be inconsiderable. He further says that there are Statutes that limit the appointments to those who pass the examination in England. I have pointed out that the Statute of 1870 expressly enables the Government to appoint Indians to any of the posts that are reserved to members of the Indian Civil Service. Therefore, there are ample powers given to the Government to appoint Indians, if they choose, to such places. As regards the savings by appointing Indians to such posts under the Statute of 1870, it is plain, from the correspondence on the subject, that the saving would be at least one-third of the amount paid to the members of the Indian Civil Service; so that if three lakhs is spent at present, there will be a distinct saving of one lakh out of those three lakhs. As far as I can see, no attempt is made to examine the question from this standpoint. The question has been examined simply whether the number of persons employed in the department could be reduced, and not whether the expenditure could be reduced by employing more Indians in the place of those who are now doing duty. I should have been satisfied, Sir, if the Hon'ble Home Member had promised that he would examine the question from this aspect and a real beginning made in the direction of appointing Indians to reserved places in the Secretariats. I submit, Sir, the question ought to be examined from this standpoint. It is an important question which affects the dignity and status of Indians and the well-being and the popularity of the British Government in this country, and I therefore press this Resolution on this Council."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO: "Sir, the next Resolution that I have the honour to place before the Council is:

'That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the sum of rupees thirty-eight lakhs and sixty-one thousand under the head of Office of Accounts and Audit be increased by rupees twenty-five thousand.'

"The Hon'ble the Home Member with regard to the last Resolution said that he did not understand what points I intended to raise by it. If the Hon'ble Member cared to inquire of me, I should have been very happy to place before him the necessary information.

"With regard to this Resolution, Sir, though the terms of the Resolution are wide, I have put it in this form to call attention only to one item under this head, and that is the savings proposed to be effected by dispensing with the services of clerks connected with the Post Office Savings Bank Audit. I have intimated this to the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, our able and good Finance Secretary. With his usual courtesy he has furnished me at my request with a statement on this subject. From this it appears that a saving of Rs. 29,280 is proposed to be effected by dispensing with the services of 196 clerks drawing an average pay of Rs 38 a month. The pay of these clerks, according to this statement, ranges from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100 a month. As some improvements have been effected regarding the Savings Bank Audit, the services of these men have been found unnecessary, and no notice was given to them that their services would be dispensed with from July next. So far, Sir, no indication has been given as to the future of these men, whether they would be treated on the same footing as those in other departments where retrenchment is found necessary. A good number of these men are young men who have passed the general and special examinations qualifying for the department. It is rather hard for them, after putting in some years of good service under the Government, to turn now to new fields and start life afresh. I may mention further that they belong to the general list of the department and do any branch of work that may be assigned to them. It is by mere accident, Sir, that they now happen to be doing work in the Savings Bank Audit. It is hard, therefore, that the blow should fall on them alone without regard to the length of their service or the good work done by them.

"The Hon'ble the Finance Minister has well outlined in his speech the other day the policy of the Government in dealing with the Opium Department employés, whose services are not needed on account of retrenchment necessitated in that department. He said:

'What we are doing is, first, to get rid of the least efficient of the Opium employés on such pensions or gratuities as the rules permit, second, to transfer to other departments all who are fit for a new class of employment; and third, to encourage the retirement of the senior men by offering full pension to all those who are within five years of completing their qualifying service. On these lines we are dealing with every rank from the highest paid departmental officer down to the humble peon, and we hope to prevent any genuine hardship.'

"I thank the Hon'ble the Finance Minister for outlining this broad and liberal policy. Similarly is the policy laid down by the Government of India in reorganizing the Telegraph Department where retrenchment is proposed to be carried out by gradually absorbing those whose services are found unnecessary, and not by turning them adrift by notice to quit. I am sure the Hon'ble the Finance

Minister will deal with these 126 clerks in the Postal Savings Bank Audit with the same generosity as he is dealing with the employés in the Opium Department, and as the Government has resolved to treat the employés in the Telegraph Department."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON: "Sir, the first idea that occurred to me on reading this Resolution was that the Hon'ble Mover had been induced merely by a general and very natural sympathy with the subordinate staff to endeavour to mitigate the hardships involved in a reduction of establishment. It has since struck me, however, that the Resolution may have had a more specific suggestion—a suggestion in which it would be possible for me to trace an indirect compliment to myself. On the 8th of March a year ago, it will be remembered that the Hon'ble Member moved a Resolution to the effect that the expenditure under the head of offices of Account and Audit be reduced by two lakhs. He referred to the amalgamation of the Civil and Public Works Accounts, which he thought should result in substantial savings; and in connection with the creation of a grade of Chief Accountants who ranked as gazetted officers he said: 'The question was whether the number of officers could not be reduced.' He did not then make any conditions as to the manner in which reductions should be carried out, and it fell to me, while expressing my desire to effect economies wherever possible, to enter a caution that it is necessary, in these cases, to deal tenderly with vested interests. It seems—and this is what I meant by the Resolution being an indirect compliment to myself—that the Hon'ble Member has borne in mind what I said; for no sooner had I effected a substantial economy in my department—an economy in accord with his previous Resolution—than he turns round and asks me, 'What about the staff?' I cannot object to the Hon'ble Member taking up the line I took myself last year, but I think I am entitled to raise some objections to the precise manner in which he has done so. The Hon'ble Member might, I think, have asked himself whether it was likely that I should disregard considerations on which I had myself laid some stress, and if he was uncertain, it would have been a very easy matter for him to ask me how the matter stood. I should have preferred him to take that course, and in moving a Resolution without ascertaining the facts of the case by means of a question or from the head of the department, I think he has departed a little from the consideration which he usually shows me.

"To enable the Council to come to a decision on this Resolution, it is necessary for me to explain briefly the general position. What we have found is that hitherto two sets of ledgers have been maintained for the private accounts of depositors in our Savings Banks. The Post Office maintains one set itself. That is only right and proper. It is no more than any bank would do. But secondly, and for the purposes of audit, another set has been maintained in the Accounts Office. We propose to substitute for this second-hand method involving obviously a great deal of duplication and clerical work, a direct method of audit applied to the original books. By this simple change we save in the gross over a lakh of rupees. We shall require some inspecting staff, and the Post Office will have to employ a few more clerks, but even the net saving will probably be half a lakh. But the Hon'ble Member is concerned with the effect of these changes on the subordinate staff. I will tell him what we are doing. The men who cannot otherwise be provided for will of course get their compensation pensions or gratuities. That is all they are entitled to under the ordinary rules. But I have been making the best arrangements possible to retain them in the service. Some will go over to the Post Office. For others some posts will, I hope, be found in consequence of a redistribution of work between some of the Postal Accounts Offices which has to be made very shortly. Recruitment again has been stopped in all the Postal Accounts Offices since January, and this has been done with the object of giving the places to qualified men in the Savings Banks sections. A fair number also having earned their pension have intimated their willingness to retire.

"The Hon'ble Member will not expect me to give him exact figures at this stage, for the change will not take effect till July, and the details have not yet been fully worked out. I give him my assurance that no hardship will be caused which can be obviated, but I cannot go further than that. The real requirements which face us in half a dozen different directions are against extravagance. The interests of the tax-payer are against extravagance, and I cannot consent to the retention of unnecessary establishments or to delay in the introduction of reforms which, as in the present case, are clearly desirable."

The Hon'ble MR. SUBBA RAO: "Sir, I am much obliged to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for the assurance he has given that in dealing with these clerks no hardship will be caused that can be avoided. He rather found fault with me for not having consulted him in the matter. I may assure the Hon'ble Member that I never intended to show him any disrespect. He will remember that last year I consulted him, but this year I thought it would be better that I should not intrude on his attention, as he was not in the best of health; but I was in communication with the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, and I had a talk with him on the subject, and he promised to look into it. But as the question was of some public importance, and as I knew that the Finance Department would deal with these people generously and justly, I considered that a statement made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in the Council would be valuable not only to the few individuals concerned, but also to the large number of Government servants who might any day find themselves in a similar predicament. I therefore thought it worth while to come to the Council with a Resolution on the subject. I hope the Hon'ble Member will take it from me that it was not out of any want of respect or regard for him that I did not consult him in this matter, but because I was in full communication with the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, who has been thoroughly sympathetic on the subject, and because I knew that the question, if brought forward, would elicit a public pronouncement for the guidance of all public servants. With these words I take the liberty of withdrawing the Resolution."

The Resolution was withdrawn.

POLICE.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE: "Sir, I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the allotment to Police (India General) for next year be reduced by one lakh of rupees.

"On a reference to page 61 of the explanatory memorandum, the Council will see that the Imperial portion of police charges is shewn there under three heads. One is India General, the

second is Baluchistan and the third is North-West Frontier. Now, taking the budget and the revised figures for the current year, it will be seen that while the charges for Baluchistan and North-West Frontier have gone down, the revised figures being lower than the budget figures, the figure for India General has increased considerably. The explanatory paragraph appended to this head explains how the decreases against Baluchistan and North-West Frontier are only nominal; and as I do not raise any question about those entries, I will say nothing more about them. The entry against India General, on the other hand, shows an increase of Rs. 36,000 in the revised estimate over the budget estimate, but there is not a word of explanation in the explanatory paragraph about that increase. Now, Sir, my first query is, why is there no explanation given, and what is the explanation of the increase? Next, if the Council will look at the figures under this head for the last three years, namely, the accounts for 1910–11, the revised figures for 1911–12 and the budget figures for the next year, it will be seen that there is a continuous increase in the charges. In the accounts of 1910–11, the charges were Rs. 8,45,000. Last year the budget estimate of the current year was taken at Rs. 8,96,000, whereas the revised figure now laid before us stands at Rs. 9,32,000, while in the budget for next year the sum that is entered is Rs. 9,37,000. Thus the sum budgeted for for next year is much larger than the actual for 1910–11. It is also much larger than that which was budgeted for last year, and is even slightly higher than the revised estimate for the current year. I should like to know why this item is showing an increase when the general policy of Government in regard to such charges is now one of retrenchment. Then, Sir, I find from a return which was laid the other day on the table in reply to a question which I put about retrenchment that in the expenditure which the Home Department controls there is an item of 2·83 lakhs on account of the Central Criminal Investigation Department. That is on the authority of the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, Acting Home Secretary, and the amount is given for the year 1910–1911. Now, if we turn to the actuals for 1910–11, as given in this yellow book—the Finance and Revenue accounts which is published annually—I find that the cost of the Central Criminal Investigation Department of the Government of India for 1910–11 was 3·05 lakhs, and not 2·83 lakhs as shown in the return. I should like to have an explanation of this discrepency, evidently something is left out in the return, or something is included in this yellow book which I cannot make out. I want, therefore, to know whether the Criminal Investigation Department charges of the Government of India are really 2·83 lakhs or 3·05 lakhs. Lastly, Sir,—and that is the principal point for which I have raised this discussion to-day,—I want to know how much of this sum represents the cost of the Government of India Criminal Investigation Department in Provinces which have got Criminal Investigation Departments of their own. I speak necessarily at a disadvantage in this matter, because outside the department the general public knows very little as to the constitution of the Criminal Investigation Department. But it is a matter of common knowledge that the Government of India Criminal Investigation Department maintains officers and men of its own—a small number—in the different Provinces, which have got their own Criminal Investigation Departments. And I should like to know how the spheres of work of the two are differentiated. Of course, so far as the territories directly under the Government of India are concerned, they would be for the Government of India Criminal Investigation Department. So also in regard to the Native States, which are in direct relations with the Government of India. Finally, the expenditure that is incurred in watching men in foreign countries would also come under the Government of India expenditure. So much I think is clear; but in addition to this, I have heard on good authority that the Government of India Criminal Investigation Department maintains a few officers and men of its own, and does espionage work on its own account, even in Provinces which have got their own full fledged Criminal Investigation Departments, and I want to know why this is done. I find, Sir, that this has been a matter for repeated complaint on the part of several Local Governments, and the Decentralization Commission in its Report notes this complaint. This is what the Commission says.—

'The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces complained of encroachment on the Provincial sphere of administration by the Director of Criminal Intelligence, and we have received similar complaints in other Provinces as to what was regarded as the undesirable activity of this officer.'

"This year also, I gather from the newspapers that the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces has complained in his Administration Report of constant friction between the Government of India Criminal Investigation Department and the Provincial Criminal Investigation Department. I should therefore like to know if such a duplication of machinery for espionage exists in the Provinces which have got their own Criminal Investigation Departments, and, if so, why the work is not altogether left to the Provincial Criminal Investigation Departments. Of course, as I have admitted, I speak more or less in the dark on this subject, because the outside public knows very little about this Department. The only thing that people are sure about is, that many of these Criminal Investigation Department men are a great nuisance to innocent people, and that they do their work not only without judgment, but often without a regard to appearances or decency. I therefore strongly urge that, if the Government of India maintain a Criminal Investigation Department of its own in the different Provinces, this duplication should be abolished, and whatever saving results from it should be effected."

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK: "Sir, the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale in moving this Resolution has adopted the attitude of not desiring to criticise us unduly, but to obtain information on certain points on which he is not at present sufficiently informed to enable him to judge of the expenditure which is found in our Financial Statement. Now, in the first place, against 'India—General,' he has differentiated very rightly the expenditure which is definitely allotted to 'India—General' from the expenditure in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, but, as a matter of fact, out of the expenditure shown in 'India—General', all but a little over three lakhs relates to police expenditure in Coorg, and in certain minor administrations under the Foreign Department, and to Railway police on lines which run through Native States and have not been given to adjacent Provincial Governments to supervise. These items represent the normal expenditure on police in the country, and any increase that has taken place only in recent years has merely been in pursuance of the general policy of reform which we discussed little more than a week ago in this Council. So that, practically, the real item on which the Hon'ble Member desires to lay most stress is that item amounting to three lakhs and a little over, which represents the expenditure of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Central Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "May I interrupt the Hon'ble Member? If the increase in the revised estimates over the budget estimates is in connexion with measures of police reform, why was not the necessary provision made in the budget estimates for the measures that were to be carried out?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK: "I was not referring to the increases in the revised over the budget, but I was referring, generally speaking, to the fact that increases have taken place of late years with regard to the reforms. With regard to the increase of the revised over the budget, additional expenditure was incurred, and the Hon'ble Member will, I am sure, recognise that that additional expenditure was quite properly incurred in connexion with the Royal visit, and thus accounts for the increase of the revised under that head.

"Coming now, Sir, to the question of the three lakhs spent on the Imperial Criminal Investigation Department, the increase has not been so very large if we go back a few years. Nearly ten years ago, the expenditure on the old Thugi and Dacoity Department averaged about two lakhs or a little over, and the increase that has taken place since then may be fully accounted for by the general development of communications by railways, telegraphs, roads and everything else which develops the energies of the criminal classes as well as of the other classes of the community. There was a time not long ago when we found people—we cannot find them now—who respected the boundaries of Administrations and States, and I recollect hearing of a case in which some dacoits, having unwittingly strayed over the boundary and having robbed some wayfarers, who were coming back to their homes, suddenly came upon the boundary marks, which showed that they had been carrying on their depredations inside British territory. Hurrying after the people they had robbed, with many apologies they handed back the goods they had taken from them and went away. Well, Sir, I most confess that conscientious dacoits of this kind are no longer to be found. We have got to recognise the unfortunate fact that criminals refuse to be restricted by the boundaries of Provinces or by the boundaries of States. You can rightly understand that, when things were much simpler and men concerned with their internal affairs, and it was only to a limited extent that they had to pursue criminals over the border. But, now, with the railways and telegraphs, it is absolutely necessary that there should be an organisation which can cope with crime that ramifies over the whole of the country; and the Police Commission, although they were not absolutely the originators of the system (for it had existed before), emphasised their recommendation on that point, and said that they were convinced of the necessity, on the part of the Government of India, to have a much more intimate knowledge of what was going on in every Province, and on the part of every Province to have a much more intimate knowledge of what was going on elsewhere, than at that time existed. In pursuance of this policy, it has been found necessary to employ officers attached to the Central Government whose duties may take them far afield and may keep them in various places at various times. But if we are to deal with cases of organized criminals, such as coiners, note-forgers, dealers in arms, and many others, not to mention the ordinary dacoits whose depredations extend over several Provinces, if we are to keep a hold on these people, and if Hon'ble Members wish to sleep quietly in their beds, we must have a central organisation of this kind. It is impossible of course that I should explain to the Council all details of the distribution of such an organisation—it would be quite impossible—for the whole essence of their success lies in the fact that their operations are not public. But I should like to emphasise the point that though political unrest and the political activities of late years have brought that aspect of their duties more prominently before the public, they must not forget the even more important duties that they perform in connexion with the organisation of crime and criminals, who are becoming cleverer every day. These should not be lost sight of, and I feel sure that the Council will agree with me, now that I have explained the matter, that the sum of three lakhs of rupees for a country of the size of India is really a very small sum to pay for an establishment which is so urgently required for dealing with serious crimes of this kind."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "Sir, I would like to say just a word, and that is, that the Hon'ble Member has not told us why it is necessary to maintain a duplication of machinery for purposes of espionage in the Provinces which have their own Criminal Investigation Department for the work. He has also not told us what the Government of India has to say as regards the complaints which the Provincial Governments had been making on this subject. I quoted from the Decentralization Commission's Report an extract showing that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces complained even before the Commission that there was serious interference with the work of the Provincial Criminal Investigation Department by the Government of India Criminal Investigation Department; and this year again that Government has repeated that complaint. That being so, I think some explanation is necessary as to why such a system, which is complained of by Local Governments, should be maintained. However, as the Hon'ble Member the other day promised an inquiry into the whole question of the Criminal Investigation Department, I do not wish for the present to press my Resolution."

Accordingly the Resolution was withdrawn with the permission of the President.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th March 1913.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

CALCUTTA;
The 15th March 1913.

APPENDIX No. 1.

A statistical statement of educational progress in British India was published in the *Gazette of India* of February 17th, 1912. The statistics there shown and referred to in this summary are for the year 1910–11. The account of principal developments is brought up to date.

Statistics of pupils.—The grand total of pupils in all institutions (including private institutions) has risen by 142,377 to 6,341,583. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam show solid, and the Panjab shows slight increase. The Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Burma are practically steady, with a slight fall in the case of the two last-mentioned provinces.

The percentage of those at school in public institutions to those of a school-going age has apparently fallen in the case of boys to 25·2. The fall is apparent only, since the calculation has been made on the new census figures, but even so the present percentage exceeds that in any previous year save 1909–10. The percentage in the case of girls remains for the same reason constant at 4·2, though the numbers exhibit an increase of about 50,000 in public institutions. The percentage of both boys and girls in public institutions to those of a school going age* now stands at 14·9. The percentage of those in public and private institutions in to those of a school-going age 16·9 and to the total population 2·5.

In the provinces of Bombay, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, over 30 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age are at school in public institutions. The provinces which show the lowest figure for boys are the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Provinces, where respectively 14·4 and 11·8 per cent. are at public schools. Among the larger provinces, Burma heads the list as regards girls with 8·1 per cent. of those of a school-going age at public schools, though Coorg has 15 per cent. at school. The United Provinces is last with 1·3.

The increase in the number of pupils at collegiate and higher institutions amounts to 41,980 or 4·7 per cent. and the total now stands at 921,967, thus divided :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In colleges	31,073	374	31,447
In high schools	364,704	14,864	379,568
In middle schools	454,522	66,430	520,952

Madras alone exhibits a decline both in colleges and secondary school pupils—a number of weak institutions having been converted into complete elementary schools.

The increase in the number of pupils in primary schools amounts to 68,583, or 1·5 per cent. and the total now stands at 4,625,590, viz :—

Male	3,936,119
Female	689,471

In the United Provinces there is a slight continued fall; the causes are being investigated. In Burma there has been a decrease of some 7,000 pupils, mainly accounted for by financial stringency.

Those under training for the profession of teaching were 12,586, an increase of 99; and 6,583 qualified during the year.

The number of pupils at technical schools is 16,535, an increase of 2,328.

In European and Anglo-Indian schools there are 32,844 pupils, an increase of 1,024.

The number of Muhammadans in public institutions is 1,216,401, an increase of 42,462. Of these 158,428 are in secondary schools and colleges and 949,502 in elementary schools.

Statistics of expenditure.—The total expenditure was Rs. 7,19,68,800. This is an increase of Rs. 31,92,000 over the preceding year. To this increase public funds have contributed Rs. 9,30,000. Of the total expenditure, roughly 370 lakhs are now met from public funds, *viz.*, 282 lakhs from provincial, 180 from Local and 28 from Municipal. (To the last item the Bombay Presidency contributes 9½ lakhs.) The remaining 348 lakhs are contributed from private sources, including 200 lakhs realised as fees.

Among the larger provinces, the highest expenditure is in Bengal—160 lakhs; the lowest is in the Central Provinces—31 lakhs. In those provinces where the aided system predominates, such as Madras, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, the expenditure from private sources exceeds that from public sources. Elsewhere, public funds contribute more than private.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in public institutions is now Rs. 12·55 against Rs. 12·28 in the year 1909–10.

Principal developments.—At the close of 1910 a department of Education was created in the Government of India. The functions of the department are not confined to Education. It deals with a number of other subjects which were formerly the work of the Home Department. Early in 1911 an imperial grant of over 80 lakhs was distributed among provinces for non-recurring educational purposes. In February 1911, the Hon'ble Member for Education held a Conference at Allahabad which dealt mainly with the questions of elementary, technical and industrial and moral and religious education. In July a Conference was held at Simla to discuss Oriental studies and research and kindred subjects. The results of these Conferences have been made public. Sir Robert Laidlaw also held a Conference in Calcutta on the subject of European Education, to the development of which he has promised a sum of £50,000. To the series of "Occasional Reports" has been added one dealing with educational buildings in India. Proposals for a new type of University have been made by the Muhammadan and the Hindu communities. The Indian Institute of Science has been opened in Bangalore. Sanction has been accorded to the establishment of a Technological Institute at Cawnpore. The expansion of secondary schools, as shown by the figures given above, has been considerable, and in certain provinces the school final examination has made noteworthy strides. Progress in primary education has been comparatively less rapid, but, save in certain provinces, is steadily maintained.

* 15 per cent. of the population is taken as representing the number of children of a school going age.

APPENDIX No. 2.

NOTE ON SANITARY MEASURES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1911-12.

A memorandum by Surgeon General Lukis was laid on the table in September last, giving a full account of the measures taken up to that time for the eradication of plague and malaria in India.

The following additional information may be of interest to the Council :—

(a) Malaria.

(1) A special malarial board has been constituted in Madras, and the Secretary of State has sanctioned the employment for three years, on malarial work, of a specially trained medical officer and an Assistant Surgeon, in addition to the staff employed by the local Government. Captain Thorne, I.M.S., has been selected for this purpose.

(2) Sanction has been accorded to the extension of the deputation of the special malarial officers in Burma and the United Provinces for further periods of one and two years, respectively.

(3) Modifications have been made in the method of selecting officers to attend the malaria classes at Amritsar. Under the new arrangements it will be possible for any officer, who is seriously desirous of studying malaria, to gain admission. The class has also been enlarged so as to include both military medical officers, and those in civil employ, and 32 officers have been selected to attend the class which will be held this month.

(4) The second Malaria Conference was convened at Bombay in November last and the proceedings have been published in the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1910. This Conference unanimously passed a series of resolutions pointing out the importance of instituting anti-mosquito measures wherever practicable in addition to making free use of quinine both for purposes of prophylaxis and treatment.

The Government have decided that the observations of Majors Liston and Christophers and of Dr. Bentley have shown that these measures may not prove as impossible a task as was formerly supposed, and it is proposed therefore to carry out anti-malarial operations in certain selected towns where a careful malarial survey has shown that the problem is one capable of practical solution.

(5) Experiments are being carried out in several of our large hospitals with a view to deciding what is the best preparation of quinine for general use and also the most efficient method of administration so as to obtain the full therapeutic effect. In addition to this, allotments of 3 lakhs in each case have been made for the formation of a reserve stock of quinine in Bengal and Madras.

(b) Plague.

(1) The Plague Advisory Committee continued its useful work under the direction in India of Major Liston. Two additional officers have been placed at the disposal of the Committee to carry out further observation on local immunity in Madras and the United Provinces, and in the laboratory at Parel important experiments are being carried out with a view to solving the difficult problem of the disinfection of gram bags without damage to their contents.

(2) Dr G F. Petrie was deputed to investigate the outbreak of Pneumonic Plague in Manchuria and his reports are now under consideration.

(3) A system of travelling dispensaries has been introduced into the United Provinces with the very best results. This system is an extension of, and improvement upon, that which has existed in the Punjab since 1907.

(c) Yellow Fever.

In view of the danger which will arise with the opening of the Panama Canal in 1913, Major James has been deputed to the endemic area of yellow fever to study the disease and to formulate a scheme for preventing its introduction into India. In the meantime, local Governments are being addressed with a view to instituting a careful mosquito survey in order that we may have accurate information as regards the distribution at the various ports of the particular mosquito which is known to be the carrier of the disease in the West Indies.

(d) Sleeping Sickness.

In view of the possibility that this disease may be introduced into India from Africa, rules have been framed for the examination of suspected vessels and persons arriving from the East Coast of Africa, and a notification is about to issue prohibiting the importation of antelopes from Africa. Advantage has also been taken of the return of Captain Mackie from the Sleeping Sickness Commission to obtain the sanction of the Royal Society to the publishing of a pamphlet in popular form giving full information as to the present state of our knowledge of this disease. The pamphlet is now in the press and will be published shortly.

(e) General Sanitation.

Septic Tanks.—This is a great difficulty in India. The data on which sanitarians work in England are of little use in India, owing to the fact that we have here to deal with a population who are largely vegetarians. Excellent experimental work has already been carried out in Bengal by Major Clemesha and in Poona by Captain Gourlay, and an experimental installation on a large scale has now been inaugurated at Poona under Captain Hutchinson, I.M.S. It is hoped that as the result of these experiments, reliable data for the designing and efficient working of installations for disposal of sewage by the bacterial method in this country will be available by the end of the year.

(f) Infant Mortality.

This important subject was discussed at the first Sanitary Conference. In addition to this the Government of India deputed Major Greig as their representative at the Congress for the protection of infants at the breast which met at Berlin in September 1911. His report, together with a number of important papers and publications, dealing with the problem of infant protection is now under examination and investigation.

(g) Development of Research Institutes.

Under this head come the grants for the development of the Central Research Institute at Kasauli and the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel, and for the construction of a Bacteriological Laboratory in Burma.

At Kasauli it is proposed to constitute a separate Serum and Vaccine Department in order to meet the growing demand for curative sera of all kinds, and also to create three separate bureaux—one for general epidemiological research, one for protozoology and one for malaria.

At Parel it is intended to enlarge and improve the present laboratories so as to fit them for teaching purposes, with a view to the institution of post-graduate classes such as are now held at Kasauli. These laboratories will, it is hoped, ultimately form part of a school of Tropical Medicine to be established in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital which is to be built in close proximity to the Parel laboratory.

(h) The Tropical School of Medicine at Calcutta.

This grant is intended to cover the construction of laboratories and research rooms for this school which will be worked in connection with the Calcutta Medical College and which will be open to all qualified practitioners for post-graduate study. The Government of India has also agreed to meet the recurring charges for the additional teaching staff. In connection with this school it is hoped that the Calcutta University will institute a Diploma in Tropical Medicine, similar to those granted at Liverpool and Greenwich.

(i) The Indian Research Fund.

The first meeting of the Scientific Advisory Body was held at Bombay on November 16th, 1911, when it was decided—

(*a*) to defray the cost of Major James' deputation to the endemic area of Yellow Fever,

(*b*) to make certain grants for the purchase of scientific literature,

(*c*) to start a fresh series of investigations into the problems connected with Cholera and Kala Azar,

(*d*) to formulate proposals for the co-ordination of work on medical entomology,

(*e*) to form a Committee to enquire into the present method of registering vital statistics and to study the causes of decrease in population—also to consider the important questions of Town-planning and of popular Hygienic education and Propagandism.

The enquiry into Kala Azar has already commenced. The Madras Government has deputed Captain Patton for a period of six months to work on this subject in Royapuram and its neighbourhood, and the Research Fund are appointing for the same purpose Captain Mackie (who has recently returned from the Sleeping Sickness Commission), and are associating with him an Indian gentleman, Dr. Korke, who has been specially trained under Sir Ronald Ross at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Captain Mackie will probably work in Assam, and the general lines of the investigation have been worked out by a Committee consisting of Surgeon-General Bannerman, Major Christophers and Dr. Bentley.

The Cholera investigation will also start immediately, the two workers detailed for this being Major Greig and Captain Gloster, whilst the details of the investigation have been worked out by Sir David Semple and Major Leonard Rogers, whose work in connection with Cholera is so well known.

The report of the provisional committee on the study of Medical Entomology has been received and is now under consideration.

C. P. LUKIS.

The 5th March 1913.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1912. [Price, 6 pies

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

ഇന്ത്യാഎലാമനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ട് 1912 മാച്ച് 1 - ാം നിയതി ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം ശ്രാപിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറി വാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധമാ - കയും ചെയ്യിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ACT No I of 1912

1912 ലെ 1 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

1899 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ മുദ്രപത്ര ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള കാ ആക്ട്

1899 ലെ 2. 1899 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ മുദ്രപത്ര ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ

1. ഈ ആക്കുന്ന ഇന്ത്യൻ മുദ്രപത്ര ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തു ന്ന 1912 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

1910 ലെ 6.

2. ഇന്ത്യൻ മുദ്രപത്ര ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1910 ലെ ആക്കിനാൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി യുപ്രകാരമുള്ള (ഭേപ്പെടി ആക്ട് എന്നു ഇതിനു പുറമെ പറയപ്പെടുന്നു) 1899 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ മുദ്രപത്ര ആക്ട് 1 - ാം പട്ടിക

1910 ലെ 6-ാം ആക്കിനാൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1904 ലെ 1-ാം ആക്ട് 1-ാം പട്ടിക ഭേദ.

13 - ാം നമ്പർ നിബന്ധനയിൽ (b) ചൊന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിനുപകരം താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കാം.

ക്രമമായി :—

	കനമുണ്ടി എഴുതിയാൽ			ഇരുവശവും എഴുതിയാൽ നടയിൽ ഒടേണ്ടുന്നതു.			ഇരുവശവും കനത്തിൽ എഴുതിയാൽ നടയിൽ ഒടേണ്ടുന്നതു.		
	ക.	ണ.	പ.	ക.	ണ.	പ.	ക	ണ	പ.
(b) ചെലവാകാതെ കണ്ടു എന്നാൽ പല മീയങ്ങളും കണ്ടു മീയത്തിന്റെ രൂപമോ അതു കൊണ്ടും കയിനുകൊടുക്കുവാനും കണ്ടും തരുമെന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ—									
പല്ലതിൽ മൽപ്പം കുറിച്ചിലെങ്കിലും അല്ലു 100 കയിൽ കവിയാതെയും,	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	1	0
100 കയിൽ കവിയുകയും 400 കയിൽ കവിയാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്താൽ,	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
400 ടി. 800 ടി.	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	1	0
800 ടി. 500 ടി.	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
500 ടി 1,000 ടി,	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
1,000 ടി, 1,500 ടി,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500 ടി. 1,000 ടി.	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0
1,400 ടി 2,000 ടി.	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
2,000 ടി. 3,000 ടി.	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
3,000 ടി. 7,000 ടി.	8	12	0	3	6	0	0	0	0
7,500 ടി, 10,000 ടി.	9	0	0	4	8	0	1	0	0
10,000 ടി. 15,000 ടി,	13	8	0	0	10	0	4	0	0
15,000 ടി. 20,000 ടി,	19	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0
20,000 ടി. 25,000 ടി,	23	0	0	11	4	0	7	8	0
25,000 ടി. 30,000 ടി.	27	0	0	13	0	0	8	0	0
30,000 കഴു മേലുള്ള ഓരോ 10,000 കണക്കു അതിൽ വല്ല മാത്രമിനും.	3	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0

1912 ലെ 1—ാം നമ്പർ 23-A വകുപ്പു ഭേദം.

3. മേല്പടി ആക്ട് 23-A വകുപ്പ് 1-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "5 (b) നമ്പർ നിബന്ധന" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു തൊട്ടുമുമ്പിലായി "5 (b) നമ്പർ നിബന്ധന" എന്ന പ്രകാരം ചേർക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഡബ്ലു. എച്ച്. വിൻസെന്റ്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യാലോമന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ട് 1912 മാർച്ച് 1-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം പ്രാപിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവരും അറിയുന്നതിനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. III of 1912.
1912 ലെ 3 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898.
1898 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സാക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1898 ലെ 6. 1898 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സാക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയും പ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

പുതുക്കപ്പേർ

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു ഇന്ത്യൻ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സാക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1912 ലെ ആക്ടെന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

1898 ലെ 6-ാം ആക്ട് 21-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ (1)-ാം, (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുകൾക്കു പകരം പുതിയ ഉപവകുപ്പുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

2. മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 21 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം, (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുകൾ നീക്കം ചെയ്തു താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നതാവിതു :—

"21. (1) സാധനങ്ങൾ തപ്പാൽമുഖേന അയക്കണമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യത്തിൽ ആയതിനായി സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാം.

(2) മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ സാധാരണ അധികാരത്തിനു ദോഷം കൂടാതെയും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ആയവക ചട്ടങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു—

(a) തപ്പാൽ മുഖേന അയയ്ക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത സാധനങ്ങൾ ഇന്നിന്നവയെന്നു വിവരിക്കുകയും ;

(b) തപ്പാൽ മുഖേന സാധനങ്ങൾ അയക്കാവുന്ന നിബന്ധനകൾ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും ;

(c) (a) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമോ (b) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമോ ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു വിരോധമായി തപ്പാലിൽ പോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ തടഞ്ഞുവെക്കുകയും അവകൊണ്ടു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു നിയമിക്കുകയും ;

(d) തപ്പാൽ സാധനങ്ങൾ തപ്പാലിൽ ഇടുന്നതിനും തപ്പാലിൽനിന്നു കൊടുത്തതിനും രശീതികൾ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു അങ്ങിനെ ഇടുന്നതിനെയും കൊടുത്തതിനെയും സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങൾ കൊടുപ്പാനും വാങ്ങുവാനും ആയവക രശീതികൾക്കായും സാക്ഷ്യലിഖിതങ്ങൾക്കായും മറ്റു വല്ല തപ്പാൽ കൂലിക്കും പുറമെ ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു സംഖ്യകൾക്കും നിയമിക്കുകയും ;

(e) തപ്പാൽ സാധനങ്ങളുടെ ഉറപ്പും മാതിരികളും വലിപ്പവും കവിഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടും ഇളകിപ്പോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും വർത്തമാനങ്ങൾ അറിയിപ്പാനായി കണ്ടുകൂടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള തപ്പാൽ സാധനങ്ങളുടെ ഉപയോഗവും ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ;

ചെയ്യാം."

3. (1) മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 23-ാം വകുപ്പ് (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "വല്ല മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്നും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു ശേഷം "20 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (a) ബന്ധത്തിന്നോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

1888 ലെ ആക്ട് 11-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

(2) മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് തന്നെ വകുപ്പ് (3) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ (b) എന്ന ബന്ധത്തിന്നു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു, അതാവിതു :—

"(b) 20 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ-ാം വിരോധമായി തപ്പുന്ന ഉടനേ അയക്കുന്ന വല്ല തപ്പാൽ സാധനവും കൊണ്ടു ആഫീസന്മ സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ ചട്ടത്താൽ കല്പിക്കും പ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേയും."

1888 ലെ ആക്ട് 11-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

4. മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 24 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "നിയമ വിരോധമായിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ചരക്കുകളോ ചുങ്കത്തിന്നടയ്പ്പെട്ടുന്ന വല്ല സാധനമൊ അടങ്ങിയതായി സംശയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു തപ്പാൽ സാധനം" എന്നതിന്നു പകരം "ഒരു ആക്ടിന്മേലോ പ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതൊഴികെ തപ്പാൽ പ്രവർത്തനം കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയോ തപ്പാൽ ഉടനേ അയക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു തൽക്കാലം നടപ്പുള്ള വല്ല നിബന്ധനയാലൊ നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരമൊ വിലക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ചരക്കുകളൊ ചുങ്കത്തിന്നടയ്പ്പെടുന്ന വല്ല സാധനമൊ അടങ്ങിയതായി സംശയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു തപ്പാൽ സാധനം" എന്നതു ചേർക്കയും വേണം.

1888 ലെ ആക്ട് 11-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

5. മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 25 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "കണ്ടെത്തുന്ന ആയുധങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം ഓരോന്നുകളും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "ആയുധം സാധനം അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഏതു ന്യായമായി വിശ്വസിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതോ അവ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണപ്പെടുന്നതോ ആയ എല്ലാ തപ്പാൽ സാധനങ്ങളും" എന്നതു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല അതേ വകുപ്പോടു താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചെർക്കയും വേണ്ടതു, അതാവിതു :—

1888 ലെ ആക്ട് 11-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

"അങ്ങിനെ വല്ല ശോധനയും നടത്തുന്നതിൽ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സുവക ആയുധമുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ തപ്പാൽമുദ്ര പോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല വർത്തമാനപത്രമൊ വല്ല പുസ്തകമൊ മാസികയൊ മാതൃകയൊ ആയ കെട്ടൊ ഇറക്കുകയൊ അഴിക്കുകയൊ എങ്കിലും ഇളക്കിക്കുകയൊ അഴിപ്പിക്കുകയൊ എങ്കിലും ചെയ്യാം."

6. മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 26 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ കല്പിക്കുംപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുകൊൾവാനായി ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്കൊ കല്പനയിൽ പറയുന്ന ഒരു ഗവർണ്മെന്റ്റിലൊ ഗസ്ഥനൊ ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണമെന്നെങ്കിലും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു, അതാവിതു :—

1888 ലെ ആക്ട് 11 (1) വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

"കല്പന കൊടുക്കുന്ന അധികാരസ്ഥൻ കല്പിക്കുന്നപ്രകാരം അവയെക്കൊണ്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണമെന്നെങ്കിലും",

1888 ലെ ആക്ട് 11-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

7. (1) മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 35 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (c)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ (d) എന്ന ബന്ധത്തിന്നു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു, അതാവിതു :—

"(d) ചുങ്കമായിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ വിലവസൂൽചെയ്തു എടുപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന വല്ല തപ്പാൽസാധനവും കൊടുത്തു വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നു കൈക്കൽപ്രകടകയും മേൽവിലാസക്കാരന്നു വീണ്ടും കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നു നിയമിക്കയും;

(f) വില വസൂൽചെയ്തു എടുപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന തപ്പാൽ സാധനങ്ങൾ എടുപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും അവക്കു പണം കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള രേഖപ്പെടുത്തലിനും അറ്റകുറ്റപണി വിചാരണ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിന്നുള്ള ഫീസ്സുകൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കയും."

(2) അതേ വകുപ്പ് (3) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിനു ശേഷം താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കണം, അതായിതു :—

"(4) (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പു (ഏ) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കീട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ചട്ടപ്രകാരവും ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഉത്തമ വിശ്വാസപ്രമായി ചെയ്യുന്നതായി ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതാതായ വല്ലതിൻപേരിലും കമ്മട്ടത്തിൽ ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട് സെക്രട്ടെരിയുടെയോ അപ്പാൽ ആപ്പീസ്സുവക വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയോ മേൽ യാതൊരു വ്യവഹാരമൊ മറ്റു ന്യായവിസ്താരമൊ നടത്തിക്കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല."

അതേ ആക്ട് 18-ാം വകയ്ക്കു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

8. മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 48 - ാം വകയ്ക്കു താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കണം, അതായിതു :—

"എന്നാൽ

(ഏ) ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട് ജനറൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു പോസ്റ്റാപ്പീസ്സിലോ വല്ല പോസ്റ്റാപ്പീസ്സും വക ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ സ്റ്റിച്ചിംഗ് ഇന്ത്യയുടെ അതിർത്തിക്കകത്തു പുറത്തുവെച്ചു ഒരു മണിയാർഡർവക പണം തെറ്റായിക്കൊടുത്തുപോയതിന്നൊ ഒരു മണിയാർഡർവക പണം കൊടുപ്പാൻ താമസിച്ചതിന്നൊ ആകട്ടെ".

ഡബ്ലു. എച്ച്. വിൽസൺ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1912. [Price, 8 as

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Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council met at the New Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 12 noon on Wednesday the 13th day of March 1912

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble *Baron* CARMICHAEL of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMBICK, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. ORR.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr P KESAVA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU GARU, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. HAMILTON.

The Hon'ble Raja V. VASUDEVA RAJA Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengodo.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. BALAKRISHNA AIYAR Avargal.

New member ; Oath of office ; Questions ; the late Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar.

(The Secretary ; the President.)

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD ABDUL KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Moulvi SAIYID MURTUZA SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CADDOW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. R. M. RAMASWAMI CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAGHUNATHA RAO Avargal, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR
The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. TWIGG
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLERK.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, C.I.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. W. G. COWIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. ODGERS
The Hon'ble Sir F. J. E. SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. ADINARAYANA AIYA Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. NAPIER (*Advocate-General*).*

NEW MEMBER.

The Secretary reported under rule 10 the nomination to the Council of Mr. Charles Frederick Napier.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. NAPIER took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and then took his seat.

QUESTIONS.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I propose that questions should be adjourned under rule 3 until after the disposal of the other business before the meeting. Is it your pleasure that it be carried?"

The proposition was agreed to.

THE LATE HON'BLE Mr. V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR.

The SECRETARY:—"The following letter has been received from M.R.Ry. K. Balasubramanya Aiyar:—

'Sir, I am in receipt of the letter and communication of the resolution of 'sympathy. Will you be good enough to convey to His Excellency and Members 'of the Legislative Council, Madras, how highly myself and the family of the late 'Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar appreciate the kind references that were made to the 'services of my late father and the resolution the Council was pleased to pass. The 'family will always treasure them with deep gratitude.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That will be recorded."

The letter was accordingly recorded.

* Left immediately after taking the oath.

Revised Financial Statement.

(Sir Murray Hammick; Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

DISCUSSION OF THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1912–1913.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK then presented the Revised Financial Statement for 1912–1913 and in doing so said :—" Your Excellency, I have the honour to present to the Council the Revised Financial Statement for 1912–1913. It is not usual in the presentation of that statement for me to make any remarks. The Revised Financial Statement contains a full account of the figures in the Civil Budget Estimate and any remarks that I have to make I will reserve until the meeting in April."

Land Revenue and Refunds and Drawbacks.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" Your Excellency, I beg now to introduce to the notice of the Council the budget heads, 'Land Revenue, (revenue and expenditure),' 'Refunds and Drawbacks'. The remarks that are contained in the memorandum of the Honourable the Finance Member and in the memorandum of the Chief Secretary are so full that I think there is no need for me to supplement them. Should there be any point upon which any Honourable Member would desire to receive information, to the best of my ability I shall be glad to afford it. There is one matter upon which I may offer a remark, and that is in connection with the second resolution which stands on the agenda paper for to-day. In that connection I may mention that a vacancy in the Settlement Department having arisen His Excellency has already determined to appoint a Provincial Service officer as special settlement officer and another Provincial Service officer as special assistant settlement officer. I have no further remarks to make on the subject of Land Revenue or the other two heads which I have the honour to introduce; but I shall be happy to answer any question that may be put to me to the best of my ability."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Your Excellency, I should like to know one or two points with reference to the head of Survey. I was informed yesterday that the survey of the Parlakimedi estate will be over in the current year. I should like to know how it is proposed to employ the party now working in that estate; and whether any consideration has been given to the suggestion made by me that one party should be detailed for town survey work."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" The present intention is that that particular party should be employed on the survey of more proprietary estates. It has been practically decided to employ it on the survey of three or four estates which have been named."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" The second part of my request has not been answered—as regards the town survey."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—" The matter is under consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Your Excellency, the resolution which I now have the honour to propose relates to the Survey Department and is in these terms :—

This Council recommends that in regard to the scheme for the strengthening of the cadre of the survey officers, for which a provision of Rs. 13,000 has been made under 3-B. Land Revenue and Survey, the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions that half the number of new appointments under the scheme be recruited from the grade of sub-assistant directors now in service.

" I invite the attention of the Honourable Members to paragraph 20 of the Revised Financial Statement from which they will see that there are now five survey parties engaged in the survey of Government villages and there is another survey party on estate surveys. It is proposed for the coming year that the cadre of the

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao; Mr. Atkinson.)

survey officers should be strengthened by providing for two gazetted officers for each party. Honourable Members will find that there is a lump provision of Rs. 18,000 for this purpose: but I have been informed that the details of this scheme which has been sent up to the Government of India are not available for either scrutiny or discussion in this Council. We are not therefore in a position to know the number of these officers who will be newly recruited and how many of these will be in the first grade, how many will be in the second grade, and how many will be in the third grade of Deputy Directors or how many will be appointed as Assistant Directors. At the same time we are also not in a position to know the method of recruitment that is proposed to be adopted with reference to these new officers. It may be that this scheme passed through the hands of departmental experts and has been thoroughly sifted before being sent up to the Government of India and may not be capable of improvement when discussed or scrutinized in this Council; but that is quite a different matter. What we are at is just to know at the present time how this new scheme would add to the existing cadre, and I feel sure that some of the Honourable Members of this Council would like to urge their ideas with reference to these new officers to be recruited; but, as I have already stated, I have been informed both in the Finance Committee as well as yesterday that we are not in a position to know the details of this scheme; and if I have ventured to urge that the system of recruitment should be in the manner indicated in the resolution, it is certainly not without any desire to acquaint myself with the exact proposals which have been formulated by Government; and if information has been withheld, and if a method of recruitment has been suggested in this resolution in ignorance of the exact proposals of the Government, I should say no blame would attach to any member of this Council. The position taken up by the Government with reference to these schemes has been that the schemes which are the subject-matter of correspondence either with the Government of India or the Secretary of State cannot be disclosed to members of this Council until the final orders of the Secretary of State have been passed. That position has been clearly indicated last year as well as this year both in the Finance Committee and in the discussion of the Draft Financial Statement as well as the final budget discussion, and I will say nothing more on that subject at present except that I have given notice of a resolution for this meeting, which for certain reasons can only come up at the meeting of this Council in April next.

"For the particular proposal which has been put forward in this resolution, I have only to say this, that there are now 24 officers in the Sub-Assistant Directors' grade. Six of them are drawing a pay of Rs. 250. Six are drawing a pay of Rs. 200. And the other twelve are, I believe, drawing Rs. 150. I believe that most of these officers have had considerable experience in the Department of Survey, and would form very capable officers for recruitment, and in suggesting that a portion of the recruitment should be from the service, I think it will be a matter of justice to these officers if they get the new appointments at least to the extent of a moiety as suggested in this resolution. When I gave notice of this resolution, I never intended to exclude the class of Land Record Tahsildars who, I understand, are eligible for these appointments. All that I say is that a moiety of these appointments should be recruited from the men in the service both in the Survey Department as well as in the Department of Land Records."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAGHUNATHA RAO:—"My Lord, I beg to second the proposition. I do not wish to take up the Council's time by dealing with the same points upon which the Honourable mover has spoken. But experience in work facilitates work and strengthens it and therefore any assistance that is taken from the existing establishment may prove useful, provided the men chosen are good men, and therefore I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition of my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, it is not necessary for me to refer to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao about his inability to discuss the details of the scheme which has been sent up to the Government of

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. Atkinson; Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar.)

India: The rest of his speech was directed to the question of the distribution of patronage in making appointments to the grade of assistant director, and one would have gathered from the tenor of that speech that the Government have in the past been unmindful of what might be called equitable claims to promotion from the grade of sub-assistant director. Probably the Honourable Member is not aware how the appointments in the grade of assistant director are distributed. There are seven appointments in that grade; and out of these seven, three were promoted from the rank of sub-assistant director, two were recruited practically direct, one was transferred from the Salt and Abkari Department and one was promoted from the grade of land records tahsildar. I am glad that the Honourable Member recognizes that in the distribution of patronage it is very necessary and right that we should consider the claims of land records tahsildars. In his original resolution no mention was made of them; but I understand that he wishes that the Government should include them along with the sub-assistant directors in the class from which promotion should be made to the rank of assistant director. As I have pointed out, or endeavoured to point out, the Government have in the past distributed their patronage, I think, very fairly. Three out of seven appointments have been given to the class of sub-assistant directors; one has been given to the class of land records tahsildar. That comes up to the proportion which the Honourable Member wishes now to lay down as the irrefragable rule which the Government must always obey. I think the Council might fairly allow that in the future the Government will act as they have done in the past, that is, with equitable reference to the claims of all those who might be regarded as candidates for the grade; but it is very necessary to state that the Government cannot agree to have their hands tied in the distribution of appointments in any particular way. I take it that the Honourable Member wishes in this matter, as in all others, to consider efficiency. He does not wish, I assume, to advocate the claims of one department or of one or two individuals in any particular department as against those of all others. The Government are bound to consider the efficiency of the public service in the first place; and therefore it is impossible that their hands should be tied down to allot a particular proportion of the appointments to one or two particular grades of officers. On that ground I am obliged to oppose this resolution; but at the same time I say that in the past the Government have shown consideration for the claims of sub-assistant directors; and without laying down for themselves any absolute rule, they have made it a general rule to try to take half or as many as they reasonably could from the ranks of sub-assistant directors. With these remarks, I oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"My Lord, I recognize in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson that he is in sympathy with the principle that underlies the resolution that is now proposed for the Council's acceptance; but he thinks that the principle of efficiency, to which the Government and, I believe, the Council must always pay attention before making any innovation or proposing any innovation, might be interfered with if this resolution be accepted. Far from that being so, my Lord, it appears to me that the acceptance of this resolution will only further the opportunities and the means by which the Government will be enabled to give effect to this principle of efficiency. If once the Government recognize that it would be necessary in the appointments that may be freshly made to grades higher than that of sub-assistant director, one-half of the appointments to be so made shall have to be filled up from the sub-assistant directors, care will be taken that in making the appointments to the sub-assistant director's grade at least one-half of those so appointed are ultimately eligible to become officers superior in grade to the sub-assistant director. So that, my Lord, the acceptance of this resolution means that the principle of efficiency will filter down to the ranks lower than those to which the principle is now sought to be applied—I mean the ranks of sub-assistant directors. If this is the only objection which the Government have, while they are in sympathy with the principle of this resolution, my submission is that far from in any way interfering with the principle the Government have in view—a principle with which we all sympathize—this resolution will only be the means of further effectuating that principle."

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Mr. Atkinson.)

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I only wish to say one word in reply. It was not certainly my intention to tie the hands of the Government in any way whatever in making selections. The principle which I advocate in the resolution is that half the number of appointments should go to the men in the service. It was certainly not at all my intention that persons who are now serving as land records tahsildars or persons who might be found eligible for this service from other departments should not be appointed to these posts. As I have already stated, we have been left in the dark as regards the method of recruitment, which is a matter of some importance so far as we are concerned. We should like to know not only with reference to the Survey Department, but with reference to all the other departments what system of recruitment is being adopted and what the rules are at present. I have asked for information on that matter. I hope I will get it some time later; but so long as we are not aware what the system of recruitment is, with reference to which no information has been furnished in the budget estimates, though the schemes are incorporated in the budget, it seems to me that so long as that is not done resolutions, the object of which is to ascertain from the Government the method of recruitment have to be moved in this Council. I trust that when schemes like these are introduced and incorporated in the budget some kind of information with reference to the method of recruitment of the new officers proposed to be adopted, the number of appointments and such other details as might interest members of this Council may be furnished, so that we might be in a better position to appreciate the grounds upon which the Government have proceeded. So far as I have said, it was not my intention to say that in the past the Government have never recruited this service from the ranks of sub-assistant directors. If the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson understood me in that light, I am sure I have said nothing to lead him to that conclusion."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I understand the Honourable Member to say that he has no complaint to make in regard to what has been done in the past; and he does not want to tie the hands of the Government. That means he does not want this resolution to be carried."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"There again I believe there has been some misunderstanding. I have given notice of this resolution with reference to the existing state of things and the information available to members of this Council. We know absolutely nothing as to the system of recruitment in regard to the scheme now before the Government of India and when Members of Council ask for information they cannot get any; and in the existing state of things there is no other method of asking the Government to furnish us the information in regard to this recruitment of the cadre of the services and schemes which are now before the Government of India except by way of moving resolutions in which case Government are bound to disclose their minds. As it is we have now got a statement from the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson that in the past they have filled up the appointments in the manner mentioned in the resolution; and he has also suggested that it is the intention of the Government to carry out the principle of this resolution as far as possible. Further than that I have no intention to take the case. I do not want to press this resolution to a division now that I know what the intention of Government is with reference to this scheme when it comes into force."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu rose to speak on the resolution, but His Excellency the President intimated that the discussion had been closed under rule 20.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu then requested permission to withdraw the following further resolution of which he had given notice:—

This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to reduce the provision for exchange compensation allowance in the budget estimate for 1912-1913 under 3-B. Land Revenue—Survey and Settlement—

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Mr. Atkinson; Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.)

Settlement Parties by two-ninths and that two members of the Provincial Civil Service be employed during the coming year as special settlement officer and special assistant settlement officer respectively in place of two members of the Indian Civil Service.

In doing so the Honourable Member said:—"Your Excellency, I beg leave to withdraw this resolution in view of the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, that one special settlement officer and one special assistant settlement officer have been appointed by your Excellency as suggested in this resolution. I do not know whether, if I had information about the intentions of Government in regard to making these appointments, it would have been necessary to move this resolution at all, but it is however a matter of thankfulness, and I wish to tender the thanks of myself as well as my non-official colleagues for the justice which has been done to the Provincial Service as well as to the men in the Settlement Department. I do not at all wish to say anything more than to say that I beg to withdraw this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

Stamps and Assessed Taxes.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, the next head of the budget which it is my honour to introduce is that of 'Stamps' and 'Assessed Taxes.' In both of these cases the revenue heads are not open to discussion. It is only the heads of expenditure which are open to discussion; and, as I said in introducing the head of Land Revenue, the remarks in the Revised Financial Statement are so full that there is no necessity for me to add to them."

Excise.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Following these two heads the next head is that of 'Excise', both revenue and expenditure. This is one of the heads of revenue which I think certain members of this Council would like to see vanish. I am bound to say that for my part I should be sorry to see such a very large hole made in our receipts in the budget. If any member wishes to ask any question, I will try, to the best of my ability, to answer it."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know whether there has been any decrease in the consumption of opium in this Presidency? I find the figures have been going up. In 1908–1909 the sale-proceeds of excise opium were 5·68, in 1909–1910 it was 7·99, in 1910–1911 it was 9·68 and this year it is 10·50. Is it on account of increase in duty or increase in consumption?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I understand that there has been a considerable decrease of consumption in the last few years That, of course, applies to the case of licit opium. We cannot say anything about illicit opium."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"May I know from what fund the rewards are granted to the Abkari Department officers for securing convictions for offences? As a matter of fact Rs. 68,000 and odd were paid last year. May I know under what head this reward to abkari officers is paid?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The expenditure is debited under the head 'Excise' but I cannot say under what particular sub-head There are no sub-heads in the budget estimate. It is taken from the allotment for the combined Salt, Excise and Customs establishments."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"The reason why I asked this question is that I wanted to move a resolution like this:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the provision for 'awarding rewards to the subordinates in the Abkari Department for detecting 'offenders and securing convictions be deleted for the next official year and the same 'allotted to the head of Grant-in-aid to Secondary Schools—so that effect may be 'given to the Resolution regarding the same at the Council meeting held on 14th 'February 1912.'

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(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Mr. Atkinson; the President; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

"I wish to press that resolution in one shape or another at the next meeting. So I want to know definitely from what funds these rewards are given. In that case I shall be able to put in that resolution at the next meeting. Of course, your Excellency, if we are corrected when such resolutions are given notice of and the mistakes are pointed out we shall be in a position to send in a revised resolution. Under rule 5 your Excellency has the power to allow resolutions to be moved on shorter notice :—

'A member, who wishes to move a resolution, shall give notice in writing 'to the Secretary, at least fifteen clear days before the meeting of the Council at 'which he desires to move the same and shall together with the notice submit a copy 'of the resolution which he wishes to move.

'Provided that the President may allow a resolution to be moved with shorter 'notice than fifteen days, and may, in any case, require longer notice or may extend 'the time for moving the resolution.'

"What I mean is that if there are any mistakes in our resolution and if they are pointed out to us we shall be in a position to press that resolution to be brought forward at the very meeting for which the notice has been given. So if I am told definitely from what head these rewards are given, I may be able to correct this resolution and I shall be thankful to your Excellency. It is enough if it be given to me later on, so that I may be able to amend this resolution before I place it before the next meeting. Even if the answer cannot be given now, it may be given later on in the course of the day or to-morrow."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"I rise to a point of order. The Honourable Member is discussing the question as to how resolutions ought to be admitted."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I rule that the Honourable Member is out of order as to the question in regard to resolutions as it does not seem relevant to any entry in the Financial Statement. We cannot discuss that any further. It is out of order. I rule it out. Under rule 16 we cannot discuss it any further. But I think the question he has put as to rewards is one which should be answered."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"May I say that the Honourable Member can get the information he wants from the Secretary."

Forest.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"The next head of the budget which I have to introduce is 'Forest', both revenue and expenditure."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I should like to know if this is not the time when the Honourable Members of the Government should tell us whether they have considered our suggestions in the Finance Committee. I made a suggestion in the Finance Committee and the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson replied that the question would be looked into. I should like to know whether it has been looked into as to the amount of fees to be charged for compounding offences relating to head-loads of grass and firewood."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"That matter is under enquiry."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—"May I beg to know, Sir, how this amount is made up—what all go to make this grazing and fodder gross revenue of Rupees 6,84,500—what all items go to make up that amount."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"I do not hear what the Honourable Member says."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—"When I wanted to move a resolution on grazing fees I was told there was no specific entry. I refer to IX-B. Forest, page 10 of the Civil Budget Estimate 'Grazing and Fodder grass.' If I am not mistaken I sent a letter yesterday requesting for certain information on this subject so that you might be prepared."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"I again rise to a point of order. I do not think that is relevant to this discussion."

Revised Financial Statement.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Horne; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"It is relevant to ask from what sources this amount is made up—6·84 lakhs. Are we not entitled to know that? Page 10 of the Civil Budget Estimate IX-B. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew sent me a letter yesterday which does not give me all the information I wanted. He only gave me the approximate amounts of grazing fees that go to make up this amount. But I want some more information."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"There are no other details than those that are entered in the Civil Budget Estimate."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"How much does fodder grass bring in and how much does grazing?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HORNE:—"I can supply the information only roughly. I cannot say exactly how many thousands refer to fodder grass. In the actuals of the past year the grazing revenue was 6·30 lakhs, and of that only a few thousands refer to fodder grass. Probably the grazing fees have been estimated greater this year. The amount realized from fodder grass is very little. The income is almost entirely from grazing."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"How much did cattle fetch and how much did goats?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HORNE:—"I think the information is available in the Administration Report."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"No. I do not find it. I do not find any provision made for the amount derivable from cattle maintained by professional cattle breeders. I want to distinguish between the cattle of the ryots and the cattle of those who breed them for trading purposes."

The Hon'ble Mr. HORNE:—"That distinction is impossible."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"You mean in the accounts at our disposal?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HORNE:—"The distinction cannot be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I wish that the distinction were made so that we may know how many belong to ryots and how many to trading people. I have given notice of a resolution on the subject for the sympathetic consideration of the Government. I hope the Government will be able to give all the information so that grazing fees for the cattle of the ryots at least may be knocked off. There is another point. I want to know under what head these grazing compounding fees are included."

The Hon'ble Mr. HORNE:—"It is included under the head, 'Fines and Forfeitures.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"That is IX (*e*)."

Registration.

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"The next head of the budget, your Excellency, relates to 'Registration'. The remarks are contained in page 27 * of the Revised Financial Statement, which gives all the necessary information. A letter was received from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao asking whether reductions had been made in the number of district registrars in the Presidency. I may tell him that the proposals for reduction have been sanctioned by the Government of India and as soon as the Inspector-General of Registration sends up the notifications for the reconstitution of the new registration districts effect will be given to these orders. I do not think there is any other piece of information required with regard to this head."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I ask the Honourable Member what the districts are in which it is proposed to abolish the district registrars."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"The districts that are proposed to be amalgamated are these: Vizagapatam and Godavari with head-quarters at Vizagapatam; Guntur and Nellore with head-quarters at Nellore; Cuddapah and

* Page 253 *infra*.

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Kurnool with head-quarters at Cuddapah; Coimbatore and the Nilgiris with head-quarters at Coimbatore. It is intended to have a district registrar for the Ramnad district as soon as the new district head-quarters are established at Ramnad or some other place."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"With your Excellency's permission, I should like to ask why there was no indication of the abolition of these appointments in the preliminary estimates issued by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"The original Financial Statement was framed on the basis of the figures for the previous year and I believe the sanction of the Government of India was received subsequently."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Is it open to the Government to re-consider the re-distribution of the districts? Take for instance Kurnool and Cuddapah. It will be inconvenient and difficult for the people of Kurnool district to go to head-quarters when they have separate districts for registration purposes only."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Government of India have sanctioned the arrangement. It is not possible to change it now."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know the date from which the new arrangement will come into force."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"As soon as we receive the notifications from the Inspector-General of Registration. The Government will then fix the date on which it is to come into force—probably the 1st of April."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I suggest, if it is possible before the new arrangements may be brought into force, that an opportunity may be given to this Council to urge its views in this matter. My point is that there was no indication of the abolition either in the preliminary estimates or in the Draft Financial Statement or in the Revised Financial Statement or in the statement issued yesterday. It is a matter in which the public interests are concerned. In the case of the district registrars to whom access by the public is a matter of great importance, will the Government consider the question of keeping the matter in abeyance till the Honourable Members of this Council have an opportunity to urge their views if any. The budget proceeded on the assumption that the appointments were to be kept up for the next year."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not myself thoroughly understand the history of the matter. But as it has been passed by the Government of India it cannot be altered now and there is no possibility of discussing it at this moment. It is perfectly open to any member to bring a resolution at another meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"The matter may be kept in abeyance for some time."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"That is just what cannot be done."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"If I gave notice of a resolution that I will move for more registrars to be appointed, shall I be in order? I have given notice."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It appears you are perfectly in order. It will be quite right. You have already given notice, I understand."

General Administration.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"Your Excellency, I have first of all to introduce the paragraphs of the budget dealing with the 'General Administration'. Most of these items or a good many of them are not subject to discussion at this Council But I shall be happy to give any information I can about any of them."

Interest.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"The next head is 'Interest' about which also I do not suppose any member will have any question to ask."

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(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Sir Murray Hammick; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I proposed that the rate of interest on loans advanced to ryots should be reduced. No doubt I got an answer from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, but I should like to have a statement made in the Council for public information."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I have a note here that 'at the meeting 'of the Finance Committee the Hon'ble Mr P. Kesava Pillai suggested that the rate 'of interest on loans advanced by Government to ryots should be reduced in view 'of the profit which the Government were making therefrom. The Chairman said 'that the subject would be considered by Government. In 1907 after mature consi-'deration the Government have decided that the rate of interest charged on advances 'in this Presidency should be raised to 6¼ *per cent. per annum*. The question has 'since been examined again, and it is found that no real profit is made by Government 'as the expenditure incurred by them in the payment of interest together with the 'charges incidental to management and bad debts written off is greater than the 'revenue derived by them in the shape of interest. The Honourable Member has in 'demi-official No. 1197-1, Financial, dated 20th February 1912, been informed that, 'in view of this fact, it is not possible to reduce the rate of interest, and that the rate 'of 6¼ *per cent.* charged by Government is far below that usually charged by any 'other agency including co-operative credit societies.'"

Law and Justice.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"If no member has any further question to ask on 'Interest' I will go on to 'Law and Justice', that is, Courts of Law, expenditure. If any member wishes to ask any question I shall try to answer him."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Is it true that the printing charges levied by the High Court resulted in a surplus to the Government and that they sat it apart as a special reserve fund for the purpose of repairs to the compound of the High Court?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I do not know what has happened. If you put it in the form of a question and if you give notice we may be able to get the information."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I understand that the surplus is Rs. 80,000 and it is utilized for putting up railings."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"The fund is under the management of the High Court. If you will give me notice I will get you the information from the High Court."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution of which I have given notice is a very modest one, namely,—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 30,000 be provided under 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law for placing an experienced officer on special duty to investigate and report with reference to the following matters:—

(a) Whether the existing number of district munsifs and sub-judges is adequate to cope satisfactorily with the litigation in the province and if not how the number can be increased;

(b) Whether the territorial jurisdiction of the district munsifs and sub-judges is unequal so far as litigation is concerned and if so how best it can be re-adjusted within the districts concerned;

(c) Whether in the districts in which there are subordinate judges the appellate work of the district judges cannot be reduced so as to give them opportunities to take up some original trial work and for that purpose whether the provisions of paragraph 3 of section 13 of the Civil Courts Act may be more extensively used;

and that a corresponding reduction be made in 45. Civil Works

"At the outset I beg with your Excellency's permission to omit paragraph (*c*) of the resolution of which I have given notice and also to omit the words 'within the districts concerned' in clause (*b*) of the resolution. I will confine myself therefore to

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paragraph (*a*) and to paragraph (*b*) omitting the words 'within the districts concerned'. I may state that it is admitted on all hands that the district munsifs as a class are very hard-worked officers. It is not necessary to travel far beyond, and if we refer to the statistics published by the High Court and embodied in the latest Government order on the administration of civil justice in this Presidency, your Excellency will find that during the last twenty years there has been a considerable volume of work added to the work which these officers have to do. In 1890 there were 108 district munsifs disposing of 66,251 original suits and 91,500 small cause suits; in 1910, that is, twenty years later, your Excellency will find that the number of small cause suits disposed of is 161,000 in round figures and ordinary suits 105,800. That is to say, the volume of work, ordinary and small cause suits, has increased by nearly one lakh or 70 *per cent.* in twenty years. But the number of officers who disposed of this work and who administered justice is now only 127 as against 108 twenty years ago. That is to say, there has been an increase of only 17½ *per cent.* The High Court pointed out that the district munsifs of the present day have to turn out 50 *per cent.* more work than they did before and that will be very clear from the fact that in 1910 each munsif on an average disposed of 412 ordinary uncontested suits and 373 ordinary contested suits. He had to dispose of 1,000 uncontested small cause suits and 258 contested cases against 273 uncontested ordinary suits and 249 contested ordinary suits and 493 uncontested small cause suits and 173 contested small cause suits twenty years ago. Now these figures certainly do represent that there must have been a considerable strain both upon district munsifs and their offices, and, notwithstanding the high pressure under which they work, your Excellency will be glad to find that the quality of the work turned out by them has not deteriorated. It is rather a surprise to find that while the quantity has increased the quality has also been fairly satisfactory: for your Excellency will find that the number of appeals against appealable cases was 18 *per cent.* in 1890 and now it is only 12¼ *per cent.* and the percentage of decrees which were confirmed in the appeals preferred is 61·68. The High Court admit that 'judged by these results the work of the district munsifs appears to have improved in 'the last twenty years and considering the high speed at which they now have to deal 'with cases before them the small proportion of the decrees which are reversed must 'be regarded as creditable.' That is the remark of the High Court, and what I would submit to your Excellency is this, whether the work of these people has not reached a stage beyond which it cannot continue any longer in a manner compatible with efficiency. It is impossible to suppose that these people would go on turning out 50 *per cent.* more work, having at the same time regard to efficiency and to speed. I consider that the time has now come when it is no longer possible to expect them to expeditiously and efficiently do it. This matter was brought to the notice of the Government in the administration report: but I find that there is some silence on the part of the Government; while the High Court emphasize the fact that more munsifs are necessary, the Government pass it over even with a casual observation In the case of these people it is somewhat difficult to find their case properly brought before the Government. The High Court Judges have themselves to do a large amount of work. They have their own arrears to clear and nobody seems very much interested in relieving the condition of high pressure at which these officers have to work.

'As regards their efficiency as a class, their honesty and their judicial rectitude, 'that has been acknowledged on all hands. 'Probably no country in the world'—I am quoting from the *Pioneer*—'gets better value for its money than the Govern-'ment of India get for the salaries paid to its munsifs; the scale of salaries is not 'high; but, as a body, the recipients turn out an amount of sound work which 'would not be dear at twice its value'

"I am not now asking you to increase their salaries. An attempt was made before the Finance Committee of last year, but the question of supply and demand unfortunately cropped up and the matter was left there. But what I now ask your Excellency's Government is to do a bare act of justice and humanity—whether it is humane to work these people at such high pressure—and to make them turn out 50 *per cent.* more work than their predecessors of twenty years ago did and expect from them the same amount of efficiency and speed.

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"As regards the second part of the resolution that I have submitted, that is, as regards their respective jurisdiction, there is a considerable disparity not only as regards munsifs but as regards the sub-judges also Seventy-five *per cent.* of the original work which is instituted before the sub-judges and district judges is disposed of by sub-judges. But their jurisdiction is so uneven and the result is that when work accumulates in one court after a number of years it is transferred to another court and the suitor has to pay for all this. It is a condition of things which I think the Government ought to relieve; and this opportunity may be availed of so that the jurisdiction may be adjusted as far as it is possible, so that there may be no congestion of work in one court while it is all leisure and ease in another court as you generally find. I do admit that it is not possible within the limits of a district to equalize the litigation work so that each judicial officer may have an equal amount of work, but I think it is perfectly possible to minimize the disparity as far as may be and, if it were necessary, the jurisdiction of a judicial officer in a district need not be confined to the district only. It may be in some cases extended to the adjoining districts also. I therefore submit this resolution to the Council as a matter of pure justice and humanity."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I have given notice of another resolution which bears on the same subject, and as amended by my Honourable friend it seems to me that no useful purpose will be served by discussing the same question under two resolutions. I therefore have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar. But there is one statement which he made which, I believe, is not quite accurate. He stated that the Government passed over the question of the increase in the number of courts in silence in reviewing the latest administration report of civil litigation in this Presidency. I believe if he looks up the Government order, he will find that the Government stated in explicit terms that the increasing burden of arrears in district munsifs' courts, subordinate judges' courts and district courts seemed to indicate that more courts were needed to cope with the large quantity of litigation arising in this Presidency and the Government would favourably consider as they had done in the past any proposals from the High Court which would tend to the more expeditious disposal of civil work. This is a clear recognition by the Government of the existing state of civil litigation in the *mufussal*; and when I mentioned this matter of the deputation of a special officer to the Finance Member, he promised in the Finance Committee consideration for my proposal; but after the Finance Committee was dissolved, and on further reflection it appeared to me that the chances of the deputation of a special officer would be much better if I came in with a statement of the case in regard to the question of civil litigation in the *mufussal*, and that it will have a better chance with the Government and the High Court whom the Government would naturally consult in a matter of this kind. It is in this view that I have given notice of a resolution on the subject and also with the object of impressing upon the Government that no half-hearted measures with regard to the increase of the cadre would do, and any re-organization or relief should be on the basis of a substantial increase in the cadre of these officers. I will now proceed to quote with the permission of the Honourable Members a few statistics to show how we stand with reference to civil litigation; but before doing so I may say that the last time when there was a general re-organization of the civil courts in this Presidency was in 1883 or thereabouts, when the Government appointed a committee consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Webster, Mr P P. Hutchins (afterwards Sir Philip), Mr. A. L. V. Ramanna and Mr. J. D. Rees as Secretary. These gentlemen were asked to report as regards the re-distribution of the territorial jurisdiction of judicial officers as well as on the scale of pay which would be suitable—a question constantly pressed by the High Court upon the attention of the Government. This committee went into the whole matter, and with reference to the litigation of 1883 they arrived at this conclusion: that there should be 111 munsifs, 25 in the first grade, 25 in the second grade, 25 in the third grade and 31 in the fourth grade. That was with reference to the litigation of 1883; but I won't at all trouble this Council with the figures of that year. In 1886 there was a considerable extension of small cause powers to these officers and it may be probably better to judge of the whole question from that year. In that year Honourable

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Members will find that the district munsifs disposed of 59,129 original suits and 83,175 small cause suits giving an average disposal of 532 original suits for each court. The growth of litigation since 1886 is as follows In 1890 there were 66,251 original suits and 91,567 small cause suits. In 1900 there were 84,639 original suits and 123,890 small cause suits In 1910 the number of original suits instituted in munsifs' courts was 105,816 and the number of small causes 161,199. This is the state of the file from the year 1886. As I have already stated, the number of munsifs in 1883 when there was a general re-organization was 111. Now it is 123; so that Honourable Members will see that there has been barely an increase of 17 officers during these twenty-seven years. These facts, I suggest, are quite enough and conclusive to show that civil litigation in this Presidency has more than doubled during the last twenty-five years, while the cadre has been very inadequately increased by 17 officers and is in need of considerable expansion. If you judge with reference to the state of the file in 1883 in regard to which the cadre was fixed by the then committee, you will see that there should have been 70 more officers for a proper disposal of the civil litigation of the present day, if you take the figures of the average disposal of 1886. If you take the figures of 1900 you should have at least 49 more and if you take the figures of 1910, there must be at least 22 or 28. Therefore, it seems to me on an examination of these figures the munsifs must be regarded as a very hard-worked body of officers; and the whole question will have to be looked into and a re-organization and re-distribution of their territorial jurisdiction with a view to cut down their work and make these courts workable is urgently needed. As has been pointed out by my Honourable friend, these officers are now in a perpetual state of anxiety and worry; they have to cope with their files and compress them within the allotted time, and see that the High Court may not sit upon them for leaving large arrears at the end of the year. In that frame of mind a good deal of litigation is gone through and this hurry and anxiety is a very unpleasant feature of the civil litigation in the *mufussal* at the present time.

"So far, I have dealt with reference to the state of the files. If you look at the arrears in the district munsifs' courts they are equally bad. The arrears in 1890 were 22,367 original suits and 7,794 small cause suits. In 1900, there were 20,090 original suits and 10,038 small causes and in 1910 the arrears amounted to 44,432 original suits and 14,790 small cause suits. More than 40 *per cent.* of the suits instituted during the year have been left over for the next year. If you take the average work of each munsif, it will take the time of 55 more officers to clear these arrears and leave the munsifs free for dealing with the future litigation.

"So much for munsifs. I have only one or two words in regard to sub-judges. It seems to me that the matters in relation to these officers are equally unsatisfactory, if not more. In 1883, as I have already stated, the cadre of this service was 14 officers. It is now 19. In 1890 there were 700 ordinary original suits and 12,133 small cause suits; in 1900—877 ordinary suits and 19,860 small cause suits and in 1910—1,594 ordinary suits and 27,354 small causes. Taking the average of any of these periods the Government will see that there should be at least 30 officers in this cadre. But we have only 19 with eight temporary and this is inadequate to the requirements of the present day. I think there should be a substantial addition in regard to this class of officers also. The Government will see that the arrears are enough to occupy the time of 21 officers for one year more apart from future litigation.

"I should like to say one word with regard to the question of the selection of an officer. The High Court are themselves engaged in working out their own arrears. They have no time to attend to this general re-organization. It will be more profitable to employ an officer to work under their general guidance, to examine the proposals and submit the whole question for the consideration of Government. Such a course was adopted in the case of the re-distribution of districts and divisional charges by Sir William Meyer. That will be the best way of dealing with the question of *mufussal* litigation which has become a matter of the utmost importance to the people. I have only to point out that the executive branch of the Provincial Service in 1883, when the judicial branch was re-organized, consisted of 44 permanent officers with 10 more acting—I am speaking of deputy collectors—making a total of 54. It is now 137, eighty-three more officers having been added to the

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executive branch. If this is the state of things with reference to the executive branch, it is much worse in the judicial branch. I think this large addition has been made, because these officers are under the immediate eye of the Government and the Government knew their requirements better. If the judicial branch had also been similarly under the eye of the Government, this re-organization for which we are asking would have been done much earlier. I therefore suggest that the whole question may be examined promptly and at an early date."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"Your Excellency, I am glad that the seconder of this motion corrected the mover in the statement that the Government are so callous to the hardships of these munsifs and sub-judges that, in their review of judicial work last year, they made no reference to the remarks of the High Court as regards the increase of judicial work. On the contrary, we very distinctly, in our order of the 30th December 1911, drew the special attention of the High Court to the unsatisfactory state in which the judicial work of the country was and we particularly suggested to them that we should be able to listen to any proposal which they made with a favourable ear. Your Excellency, the Honourable mover of this resolution rather, I think, went against the proposals he was making, because he told us that, in spite of the very small increase in the number of munsifs in the last thirty or forty years, the quantity of work turned out has clearly increased, while the quality has not suffered. If that is the case, the inference is not that we have too few munsifs, but that we had too many munsifs thirty years ago. If munsifs can do double the quantity of the work which they did thirty years ago without the quality being affected, obviously thirty years ago we were spending too much money in employing too many munsifs. I do not want to discuss that point, because all of us are perfectly certain and assured that at the present time the munsifs have too much to do and in most cases the sub-judges also have too much to do.

"As regards the special officer, all I have to say to the Council is that I understand the High Court at present are considering very carefully the wants of the judicial service, and that they have under consideration the increases that are necessary to the grades of district munsifs and increases to the class of sub-judges. They are also considering the question whether the jurisdiction of these officers does not require to be altered in very many districts. I may tell the Council that during the last year with the assistance of my late lamented colleague Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar I went very considerably myself into this question of munsifs and sub-judges and he, with the enormous experience he had, made very many suggestions to me on the subject, which we were considering carefully when he unfortunately met with his death; but I can assure the Council that any question of this sort is approached by the Government with great sympathy, and the High Court, I understand, have, amongst other subjects, before them this very question which the Honourable Member has raised, namely, whether it is necessary or advisable that a special officer should be put on special duty to go round and ascertain the wants of each district and report either to the High Court or to the Government what is exactly required. All I can say to the Council is that we cannot accept the resolution; but if the High Court, who really are the persons who should initiate a proposal of this sort, do propose—as I believe they will,—if they propose the appointment of a special officer, we will consider that most sympathetically.

"I remember perfectly well the work done in 1884, 1885 or 1886 which was referred to by the Honourable seconder, when Sir Philip Hutchins was on special duty. I remember I had something to do with the matter at that time as I was Under Secretary then. I saw a good many of the papers and I know the valuable work he did, and I have not the slightest doubt, though some people think differently, that, if an officer were appointed, his report would be of very great use to us. It is really for the High Court to make this recommendation. All I can tell the Council is that, if they do make the representation we will listen to it most sympathetically. Without being able to support this resolution I would ask the Honourable Member to rest satisfied with the assurance that I have given him."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I am glad that the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick has been able to view this matter very sympathetically; but when he says that the High Court must move in this matter, he is throwing on the shoulders

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of the High Court a work which at present they will not be able to cope with. The High Court have had this matter under consideration for a long time. I myself remember in my suggestions to the Chief Justice putting in a statement or memorandum in regard to the way in which this matter can be worked out. The memorandum was sent to the Chief Justice to be worked out, but nothing has yet been done. The High Court's hands are so full that you cannot expect them to move in this matter. If the Government feel satisfied that there is a good deal of heavy work thrown upon the shoulders of the district munsifs, I do not see why the Government should not accept this resolution and send it to the High Court for such action as the High Court may see fit to take. We do not ask the Government any more than this. We have had the expression of sympathy from the Government in this matter, but we want that this resolution should be accepted by the Government and that the High Court should be asked to take action. Your Excellency will find that the High Court have not been able for a long time to send one of their judges to inspect the various munsifs' courts. If the High Court had been able to spare one of their judges to inspect the munsifs' courts, they would have found how hard these munsifs are worked, what difficulties they are labouring under and whether it is necessary to apply any remedies to improve matters; but the High Court is not now in a position to spare a judge and the result is this, that things are going on at a rate which makes it almost impossible for the munsifs to cope with the work. One thing which has not been referred to is this: that when you find a munsif has a lot of arrears and when he thinks that the High Court will come down upon him, he scamps through the work. I do not say it is done by many; but it does not infrequently happen. The munsif thinks that the best way of satisfying the High Court and the best way of securing promotion is to scamp through the work. Unless relief is given, the result will be that the litigants will suffer. That is a matter in which the Government are interested just as much as the High Court. If the Government are really satisfied that there is a real case to go before the High Court, why should this resolution of my Honourable friend not be accepted and the High Court asked to look into this matter.

"There is one other matter upon which I can speak with some authority and that is the death-rate among munsifs is higher than that among other public servants. They are so heavily worked. They think it their duty to deal with the work before them and the result is they very often suffer from serious diseases and succumb to them sooner in life than other people. As pointed out to me by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar, if you look at the pension list you will find a less number of munsifs drawing pensions than any other officers. The reason is that these people are being worked at high pressure and very often they succumb. Most of them are unable to come up to the position of sub-judges. What has been done by the High Court and by the Government is a spasmodic mode of dealing with this matter. When a district judge reports arrears in work, the Government come to the rescue and ask the High Court whether additional munsifs may not be appointed. They go to the Government of India and their sanction is got and one or two munsifs are appointed for one or two years. What ought to be done is that instead of doing this work in a spasmodic way a regular officer should be sent round by the Government to inspect the various places and with the assistance of the High Court to find out what is the amount of work which a munsif can get through and then to re-adjust the territorial jurisdiction so that there may be no difficulty in the work. There is no reason why the blame should rest upon the High Court and not on the Government, for both are equally responsible in this matter. Having regard to the fact that the resolution has been brought forward in this Council, I think it is the duty of the Government to accept the resolution and act upon it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"It is admitted by every one that among all the services under Government, the Provincial judicial service is the most hard worked. That the gallant band of district munsifs are doing their work at great sacrifice to their health will be apparent from the high rate of premature mortality amongst them. Such a great authority as Sir Henry Prinsep, who for twenty-five years was a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has said 'The high rate of premature mortality prevailing among district munsifs is due to a high sense

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'of duty which impels them to perform an almost impossible task.' The Madras munsif is more hard-worked than his Bengal brother, and what Sir Henry Prinsep has said of Bengal applies with greater force here. As regards the quality of work done by the district munsifs, the High Court was pleased to remark in the report of the administration of civil justice for 1910 as follows: 'Judged by these tests 'the work of district munsifs appears to have improved in the last twenty years, 'and considering the high speed at which they have now to deal with the cases 'before them, the small proportion of their decrees which are reversed on appeal 'must be regarded as very creditable.'

"The claims of district munsifs should be seriously and sympathetically considered, because it is unwise to allow discontent to appear where it can and should be avoided. The learned editors of the Madras Law Journal (the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. P. S Sivaswami Aiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar) have in reviewing the work done by district munsifs expressed their opinion in the columns of the Madras Law Journal 'There is no 'body of officers which does harder work than the class of district munsifs. Their 'work has already reached the limits within which quantity is compatible with 'quality.' With such excellent opinion regarding their work to back them up it is sad to find that proposals for increasing the number and bettering the prospects of district munsifs are not treated with the sympathy deserved."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"It might shorten the discussion, if I say that the Government are quite ready to communicate this discussion to the High Court and ask them if they are prepared to accede to the appointment of a special officer."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR :—"Having regard to what has just fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, I have much pleasure in withdrawing the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao also withdrew the following resolution on the same subject of which he had given notice :—

This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to provide a sum of Rs. 30,000 under 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law for the deputation of a special officer to re-organize the Provincial Civil Service, judicial branch, with a view to increase the number of district munsifs and subordinate judges and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-C. Civil Works—Civil Buildings.

Jails.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"The next is the subject of 'Law and Justice—Jails' If any Honourable Member wishes to ask anything about jails, I shall be happy to answer."

Police.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"The next is 'Police' which is fully explained in the pages of the Revised Financial Statement."

Ports and Pilotage.

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR—"The next head of the budget is 'Ports and Pilotage.' I do not know whether any member is likely to desire any information on this subject."

Education.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"Your Excellency, I have now to lay on the table the portions of the budget which deal with 'Education.' There are two or three resolutions on this subject and perhaps it is unnecessary for me to say anything in introducing the discussion except that I would refer Honourable Members

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(Sir Murray Hammick ; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

to a speech which was made by Sir Harcourt Butler in the Legislative Council of the Government of India, I think, on the 8th or 7th March, in which he held out to us prospects of a further large grant from the Government of India for matters of education of which at present we have had no official intimation. These grants, I understand, will take the form of a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 for the University of Madras, a recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 for secondary schools teaching English, and a non-recurring grant of four lakhs for the University of Madras and a non-recurring grant of 1¾ lakhs which we may utilize for hostels. These will be granted by the Government of India with certain restrictions which will be explained in the instructions which we will receive in due course ; but at present we have not received any instructions. These further grants will meet, to a great extent, the wants which are expressed in some of the resolutions which Honourable Members are bringing forward. With these remarks, I place the educational budget on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"May I put a few questions? I do not find any provision made for the improvement of Sanskrit education. I put the question in the Finance Committee and I was told that the matter was under consideration and would be attended to."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"I know we have had this question of Sanskrit education under consideration. I am not quite sure how it stands. I approved of certain proposals the other day ; but whether they have to go before the Government of India or not, I cannot say. There can be no difficulty in finding the money if it is required."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"There is one other question and that is with regard to provident funds. I moved this matter in the Finance Committee and I made a special request so far as the Hindu High School, Triplicane, was concerned and I sent up a body of rules."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"The question as regards provident funds I may briefly explain. The Government of India have resolved to go further into the question whether it is useful or desirable to have a general provident fund throughout the Educational Department, that is to say, a general one for the aid of all schools. That question has been referred to the Director of Public Instruction ; and the Director of Public Instruction is, I believe, adopting means to find out what money would be required to carry out such a scheme as the Government of India have foreshadowed. As to the special question which the Honourable Member has asked, namely, a special grant for the Triplicane Hindu High School Provident Fund, I know he kindly sent a copy of rules to me and I read it with great interest and I spoke to the Director of Public Instruction about it and I understand from him that he will dispose of it in the usual way under the Grant-in-Aid Code. The Honourable Member will get the grant that he asks for, which is all he is concerned with for the present. The general question has come from the Government of India and that is being looked into."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"So far as the Grant-in-Aid Code is concerned, the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick knows very well that the Triplicane Hindu High School will not be able to earn a grant under the present circumstances, unless you carry out my resolution passed at the last meeting. It is for that reason that I put it as a special matter, to make a special grant for provident funds. The original answer of the Government was that it was unable to find out how it could be worked out. I had a body of rules sent up. If the Government will make the grant they will be in a position to know how it can be worked out. If you relegate it to the position of a grant-in-aid, unless you accept my proposition the school will not be in a position to get any grant. You can as well say 'we won't give you a grant.'"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"I am afraid I cannot answer the Honourable Member very satisfactorily. What he says is perfectly true. This expenditure will be calculated by the Director of Public Instruction under the Grant-in-Aid Code as part of the expenditure of the school. It will enable the school to get a grant if the rest of the expenditure of the school justifies it. It will be related to the expenditure of the school."

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Sir Murray Hammick; Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Dr. Bourne; Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"There is an allotment of Rs. 52,000 which I believe is a recurring grant under the assignment of eight lakhs by the Government of India announced at the Darbar; and I see also Rs. 40,000—it has been stated at the last meeting—has been included for European education in the Provincial settlement. I should like to know whether it is the intention of the Government to spend this Rs. 40,000 as well as Rs. 52,000 under this head."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"Where is your Rs. 52,000?"

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Page 42 * of the Revised Financial Statement, paragraph 138."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"These Rs. 52,000 will be quite separate from the other, certainly."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I would like to know whether there are any limitations as to the grant of eight lakhs made by the Government of India, whether it should be spent for any particular branch of education, elementary or secondary."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"If the Honourable Member will look at paragraph 138, the limitations are laid down there quite clearly—5·53 lakhs for the elementary education of boys, 0·87 for the education of girls, 0·96 for hostels, 0·12 for technical and industrial education and 0·52 for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I have seen that from the way in which it has been distributed by the Finance Committee. But what I mean is whether the Government of India in granting it made any rules as to how that amount of eight lakhs should be spent."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"They did not give us any reasons. They chose to divide it in that way."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE:—"The Honourable Member does not understand that this is the distribution of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"Yes. It is the distribution of the Government of India and not of the Finance Committee."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur BALAKRISHNA AIYAR:—"May I know why the whole of the eight lakhs given to us are not placed at our disposal?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"Because the Government of India for reasons connected with their finance did not want to pledge themselves to give more than they expect us to spend. They think that we will not want more than four lakhs and so they kept back four lakhs for reasons of ways and means. If we require more we can get it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur BALAKRISHNA AIYAR:—"Have they given us the whole of the eight lakhs?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"We have got the whole of the eight lakhs but we were asked to put in the budget only four lakhs."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur BALAKRISHNA AIYAR:—"Is there anything to prevent us from spending the whole of the eight lakhs?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"They asked us to do that for their own financial reasons. They think that we shall not spend more than four lakhs and ask us to put it in the expenditure portion of the budget with the understanding that the other four lakhs will be available in case of need."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur BALAKRISHNA AIYAR:—"May I suggest that all the eigth lakhs be spent this year?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"We are going to spend as much as we can."

* Page 268 infra.

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(Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar; Sir Murray Hammick.)

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to propose for the acceptance of this Council reads thus:—

That this Council recommends that the amount allotted for grants-in-aid for non-European secondary schools for boys be raised by 1·50 lakhs, the excess being met by the avoidance of the expenditure proposed on model schools.

"The Council is aware that on the last occasion when the Council met a resolution was adopted by this Council to the effect that the grant allowable to secondary schools should be not merely a half of the difference that there may be between the expenditure incurred by the schools and the income derived by them, but that the grant may extend to the maximum amount of the difference. On page 148 of the Civil Budget Estimate the Council will observe that a provision has been made in the case of non-European schools for the expenditure of Rs. 1·60 lakhs in aid of secondary schools for boys. That was on the basis of rules regulating the giving of grants-in-aid as they stood before this resolution was accepted."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK (*interrupting*):—"It was not accepted."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR (*continuing*):—"Thank you for the correction. I should have said before this resolution was passed by the Council. What the intentions of the Government are with respect to this resolution I cannot say. Possibly we shall know now what the intentions of the Government are. But the provision of 1·60 lakhs made in the civil budget is fixed on the basis of giving only half the difference between the total expenditure and the income to the secondary schools which stand in need of aid. I take it, your Excellency, that the reasons which commended themselves to the Council at the time the resolution that I have been speaking of was passed by this Council will also commend themselves to the Government. It is therefore necessary that an increased provision shall have to be made so as to give effect to that resolution. The resolution merely suggests that the maximum grant may be the total amount of the difference between the expenditure and the income; and it may be that the Director of Public Instruction in whose hands will ultimately devolve the duty of distributing the grants to the various secondary schools may think that in particular cases the maximum amount may not be necessary to be given. I believe that the necessities of the case will be well met if we provide for an additional sum of Rs. 1·50 lakhs. I therefore think, my Lord, that this sum of Rs. 1·50 lakhs by which my resolution proposes that the amount allotted for the grant-in-aid for secondary schools should be increased will be found to meet all the practical requirements.

"The rules which regulate the discussion of the Financial Statement in this Council require that, when an additional expenditure is proposed, it must also be suggested as to how the expenditure is to be met. I shall therefore turn to the second part of the resolution which I have the honour to propose. My suggestion is that this excess of expenditure which is to be incurred by way of giving additional grants to secondary schools might be met by the avoidance of expenditure proposed to be incurred on model schools. Now, my Lord, there is just one idea which is possible to be entertained with respect to my attitude towards model schools, which may be derived from the wording of the resolution as I have put it. I may at once submit to the Council, your Excellency, that I am perfectly in sympathy with the principle of model schools. It is not that I think that model schools have not got their uses. But I object to the way in which model schools are sought to be created and maintained in this Presidency and it is by way of protest against the manner in which the Government propose to do it that I have suggested this as a means by which the additional amount required might be met. I hope I am not betraying any confidence when I say that, when, in the Finance Committee, we asked for details with respect to this matter, we were told that we could not be given them; and it so happened that we had to accept the position as the Government chose to put it without any opportunities or facilities being given to us by which we could understand and be able to criticize the position which the Government had chosen to take. With respect to this question of model schools at first the idea was that there might be a recurring expenditure of Rs. 90,000."

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(Sir Murray Hammick; the President; Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I rise to a point of order. The Honourable Member is out of order as he is discussing the question of model schools."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid you are not in order."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"I am not discussing model schools. I am prepared to bow to your Lordship's ruling. I am discussing them only so far as it relates to my proposition."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"The Honourable Member is discussing the merits of the whole scheme."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"It is possible that my language is susceptible of that interpretation But that is not my object. I am only pointing out to the Council as to how the original estimate of the recurring expenditure of Rs. 90,000 has developed into 4·17 lakhs as will be found in the Revised Financial Statement. There are two kinds of recurring expenditure which the revised statement has provided for. One kind of recurring expenditure is what is the normal one,—that is the expenditure which the administration has been incurring even in past years; and the other kind of recurring expenditure is the additional expenditure proposed to be incurred in respect of a new institution or in respect of an institution which requires strengthening. As regards the latter we have no means of knowing how exactly the expenditure is proposed to be incurred or rather the details which go to make up the amount of expenditure that is budgeted for. That is the case with regard to these model schools. We have not been able to test whether a sum of Rs 4·17 lakhs would be required or any smaller sum and we were not given any opportunity of discussing that matter. The submission that I make to this Council is that unless the members of the Council are allowed the facilities for discussing the details which go to make up any particular item which might be said to constitute recurring expenditure, it is not desirable that that expenditure should find a place in the Financial Statement. This Council and the Finance Committee do their work under a statute. Under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act the Government have the power to make rules regulating the discussion of Financial Statements, and rule 11 for the discussion of the Financial Statement which the Council will find on page 147 says:—'On the day when the Revised Financial Statement is presented to the Council, each head or group of heads in the statement, which is specified in the schedule appended to these rules as being open to discussion, shall be considered separately according to such grouping as the member in charge may determine.' What exactly the heads or the groups of heads are which are not open to or excluded from discussion in the Council are given in the schedule, which is to be found on page 152; but Education is not one of the heads or one of the groups of heads which are not open to discussion. We find that, according to the rule by which the Government and the Council have to regulate themselves, until these rules are modified, it is competent to the Council to discuss the head of Education; and we can, therefore, discuss every item that comes under the head of Education. The provision that has been made for model schools of 1·50 lakhs for this year which is only a portion of the recurring expenditure of 4·17 lakhs to be incurred every year, will, therefore, be one of the subjects which it is competent for this Council to discuss. It is obvious that, unless the Council knows the materials on which this estimate has been formed, this Council is absolutely powerless to offer any intelligent criticism with respect to that matter. No doubt it might be said that there had been previous occasions when the policy of the model schools had been discussed, but that is not the point which the Council has now to consider. The question that we have to consider is whether we need 4·17 lakhs if the scheme is in operation throughout the whole year or 1·50 lakhs if it is put in operation only for a portion of the year or whether a smaller sum is not sufficient for the purpose of model schools being started and maintained."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I rise to a point of order. I understand that your Excellency has ruled that any discussion of the model school scheme is out of order. The Honourable Member has not referred to rule 12 under which your Excellency has acted."

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The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"I perfectly realize the importance of clause (*c*) of rule 12. But I venture to say that there is nothing in the remarks that I have made to offend the provisions of that rule. I am not discussing the question of model schools. My only submission is that any item of which we do not know the details should not find a place in the Revised Financial Statement receiving our approval. As we have had no details, I do not want to criticise the action of the Government. We do not know what the views of the Government are on the proposals concerning model schools and we do not know in what stage the discussion is between the local Government and the Government of India. I simply say that until we are given an opportunity of discussing the details that go to make up this sum of 4·17 lakhs, this sum need not form a portion of the amount which is allotted for expenditure on education. I submit, my Lord, that from that point of view I am quite in order.

"What I have submitted for the consideration of this Council and particularly of the Government is that there is no authority which can be derived from the Councils Act or the rules framed on the basis of the Councils Act which prevent the members of this Council from knowing the details of the proposals which might be made by this Government to the Government of India with reference to any particular matter on which there may be a recurring expenditure. As the matters stand at present, the members of the Finance Committee and the non-official members of this Council have been prevented altogether from knowing what exactly this Government are about to undertake, although it is the case that, in an humble manner, the non-official members of the Council are as much responsible for the particular amounts which are allotted for expenditure on particular items either in the Finance Committee or here as any other members of this Council; and if they are to rise equal to the opportunity and to discharge their duties to the best of their ability, they must be placed in possession of all the details before they are called upon to discharge their duties. It is not proper that non-official members should be called upon to sanction 4·17 lakhs or any other sum in regard to model schools without knowing how it is going to be spent. Until we have the means of knowing the details, it is not an expenditure which should be sanctioned by us. If this sum of 1·50 lakhs be released from expenditure on model schools, it may be well used for increasing the grants-in-aid to be given to secondary schools. I am perfectly alive to the fact that the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick said that a sum of Rs. 65,000 has been allotted for recurring expenditure on the University of Madras and Rs. 80,000 on English secondary schools. But that amount cannot be taken to meet the additional expenditure which the Government, if they accept the resolution already passed in this Council will have to meet. Therefore, I say that the provision that has so far been made has not been adequate to carry out the resolution passed by this Council in February last and therefore it is that I press this resolution upon the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR:—"As the next resolution of which I have given notice is practically in effect and substance the same as the one moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar, I would second this resolution and withdraw the resolution standing in my name. The question of grants-in-aid to non-European secondary schools for boys has been before the Council only very recently; and all that could be said on the subject has been already said. But I would only remind this Council of what the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick said when the question of model schools came up before us. He assured this Council that so long as he had anything to do with the Department of Education his attitude towards secondary schools would be one of considerable sympathy. This resolution must, therefore, appeal to his sympathy—that what is already allotted as grant-in-aid is not adequate. If we are to keep in view the resolution which we passed the other day and commended for the acceptance of the Government, it is absolutely necessary that a further sum should be allotted under this head. As regards the provision made for model schools, I would submit to this Council that, when the question came up before us in November 1909, we anticipated that, though the expenditure began with a small sum of Rs. 90,000, there would be supplemental estimates, revised estimates and

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what not until the figure reached the recurring expenditure of five lakhs a year; and that anticipation has actually come to pass, and this Council is entitled to know what the details of that expenditure are. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar has shown that under the Indian Councils Act we are entitled to discuss this subject; and for the purposes of discussing it we ought to know how many schools are going to be started and what is the nett charge that is going to be incurred on these schools year after year, and why should there be so much money allotted for this purpose. There are two things aimed at in this resolution. The first part aims at not starving the different indigenous secondary schools which require help; and the second part is that this Council should not launch into an expenditure about the details of which it has no information at all."

At this stage (2 P.M.) the Council adjourned and re-assembled at 2-50 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"Your Excellency, this resolution recommends that the amount allotted for grants-in-aid of non-European secondary schools for boys be raised by 1·50 lakhs, the excess being met by the avoidance of the expenditure proposed on model schools. On this point I would point out that it is perfectly impossible for the Government to accept this resolution so far as it desires the provision for model schools to be taken out of this budget. I am not going to discuss the question of model schools. The Government accepted the scheme after ample discussion in this Council and the members have accepted the scheme which was originally laid before us by the Government of India that there should be model schools. The scheme has now gone to the Government of India and we understand from the Government of India that they have sent it on to the Secretary of State. We are now awaiting the final orders of the Secretary of State on these proposals. If the Secretary of State accepts our proposals or modifies them in any form, we must be prepared, during this year, to carry out the proposals which eventually receive the approval of the Secretary of State; and, therefore, it is impossible for us to accept a resolution which would cut out all provision in the budget for meeting an expenditure that we shall be involved in if these proposals of ours are accepted. I need not say more than that as regards the cutting out of 1·50 lakhs. I would only point out that the Honourable Member has quite failed to see that on the revenue side of the budget we have budgeted for one lakh to be received from these schools in the shape of fees; and, therefore, if he cuts out the provision for running these schools, he must also cut out the provision that we have made on the revenue side for the fees which we hope to receive from these schools. I must say distinctly however that the Government cannot accept the proposal to cut out or to withdraw from the budget the provision of 1·50 lakhs which has been inserted in connection with model schools. The Honourable Member then proposes that the allotment for special grants for the secondary schools should be increased by 1·50 lakhs, and he wishes this done because he considers that the Government should at once carry out the amendments in the Grant-in-Aid Code which were carried at the last meeting of the Council against the views of the Government. On that point I must say that the Government opposed that resolution with very fixed and clear ideas of what were the principles which lay at the basis of the Grant-in-Aid Code; and although the resolution was carried in this Council, I must distinctly assure Honourable Members that there is no chance, at all events in the next year, that that resolution will find acceptance at the hands of the Government. We shall have that resolution on record no doubt and will consider it in connection with any suggestions that may come up to amend the Grant-in-Aid Code. But I do not think that Honourable Members can possibly expect the Government with the very distinct attitude which they took up on that question, an attitude which they have taken for the last thirty years, to at once go back on that and to accept that resolution which recommended a change in the Grant-in-Aid Code that we do not approve of. Therefore, we do not propose to instruct the Director of Public Instruction to take any measures as regards the administration of these funds with consideration to that resolution, that is to say, we do not intend to ask him to increase his grants to secondary schools on the basis of that resolution which was passed the other day.

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"Then the question comes whether the provision made for grants to be made to secondary schools in the budget, supposing they are given on the present system—whether that provision is enough ; and the Director of Public Instruction informs us that, with the extra grant that the Government of India are going to give us of Rs. 80,000 a recurring grant for the improvement and the teaching staff of secondary schools, he considers that the provision that has been made in the budget is ample to meet all reasonable demands of secondary schools during the coming year. I would point out to Honourable Members that the grants for this purpose have been increasing year after year. In the year 1908–1909 the amount actually expended was 1·35 lakhs of rupees. In the year 1909–1910 it amounted Rs. 1·10, in the year 1910–1911 it amounted 1·36 lakhs, and the budget estimate for the current year amounts to 1·55 lakhs. The proposed allotment in the budget for next year is 1·60 lakhs to which we are going to add Rs. 80,000 received from the Government of India, so the total amount will be 2·40 lakhs. In addition to that, we have put in a special grant in the budget, a special grant for secondary schools for equipment, which amounts to two lakhs. And these sums are, the Director informs us, ample for his purposes next year They are very much larger than we have spent ever before on secondary schools and I cannot help thinking that the Director is perfectly right in believing that this allotment is ample to meet the expenditure that it will be necessary to meet during next year but if he does not so find it, I can assure Honourable Members that, the educational budget allotment for the coming year being so large, he will have no difficulty in finding the necessary funds by transfer for additional expenditure that he may require for the purpose with reason. He will not have the smallest difficulty in carrying out the financing of the secondary schools on the understanding, of course, as I have said before, that for the present at all events they will continue to be aided on the principles which are contained in the Grant in-Aid Code and which have been embodied in the Grant-in-Aid Code for many years past. I have been told that my sympathy with secondary schools is very strong, and so it is; but my sympathy with administering these schools economically, teaching them to administer themselves economically and teaching them the spirit of self-independence is quite as great. I have no intention whatever of aiding secondary schools in the way that was proposed in the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, because I consider it to be contrary to the real interests of this country, as I stated last time. But, as I have said before, our sympathy with the secondary schools is shown by the increased grant that we have made and especially by the allotment of two lakhs which we have made for secondary schools to be spent next year on equipment. We were told by the Director, Mr. Stone, last year in his report, that money spent on the equipment of secondary schools is most usefully spent, and there is no doubt that is a matter on which we can go on spending largely so as to bring the equipment for teaching in these schools up to a proper standard. I know this even from the small personal inspection that I have been able to make myself and therefore I am very glad to see in the budget the provision for that grant. As for the other grants they are sufficient for the purpose; the Director considers them to be sufficient; I therefore shall oppose the resolution in behalf of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I have heard with considerable regret, the announcement made by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick that the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council is not to be given effect to, at least so far as this year is concerned; and I am even more sorry for the reason given for not accepting that resolution. The resolution was supported by every Indian interest—every person representing every Indian community. It was not a snatch vote by which it was passed. It was a matter deliberately discussed here and every interest was represented in the discussion and it was passed after the views of the Government were heard. What the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick says is this; the Government had opposed strongly and strenuously the views put forward by the non-official members and you cannot therefore expect the Government to go back. What then it comes to is this: that whatever resolution you may pass, you can never expect the Government to give effect to it, if it is opposed to the views of the Government. If that is going to be the attitude of the Government hereafter in regard to resolutions that may be put forward, it is

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better that we are told so at once so that we may never bring forward any resolution. What is the use of our moving resolutions when we know that if the Government should oppose them strongly there is no chance, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick of the Government acceding to the requests which may be put forward in this Council. I hope that will not be the attitude of the Government hereafter in regard to resolutions passed in this Council. We are entitled to put forward our views. It may be that our views differ from those of Government. If they are put forward reasonably and moderately and if every interest is represented in putting forward these resolutions, the Government ought to come down a little and say that although we had taken up a position which was opposed to yours yet now that we find that the entire community is of one mind in this matter we shall accept your resolution. That ought to be the position taken up by the Government, not the one indicated by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick just now, namely, that when a strong position is taken up by the Government no change can be expected.

"This resolution has raised a grave and important issue and I must ask your Lordship to give a ruling in regard to it. Your Excellency will find that when financial matters are discussed there are three stages. One is when the scheme is originated; but then we are told that we shall not be told anything about the schemes which are being planned, and that we are not in the confidence of the Government. But when the scheme has been started and put forward, then comes the second stage, when the matter comes before the Finance Committee. Then we are told that even in the Finance Committee the matter will not be allowed to be discussed, if there is correspondence as regards the scheme between the Government of Madras and the Secretary of State. One rule has been pointed out and is always quoted to show that a matter cannot be allowed to be discussed if it is before the Government of India. I should like to point out that the position taken up by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick when he presided over the Finance Committee is not the correct position to take up. As the question has been raised, we are entitled to have a ruling from your Excellency in regard to this matter as to whether the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick was right in saying that matters of this nature should not be discussed because they were under correspondence between the Government of Madras and the Secretary of State. I wish your Excellency to give a ruling on this matter."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid that I do not see what this has to do with the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I bow to your Excellency's decision. The question has been raised. It is proposed that this sum should be taken away from the budget, because we have not been allowed any opportunity either here or in the Finance Committee to discuss the details. Under these circumstances, we say that this sum ought to be deleted from this budget. The question arises whether he was right in shutting us out from discussing the subject in the Finance Committee."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I do not quite understand what the Honourable Member wishes to point out. He has brought my name into the discussion of this question. What I have said and always said is that there are certain questions which this Government have withdrawn from discussion by this Council. One of these is clearly laid down in the rules. This matter in connection with model schools is one that is in correspondence between us and the Secretary of State. The policy underlying model schools was discussed at great length in this Council either last year or the year before last. When we came to details we worked out the details of the scheme and sent it up to the Government of India and we had a great deal of correspondence with the Government of India concerning it. The scheme eventually received the support or otherwise of the Government of India and they sent it to the Secretary of State. Whether they modified it or not we do not know. We did not ask the Government of India about it as we are not entitled to ask them; and the Legislative Council is not entitled to ask us for information as to details. We did not, in our discretion, see that we could give them information as to the details of the model school scheme until the Secretary of State has passed his orders on it."

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The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I am very much obliged to the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick for putting his position clearly. He has told us that because this matter was under discussion between this Government and the Government of India he was therefore right in preventing the discussion of it in the Finance Committee, and we ought not to raise the question in this Council. I should like to point out that the position taken up is not the correct one under the rules—the position that he has taken up of shutting us out in the Finance Committee from discussing it. In so doing I do not think that the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick has been acting in consonance with the rules. I would draw the attention of the Council to the rules in regard to the Finance Committee."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I rise to a point of order as to whether this is the proper occasion for discussing the rule or any ruling given in the Finance Committee. The matter before the Council is the Revised Financial Statement."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. I do not think you can discuss a ruling given in the Finance Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I am going to point out that we were not allowed any opportunity for discussing this matter, which practically meant the stifling of discussion. That is not at all the intention of the rules made under the Councils Act. It is not with reference to any particular ruling that I raise this question. I know that rule is always shown to us as if that rule will prevent discussion. Rule 12 (*c*) is the one which is always quoted against us whenever we attempt to discuss a matter in Finance Committee or here. If your Excellency will bear with me for a minute I will show your Excellency that that rule does not at all apply."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The question whether that rule applies or not is not before this Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You propose to discuss a ruling made by the gentleman who presided over the Finance Committee. The only question in regard to it seems to me whether that is relevant to the discussion of this resolution. For the moment I cannot say that it seems to me that it is."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"It is with reference to the remark of the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick that we are not allowed to discuss it in the Finance Committee under rule 12 (*c*). I raise this question."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That was urged in the Finance Committee also."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar has raised the point that we are not allowed to discuss it in the Finance Committee—and we are shut out from discussing it in the Council. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick said that we were not allowed to discuss it in the Finance Committee because the matter was under correspondence between this Government and the Government of India. I say that is not the correct position to take up, and I am going to reply to that answer made by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Whether that is correct or not I do not see how it is relevant to the present discussion. Rule 35 says: '(1) The President shall preserve order and all points of order shall be decided by him. (2) No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed unless the President thinks fit to take the opinion of the Council thereon.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"It also says that any member may at any time submit a point of order to the decision of the President."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is what Sir Harold Stuart has done. He has submitted to me a point of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"The question is whether I am not in the same position as Sir Harold Stuart is, in asking your Excellency to consider whether the point of order raised by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick in the Finance Committee was correct?"

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His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think that we can discuss it just now. I am afraid that I must rule you out of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"If your Excellency rules me out of order I have no other course to adopt."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think I must."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Under rule 12 (*c*) I thought I had absolute right to discuss the matter. But I can, if your Excellency permits me, discuss it now under rule 12 (*e*). The first is absolute right and the second is a right with permission."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think I can permit it after having ruled in the way I have done."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Then I go back to the question that has been raised. I say that a resolution having been carried in this Council it is the duty of the Government to give effect to it. Your Excellency sees that in regard to this matter I am entitled to discuss whether a matter is open to discussion either at its inception or when it is in correspondence between the Government of Madras and the Secretary of State; but to have a discussion after the matter is settled is like having a full-dress debate in the House of Commons about the change of capital and it is as useless to have a discussion when the matter is a settled fact. What is the use of our being in the Finance Committee or of our being members of this Council if any scheme which is originated cannot be discussed at its inception nor at the time when it is under discussion between this Government and the Government of India, but it is only open to discussion after it has been decided by the Government of India? What purpose could be served by a discussion of the matter after it has been settled by the Government of India? Under these circumstances, as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar pointed out, it is but right and proper that we should be given some opportunity of discussing such matters. There is no use of our being regarded as associated with the every-day work of administration, if we are not allowed the opportunity of acquainting ourselves with the details of schemes either at their inception or at any of the subsequent stages."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"The Honourable Member continues to discuss the same point and the question is whether he is in order in doing so. He is not discussing the motion before the House."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I was not discussing the question of model schools. I only say that this provision should not be there because we were not allowed to have an opportunity of discussing it. I am submitting, as the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar submitted, my reasons for saying that this ought not to find a place in the budget because the matter was not allowed to be discussed. That certainly is a matter which I can bring to the notice of this Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is nothing wrong in that."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"As we were not allowed to have an opportunity of discussing it, this item should not have been inserted in the budget. The very object of the framers of the Council Act is that we should be given an opportunity of discussing such matters."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Not everything."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I should like to draw your Excellency's attention to Lord Morley's despatch which says that in regard to the budget we were expected to be acquainted with it. If you refer to paragraph 31 of the despatch you will find that this is what His Lordship says."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I should like to draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the schedule."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Let me read what is contained in the paragraph. What is stated there is this: 'Special importance attaches to 'rules as to the discussion of the Imperial budget and I recognize with much satis-'faction the liberality of the proposals that you have placed before me. The 'changes under this head constitute a notable step, in the direction of giving to the

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'representatives of Indian opinion a part in the most important administrative 'operation of the political year.' That was the object in allowing the non-officials to be associated in the discussion of the budget. How is that possible under the circumstances when opportunities are not given to us for discussing things I have already mentioned how our opinion is practically shut out and I thought I used a pretty strong expression when I said that the discussion was being stifled."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I don't want to express any opinion as to whether I agree with you or not, but I do not think that this is the time to discuss it."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"If this is not the opportunity for discussing it, then this provision ought to be taken out. I thought, your Excellency, that an opportunity would be given to us, those of us who have raised the question of model schools, of discussing it. But as your Excellency has ruled it out of order I must content myself by asking the Council to accept the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has not put the matter with his usual perspicacity. I believe his whole object has been to raise a question of principle with reference to the powers of non-official members as regards financial matters. I know the difficulty of discussing indirectly, in a resolution affecting model schools, the matter of the powers of non-official members with reference to the Financial Statement as well as their powers in the Finance Committee. It is for that reason that I gave notice of a resolution directly raising the issue as regards the powers of the members of this Council to discuss the Financial Statement. Unfortunately—I do not know whether I can say that the ruling of the Government was quite correct — that resolution has been ruled out of order for this meeting and I have already stated that I intend raising this matter directly at the next meeting of the Council. But for the present the point which has been raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar is this. He does not want the allotment for model schools to remain in the budget for two reasons. One is that the members of this Council do not know the details of the scheme which the Government intend bringing into force next year. He has stated that the scheme as originally conceived cost under one lakh; but since then the cost has swelled up to 4½ lakhs. So far as we know what has been stated is that the scheme costs 4½ lakhs. We do not know the number of schools; we do not know whether the headmasters are to be in the Indian Educational Service or in the Provincial Educational Service or whether they are to be in the subordinate service; we do not know what the pay and prospects of these men are and we are not in a position to know what the pay of the first assistant masters is and what is the usual scale of establishment that is proposed to be employed. In raising this matter I am certainly not in agreement with the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick who stated that the whole question of model schools was being discussed. We are not told even now anything in regard to the number of model schools that are going to be established. The position taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar is that it may be that model schools are good, but unless he saw the model for himself from all standpoints and examined its financial side, he would not be in a position to give his consent to have the model being given effect to. He says that it may be that these model schools are good, but he must know the financial aspect of these schools. So far as the Government are concerned, they have not let us into the details of the scheme. I may say that I was one of those that have been trying to influence the Government to let us more into their confidence in financial matters. Last year at the time of the Revised Financial Statement I categorically asked the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson for information as regards the various schemes costing nearly 10 lakhs all of which involve recurring expenditure and about which absolutely nothing has been placed before the members of the Council. I asked also whether either in the Finance Committee or here at this stage of the budget discussion Honourable Members have had an opportunity of discussing or urging their views in regard to schemes. The position taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson was that the Finance Committee had opportunities of examining the schemes and as they did not avail themselves of those opportunities information could not be furnished at this stage. I am perfectly certain that if the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson looks at what

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he said last year he will find that the position taken up by him was exactly this: that the Finance Committee had had opportunities of examining schemes. This year in the Finance Committee of which I was one of the members I pressed for information about model schools and it was then stated that I should ask for this information in this Council. That was the first statement made. But when I brought this fact to the Hon'ble Mr Atkinson's notice, the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick replied that this was a matter—

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"This is rather going beyond—"

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Yes, your Excellency. I will now summarize the position. I am not discussing the question of model schools. But I object to the allotment in the budget in regard to it for this reason that we are not in a position to know the details of the scheme. Although we may not attack the principle of the model schools as such, yet unless we are given an opportunity of examining the scheme in detail it is certainly not a case where expenditure should be sanctioned with this limited knowledge of only the total expenditure under this head being known to us. For the present the position is that schemes cannot be subjected to criticism before they are sent up; but after they are sent up they become matters of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government; and after they are finally sanctioned it is absolutely useless to attempt to modify them. When I stated that opportunities might be given to examine these schemes before they were sent up, the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick said that it was not possible to do so. So that we are not in a position to examine the details of schemes before they are sent up, and we cannot get at them afterwards, because they are under correspondence between this Government and the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, and it is absolutely useless to attempt to modify them after they are finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State. I should like to know whether that is the exact position to which we are to be reduced by these regulations. As information has been withheld, I purposely moved in the Finance Committee that this item should be deleted because we knew nothing about it. Unless the Government are willing to tell us the details, it is useless to ask us to agree to an expenditure of 4½ lakhs without knowing anything about these institutions. That is how the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar brings up this matter for discussion, so that the allotment may be omitted for this year and the whole matter may be considered even after the receipt of the Secretary of State's intimation of his sanction. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick advised us that after the sanction was received it might be open to the members of this Council to move in the matter as provided under the rules by asking the Government to stay their hands in regard to schemes sanctioned by the Secretary of State and invite the opinion of this Council. Is that a correct position to take I should like to ask? In regard to district registrars what is it that we have been told to-day? This item as to the abolition of four district registrars was not mentioned in the preliminary estimates nor in the revised estimates, nor in the estimates issued to us yesterday. The scheme was sent up to the Government of India for final sanction without any of us having had an opportunity of saying one word as regards the reasonableness or otherwise of the proposals made by the Government. I submit that if it is the intention of the Government that Honourable Members of this Council should assist them, as your Excellency put it on the first day of the session, I think fair and reasonable opportunities ought to be given to us to urge our views in financial matters and I am sure that the Government will not in any way be the worse for it. We are not certainly anxious to hamper the Government in the slightest degree or to delay expenditure on the schemes. I do not know why even with reference to a small matter like that of district registrars great secrecy has been observed by not having included the proposals in the preliminary or the final estimates. If, as has been put by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, any useful purpose is to be served by having our criticism on financial matters, I trust that the Government will re-consider their position and let us into their confidence and afford us fair and reasonable opportunities for discussing matters. I do not wish to say anything further now as I wish to raise the whole question at the next meeting."

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The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"I must confess I was very much disappointed with the reply of the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, not so much for what it contained, as for what it did not contain. In the remarks that I made in moving this resolution, I asked that the grant-in-aid to secondary schools should be raised by 1·50 lakhs, the same to be met by the avoidance of expenditure on model schools. Now, my Lord, we have had a great deal of discussion as to whether the procedure that I have adopted with respect to the suggestion that the expenditure proposed on model schools might be avoided is correct or not. We were told, my Lord, that rule No. 12, clause (*c*), which by the way I may mention relates to the discussion of resolutions in the Council and not to a consideration of questions in the Finance Committee, prevents discussion of the question that I have ventured to bring to the notice of the Council. What is it that is now under discussion between the Government of India and the Local Government? It is not the question whether if we are not supplied with details of proposals the same can find a place in the revised estimate or not, but it is how exactly the scheme of model schools is to be settled. I don't want to go into that question at all. The only position that I wanted to maintain in this matter is—and I am glad the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has correctly represented my position—that until the Council was taken into the confidence of the Government this allotment of 4·17 lakhs need not find a place in the revised statement. That is not the subject of correspondence between the local Government and the Government of India and there is nothing, with due respect, which prevents the Council from taking that point into consideration. The question that has pointedly arisen,—a point which the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick has unfortunately not chosen to tackle,—is whether it is competent for members of this Council to press upon the attention of Government the unwisdom or the inadvisability of the fact that schemes should be sanctioned by the Government involving recurring expenditure without the non-official members being able to know anything about the schemes before the Government. We were told that the policy had been discussed and the principles had been fully considered by this Council. Unless it be that Government are absolutely in the wrong in the position they have taken—and I am not one of those who think that Government are absolutely wrong in any matter—it must be that whether the questions of principle are to be adopted or not will depend upon the practical effect that is sought to be given to them. It would be therefore very necessary for one to know what the scheme exactly is before one can accept or reject the scheme. In these circumstances it is very necessary for the Council to know the details and not merely to be satisfied with the principles discussed. But it is because the Council had not been given the opportunity and it is because the Finance Committee had not been given the opportunity that, although I am in full sympathy with the principle of the model schools, I venture to suggest in this resolution that the amount proposed to be spent on model schools might be taken away. After the very definite pronouncement made by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick that he is not going to give us details of that scheme and that it will be brought into force after the Secretary of State has approved of it, perhaps there is not much use in pursuing the discussion, but the positive announcement which the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick has made points to the real danger of the position the Government are taking, a position that we do attack—that is, not allowing us to discuss the scheme before it is matured and sanctioned. So long as it is under deliberation and it is under correspondence we have nothing to do with it, and when once the scheme is sanctioned by the Government of India the local Government profess their helplessness to deal with the matter and there is no go but to carry out the scheme sanctioned by the Government of India. Where then, my Lord, is the responsibility that the non-official members have? How have Government enabled the non-official members to discharge their responsibilities? I submit that in this matter which makes the difference very little between this Council at present and the Council on the previous lines, the position of the Honourable Members is exactly the same as it was before. We are no doubt allowed some occasion to air our grievances. But in the matter of really helping the Government, this very important means of making ourselves useful to Government is taken away from us, and I venture to say with some confidence and emphasis that

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the position taken up by Government is not one likely to commend itself to any person who wishes to consider questions from points of view other than those of party lines. With reference to the first portion of the question it is somewhat unfortunate that within three weeks after the resolution has been passed in this Council the Government should say that they are not prepared to accept it and give effect to it. That ought not to be the attitude of Government in a matter like this. After all, the difference between the Government and those who are responsible for the passing of the resolution consists in this: whereas the Government think that the habit of self-help and self-reliance can be better developed by managers not being allowed the full difference between the income and the total expenditure, the members of the Council think that there is no danger to the development of that habit, taking into consideration the conditions in which the educational institutions are placed here—there is no danger to the development of that habit if the Government are pleased in appropriate cases to sanction aid on the advice of the Director of Public Instruction, who of course is not merely a capable but also a responsible officer, and if under his directions the Government are prepared in particular cases to sanction the full difference between the total income and the total expenditure. There is after all no such great difference in principle between the position taken up by those who adopted the resolution on the last occasion and that taken up by the Government. If for the sake of this simple difference, when the Government find themselves in a position to give effect to a resolution passed, the Government stay their hands and say 'We shall not do so,' I say the attitude so taken—I cannot help stating—is exceedingly unreasonable, and therefore, my Lord, I am very sorry that this resolution should meet with the treatment it has at the hands of Government."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I must thank the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar for the very distinct and the very interesting way in which he has discussed this motion which he has brought forward here. He has put the point as regards this question of order which was raised by himself, and subsequently by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar—he has put it perfectly clearly. I perfectly understand his point of view, but I am afraid I cannot yield to what he says. The view that I take is this. Let us take a concrete instance—this very question of model schools. The principle of it was discussed at great length in the Council. The Government then had to frame details of the model schools scheme which they had to submit to the Secretary of State. It was quite within the power of the Government and within their discretion to say 'before we lay that model scheme before the 'Government of India, we will either appoint a committee to consider it or we will 'place it on the table of the Legislative Council or we will place it on the Editors' 'table.' Using their discretion, they did not consider that it was a suitable psychological moment for a discussion of that scheme, the principles of which had been thoroughly threshed out in this Council. They then submitted it to the Government of India. The Government of India, as I say, entered into correspondence with this Government regarding the details of the scheme and eventually submitted a scheme to the Secretary of State—a scheme which I may say to the Council we have not seen. Therefore it is, acting within quite proper discretion of this Government, that we entirely decline to discuss now that scheme of model schools. Whether we were right or wrong in originally submitting the scheme to the Government of India without discussion, I am not prepared to discuss; that is past and done for. At the present moment there is no doubt whatever that we are not at liberty to discuss that scheme. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar that he could move his resolution that you should withdraw any amount that has been placed in the budget for these model schools, because the Legislative Council has not seen that scheme. That is a perfectly legitimate proposal to make, and one which is fairly open to discussion. All I can say on that is that you must trust this Government to a certain extent as you must trust Governments all over the world. If we have made a mess over model schools, it will very soon be found out and we shall find model schools a failure, and we shall be blamed for it. The idea was that we were acting within our discretion in working out the details of that scheme

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without allowing them to be discussed in Council. What I say further in regard to this resolution is that it reduces the work of this Council to an absurdity, if when a scheme is pending before the Secretary of State which he may sanction, we are going to put it out of our power to carry it out when he sanctions it. He is the ultimate authority to judge of the propriety of the scheme and if he says that the scheme is a good one our mouths are shut and we must carry it out and he will be perfectly right in blaming us if we put off the carrying out of the scheme for twelve months because we have not provided any funds for doing so. When we have submitted a scheme to the Secretary of State we are bound by our duty to provide for the carrying out of that scheme on the understanding that the Secretary of State sanctions it. If he considers the scheme a bad one, he will not sanction it.

"Then as regards the complaint of the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar that we are not going to carry out the resolution that was carried against us at the last meeting of the Council, of course every member of this Council knows the rule under which every resolution of this Council shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Governor in Council and it is absurd, I think, for an Honourable Member to get up and say: 'Because you are not going to 'carry out this resolution, therefore our work is useless and we had better not bring 'forward such resolutions.' Surely such a proposition is absurd. There are certain resolutions which as Government we cannot accept; there are certain others which we can. There are certain ones which we can come to a compromise over, and there are certain others which we can accept right off and there are certain ones which we cannot accept. I am not going to refer to our arguments on that resolution. Whether right or wrong it is a resolution which goes to the very bottom of our grant-in-aid scheme and Code, a scheme on which for the last sixty years we have aided secondary schools. Therefore, it is a matter on which the Government hold very distinct and firm views and they do not feel, after the brief discussion which was held in this Council, that they are bound to go back upon the views which they have so distinctly held and which the previous Governments have also held for so many years. All I can say is that resolution is on the records of this Council, and when an amendment of the Grant-in-Aid Code is undertaken, it will no doubt be undertaken with a consideration for that proposition and the various suggestions that were made by the Honourable Members in moving it. But I do think it is preposterous for Honourable Members in this Council to say that, because Government cannot accept that proposition, therefore the moving of resolutions is a waste of time. That is absurd and I do not agree with that view at all.

"As to the other question which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao raised, I do not think I have ever said that it was not possible to discuss anything here. I do not think I ever used that expression either in the Finance Committee or here. What I have said is that it is in the discretion of this Government to allow the schemes which they are drawing up to be discussed or not as they please. For my part Honourable Members cannot say that I have ever said in conversation with them or in this Council that I am at all against discussing things before they are accepted by this Government as a scheme. I am the first to agree that any serious matter of public importance should be discussed and that an opportunity should be given to the public to discuss it before we arrive at a decision; but we must have discretion in our hands. There are certain things which we do not consider should be discussed and there are certain things which we consider may be discussed. With reference to these model schools we discussed the principles but we are precluded from throwing on the table the details of the scheme that we submitted to the Government of India. I entirely disagree with the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar that we have any right to withdraw this provision of 1·50 lakhs from the budget, because this Council is not allowed to discuss the details of the scheme. As I say, I am also entirely against him in thinking that the Director of Public Instruction, for the benefit of secondary education, will need any more money than those two lakhs for the equipment of secondary schools and the allotment for the secondary schools for teaching grants *plus* Rs. 80,000 which the Government of India so kindly have given us."

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The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"My position is that the Director might need the money if the original resolution were given effect to. I did not say that he would want it if the original resolution were not given effect to.

The resolution was put to the vote and lost, 16 voting for and 23 against it.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar called for a poll and it was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar.	The Hon'ble Mr J. Twigg.
" Mr. V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu	" Mr. A. G. Cardew.
" Rao Bahadur P. Tiagarayiya Chettiyar.	" Sir Harold Stuart.
" Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rao.	" Mr. J. N. Atkinson.
" Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.	" Sir Murray Hammick.
" Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Aiyangar.	" Mr. R. B. Clegg.
" Mr P. Kesava Pillai.	" Diwan Bahadur M. Adinarayana Aiya.
" Mr M. M. Sambandha Mudaliyar.	" Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.
" Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu.	" Mr. C. M. Schmidt.
" Raja Vasudeva Raja, Vehya Nambidi of Kollengode.	" Mr. D. W. G. Cowie.
" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.	" Dr. Bourne.
" Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar.	" Mr. C. E. Odgers.
" Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib.	" Surgeon-General Bannerman.
" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.	" Mr. E. W. Orr.
" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao.	" Sir F. J. E. Spring.
	" Mr. J. G. Hamilton.
	" Mr. A. D. Jackson.
	" Mr. W. O. Horne.
	" Mr. H. E. Clerk.
	" Mr. C. A. Smith.
	" Mr P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.
	" Mr. L. Davidson.

Neutral.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnasami Aiyangar withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an additional sum of Rs. 65,000 be provided for teaching grants for secondary schools for boys under 22. Education—Grant-in-aid (No. 22-G.) and a reduction of Rs. 50,000 from the lump provision for model schools and of Rs. 15,000 from a similar provision for organization of training schools for the training of higher elementary teachers be made.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"The resolution which I now have the honour to propose relates to the Imperial grant of eight lakhs of rupees for education. It has been made consequent on the announcement at the Delhi Coronation Darbar. The resolution is as follows:—

(a) This Council recommends that, in regard to the recurring grant of eight lakhs assigned to this Presidency for expenditure on education consequent on the announcements at the Delhi Coronation Darbar, the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to report within such time as may be fixed as to the best manner of utilizing the amount allotted to this province.

(b) This Council further recommends that the report so submitted be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council after the same has been laid on the table of this Council.

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"In regard to this matter while we feel deeply grateful to His Majesty for having increased the education grant, we are anxious to see that this assignment reaches the people for whom it is intended in a proper way and in proper proportions. This resolution really illustrates the position for which we have been fighting when the last resolution was under discussion. In the Financial Statement which was furnished yesterday after this assignment was announced a sum of four lakhs has been budgeted for expenditure out of the assignment of eight lakhs. I believe I am right in saying that none of the Honourable Members of this Council are aware as to how this four lakhs is to be utilized in the coming year. I may say that in a matter like elementary education most of us have ideas which we should like to place before the Government when the question of spending this amount comes up for discussion. Honourable Members see that this eight lakhs means a substantial addition to the expenditure on elementary education. We must therefore see how far this additional grant will improve the state of things. I may say that out of the total expenditure of 33 lakhs on elementary education 11 lakhs and odd are spent from Provincial funds and we now have an additional eight lakhs, which increases the total expenditure to 19 lakhs. We are therefore naturally anxious that the purposes for which this was intended should be borne in mind, as members of this Council have now an opportunity for urging our views. Honourable Members will have noticed that in answer to a question in the Imperial Council Sir Harcourt Butler stated that the purposes for which this Imperial grant should be applied are these: that a portion of this should go for free elementary education and that it was the desire of Government that sons of the poorer classes and cultivators who cannot afford to pay fees and who are greatly inconvenienced, as he put it, by having to pay fees should be given reasonable concessions and that cultivators and others of small means whose children are reading in elementary courses in existing schools should receive special treatment. I believe a portion of this new grant is to be applied for that purpose. I do not know whether it is the intention of Government that in regard to the existing municipal and local board schools the school fees should be entirely abolished. I see that, so far as municipal schools are concerned, the total fee income is about Rs. 11,000, and as regards local board schools it is 1·31 lakhs. How far the abolition of these fees should go and to what extent there should be subsidies to local bodies in aid of free elementary education is one of the points which Government have necessarily to consider in the distribution of this grant. Then, again, it was stated by Sir Harcourt Butler that this free education should proceed on some principle. I do not know whether it is the intention of Government that this free education should be given with reference to the income of parents or whether it is the intention of Government to exempt certain classes from payment of fees or whether the schools should be wholly exempted and in what localities. These are questions in which all of us are naturally interested. Then, again, your Excellency, Sir Harcourt Butler said that elementary education should be improved in municipal areas and that schools, half-time schools, for school children and children who are doing work in factories should be started. I do not know how and what proportion of this amount will be set apart for that purpose. Then it was also said that a portion of this should go towards bettering the pay of teachers, and how much should go for that purpose most of us will feel some kind of curiosity to know. Finally, it has been stated that new schools of the elementary type should be started and how much of this assignment should be distributed under this head is also a matter on which we should like to have some information. In all those matters it seems to me that, so far as the information furnished in the Revised Financial Statement is concerned, we are not in a position to see how this assignment is to be allotted; I certainly see that this allotment came in too late and that the matter could not have been discussed in the Finance Committee and the Director has not yet had any time to formulate his definite proposals. What I am saying now is that the Members of Council will be anxious to see that the distribution of this assignment reaches the classes and the purposes for which it was mainly intended; and it is in that view that I am pressing this resolution for the appointment of a committee. I am quite aware that provision has been made for the appointment of a special officer in regard to elementary education in this Presidency; but in this matter I believe the King-Emperor's wishes will be fully

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met if larger opportunities are given to urge our views and to see that these proportions are fixed with reference to the needs and necessities not only of each district, but also the purposes which are mentioned by Sir Harcourt Butler. And as the stage at which it might be discussed in Council or the committee of this Council has gone, I do not think it is unreasonable to propose that a committee should be appointed to fix the proportions in which this grant might be distributed. The details will have to be worked out in the Department of Education. I do not know if the course suggested would be considered not possible. But I believe that it is quite possible to examine the question and lay down certain broad lines on which this assignment might be allotted under the various heads set out by Sir Harcourt Butler, and it is in this view that I move for the appointment of a committee. I leave the constitution of the committee entirely to Government. It might be a committee of this Council or of educational experts and members of this Council, and that is all a matter in which the Government are probably better able to judge than any of us. The appointment of a committee will give opportunities of placing our views before the Council.

"The second clause is intended to ensure that we shall have such an opportunity. I propose that any report submitted by the committee might be placed on the table of the house to give us an opportunity for considering it, and that the matter may be disposed of finally afterwards. This eight lakhs is a recurring grant and we are almost certain to have it year after year. Whatever expenditure is determined upon now will be the line of expenditure in years to come. In a matter like this the appointment of a committee will not be a very unusual procedure. It may be said that matters will be delayed, but that is a consideration which ought not to weigh with the Council. None of us thought in December last that we were going to get eight lakhs for education and it would not matter if this is put off for another six months by which time we shall be in a position to know for what purposes this could be legitimately allotted. I trust that the Government will see their way to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAGHUNATHA RAO:—"My Lord, I beg to second this proposition. Now about education views are so different with different people that it has become a very difficult question. Even in England the opinions are so varied that what is correct it is difficult to understand. Now we get a windfall as it were of some money for doing good in the matter of education, and what that good is and how that is to be done has to be settled, and therefore the opinions of the people and the inclinations of the Government are to be studied. I believe this Council is appointed to communicate the correct views of the people to the authorities, and advise the authorities when they believe that that opinion is correct to adopt it. If so we must have people who must know exactly what the Government are going to do or what the Government's intentions are. That could be ascertained not by appealing to Government but by assisting Government by giving information that we can collect from the people. As I have said, there are various views in India: new India, old India, orthodox India, heterodox India; we have so many views that it is difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to what the opinion of the people is. In such cases it is better that we should get all the opinions before us in order to select from them that which is correct, which is proper and which is beneficial to the people. Of course Government would know better than ordinary people, but at times I have got experience that the uneducated common sense of people sometimes proves more correct than the cultured opinion of the educated people. Therefore it is necessary for us to ascertain the views of all sorts of people, and having those opinions before Government the Government should select that which is correct and beneficial to the people and adopt it. In order so to do the only way is not to have any information that anybody can supply, but it must be that the information must come from a regularly constituted authority whom Government should believe, and that could be done only if a committee of people, officials and non-officials, is appointed, and when that committee is told not to work at its pleasure but to submit its report within a particular time to Government and when that report is received the Government could see what can be done. I, therefore, think that there is not only no harm in appointing a committee, but very substantial good

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might follow by the appointment of a committee as proposed by my friend here by my side. Of course there will be some difficulty in selecting good men, but that is for Government and not for us. If they select good men, the result will be satisfactory both to Government and to the people."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I am perfectly in sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao in his desire that everything that is done to carry out the expenditure of these eight lakhs on improving primary education should be open to full discussion. The only point on which I venture to oppose his resolution is, that, I am afraid, if we appoint a committee to report upon this, they will sit for the next six months and we shall then have papers put on the Council table next November or December, and they will then be discussed in the Council and I do not know what the result may be. Members may move all sorts of amendments and the result may be that we shall have the last three months of the year to run in which to shovel in an expenditure of four lakhs. I do not think that is a good plan. I think I can take credit at all events for the Educational Department having consulted district boards and municipalities before any serious move has ever been taken as regards the improvement or development of primary schools. Almost all these questions come up before district boards and municipalities and there is hardly a paper that goes out as an order to the Director to take any special course as regards primary education that has not been seen by the district boards or the municipalities in which the schools exist and to which the order refers. Therefore I believe there need be no fear that this expenditure of money will not be popular. The Honourable Member then takes up the question that this is something quite new and we do not know on what principle we are going to spend this money and how we are going to spend it. I think he is wrong there. We are not going to make great and far-reaching changes in regard to it. We are going to carry the development of education on the same lines now, as before but the only thing is that we shall be able to do much more than hitherto has been possible. I take it that this money will be spent on the following kinds of objects First, some of it will go for building new school houses; that is a matter on which we consult all district boards and municipalities before any step is taken, and we entirely depend upon what they suggest, and they suggest what schools should be built or should be repaired before we spend any money. Then I suppose there will be a certain amount spent on increasing the pay of school-masters; that question has been before the Government for a long time and we have got petitions from primary school-masters of several districts asking for more pay and we are perfectly aware of the lines on which we propose to move. I won't mind telling the Council at once that as regards certificated school-masters we do hope to raise their pay* to Rs. 12, and we shall leave the Director to find out the approved school-masters who are uncertificated but who, he considers, from long experience and other qualifications deserve higher remuneration; and we hope he will be able to give them higher remuneration as well as the certificated men and we estimate that that will cost probably something over one lakh of rupees roughly—I am only speaking in the roughest way. Then another question that we shall take up is the necessity for increasing the number of sessional schools and training schools to afford training to and to increase the number of masters that we require. That is a matter for the Director and I do not think any committee can help him. He has got to find out where these schools will have to be placed and he will no doubt consult the district boards and municipalities and he will open new sessional schools to quickly improve the training of the new masters that we shall want for new schools. He will want an increase in a short time, as the schools increase, in the number of sub-assistant inspectors. He has told us that a sub-assistant inspector cannot work more than 150 schools properly; and he will have to increase his establishment. There is no use having schools without supervision. I see the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao shakes his head. You cannot have schools without inspectors; and sub-assistant inspectors are necessary to inspect our new schools. Then there is the question which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao introduces, namely, the classes which are to receive free education. I am almost inclined to agree with him that a committee will be necessary to settle

* See the correction made by the Honourable Member at the foot of page 209 *infra*.

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that matter. But if a committee is to settle it we must ask the Director to appoint a suitable committee and it may be we shall have to have committees in each district. I do not think a committee sitting in Madras can decide who is to receive free education in Ganjam or in South Canara. I imagine that will have to be worked out through district boards or local committees. There will have to be an increase in the number of sub-assistant inspectors, and probably also an increase in the number of supervisors. There will be another item of expenditure in the shape of an increase in stipends for pupils who go to training schools. At present they get Rs. 5, but that is not sufficient. We want to render these appointments more popular and we shall increase the stipends to these people. That is a matter which the Director will work out himself and a committee is not necessary. Then the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao suggested that one of the subjects to be put before this committee might be the institution of half-time schools. There again the whole question rests on local opinion which the Director always gets, and we always get, through the district and taluk boards and municipalities, and those are the bodies that we shall consult. I may assure the Honourable Members of this Council that the Director will, I have no doubt whatever, freely consult local opinion in the districts. If he wants a committee for any special purpose, nobody will be more glad to give him one than I. I have no doubt he will ask for committees on one or two subjects. I hope this Council will not support this proposal to appoint a committee now to sit for six months before anything is done. We have been talking about improving education, the pay of the school-masters, building schools and giving free education for the last four or five years and it is quite time that something real is done. We have made considerable progress, I quite admit that. In this year we have opened 543 new elementary schools and 200 are said to be being opened making a total of 743 schools. We opened in Anantapur—the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's district—80 new schools The only district that is markedly absent from this list is Chingleput, which adjoins to Madras "

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE :—" The returns have not yet come in from Chingleput."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—" I hope the Council will not support the appointment of a committee as it will delay the matter over for six or nine months. We want to spend the money at once and the way in which it is going to be spent is this. We are going to appoint an officer for whom we have budgeted. He will be working with the Director of Public Instruction and he will give him the relief that he will no doubt need, and either he or the Director will travel about the districts and find out what is wanted in each district and work out a thoroughly satisfactory scheme. We have already submitted to the Government of India in a report which they called for, a scheme for the next five years which gave an expenditure of 114 lakhs. I need not tell you exactly what our various suggestions were. I have mentioned them here and one of the proposals is that we should open 1,500 lower primary grade schools in each year, that we should, as I say, increase the number of training school-masters, increase their pay and increase the number of sub-assistant inspectors and supervisors; and to do that we must leave matters in the hands of the Director and I can only assure the Council, as I said at the beginning of my remarks, that any local opinion that is given to him he will consider thoroughly. In questions of any real importance and in any step that he wants to take which is really a new step such as the question of free education I am perfectly certain he will consult local opinion either in the districts or if he asks us we will call a committee at head-quarters. We have no intention of keeping this scheme secret or doing anything which any Honourable Member is not entitled to ask us about; but I must hope that this Council will not carry the resolution, because I am perfectly certain that it will mean delay which will be disastrous to the improvement of primary education.

After resuming his seat the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick rose to add the following words :—

" The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne wishes me to correct a statement I made. It is not the pay of Rs. 12, but it is the total emoluments of these teachers which I wish to raise to Rs. 12. I do not want it to go out that the pay of school-masters is to be raised to Rs. 12, because that may cause disappointment."

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The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I would only point out that the impression among the people is that more money is spent upon inspection than upon education. There are more inspecting officers and highly-paid men than necessary. That is the popular feeling. More schools may be added, these poor school-masters may be paid a little more and education may be more widely diffused. But I would suggest that not many sub-assistant inspectors or inspectors might be appointed out of this money."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I am sure that Honourable Members have heard with some satisfaction the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick; but here again the whole question comes to this: It seems to me that the position taken up is that the Director of Public Instruction and the special officer will work out the whole scheme, visit each district and then allot money in consultation with the district boards and municipalities, and an assurance has also been given that these proceedings in regard to the allotment of this sum would be as public as possible. But the point mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai really illustrates the difference of opinion as regards educational methods all round. The department wants more inspecting agency and the people want more schools. Then, again, in the matter of free education some are anxious that free education should be started on a large scale and some others again seem to think that there is no good for remitting school fees. In all these matters public opinion will be of some value and the ultimate decision according to the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick rests on the departmental officers of Government. That is the position which has been taken up and my object in bringing forward this resolution is that in arriving at this decision the Government and departmental officers should have public discussion with as many people as possible and ascertain their views, and allot the money for the various purposes mentioned in the speech of Sir Harcourt Butler. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick having said that the carrying out of this resolution would hamper the progress of education, I do not think I will be justified in pressing this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

Medical.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The next head in the budget is that of 'Medical' which will be found on page 43 * of the Revised Financial Statement. I have no remarks to offer on that head but I shall be happy as usual to answer questions as far as I can."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I have only one question. I was informed yesterday that a hospital for consumptives is to be started somewhere near Madras and one at Coimbatore for the treatment of consumption in the earlier stages. May I know how the cost of maintenance is to be met? Is it from Provincial funds or from the funds of the Edward VII Memorial Committee?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Nothing has been settled at present. That proposal is in connection with the sums which are being raised for the Edward VII Memorial Fund. The exact form which the memorial will take has not yet been settled. It depends upon the resolution passed by the Memorial Committee. The Government await the recommendation of that Committee before they come to any decision whatever. The matter is still entirely in the air."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"There is one other matter and that is in reference to G.O. No. 1128, dated 26th October, about the grant of Rs. 12,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. I see in the last paragraph of the Government order 'To enable the Committee to meet the expenditure on stipends and 'to assist, by grants-in-aid, those local bodies which are unable to defray the cost of 'giving enhanced salaries to medical women possessing higher qualifications than 'those now employed, the Governor in Council directs that a grant of Rs. 12,000 per 'annum be made to the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 'with effect from the 1st April 1912.'

* Page 269 *infra*.

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"I should like to know whether local bodies should apply to this Committee for any subsidy ; is that the intention ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"The intention is that local bodies should apply to the Lady Dufferin Fund for any assistance they may require in case they find that they cannot find sufficient money for paying a lady doctor."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Is it for those in training or under employment ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"That portion of the Government order deals with the cases of those who are under employment."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I suggested contributions to taluk boards and district boards to enable them to meet their plague expenditure. I suggested in the Finance Committee that some contributions might be made to them to meet plague expenditure Have Government considered the suggestions."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"This is the note I have on the subject :—

'At the meeting of the Finance Committee held in January 1912 the Hon'ble 'Mr. P. Kesava Pillai suggested that a portion of the charges incurred by district 'boards in connection with plague be met from Provincial revenues and that the 'permission of the Government of India for this course should be obtained, if neces-'sary. The chairman agreed to consider this proposal.

'The existing distribution of expenditure on plague between Provincial 'and Local funds follows the principles laid down by the Government of India in 1897. In letter No. 916 L., dated 12th July 1911 (paragraph 19), this Govern-'ment have informed the Government of India, with reference to the proposals of 'the Decentralization Commission in this connection to relieve local bodies of plague 'charges, that they are willing to relieve rural boards of plague charges subject to a 'compensatory assignment from Imperial to Provincial.' No further action is considered necessary till the reply of the Government of India to letter No. 916 L., dated 12th July 1911, is received."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"The resolution which I now wish to move relates to grants-in-aid of medical relief for women and children. The resolution is as follows :—

This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to raise the contribution of Rs. 20,288 for hospitals and dispensaries in 1912-1913 under 24-E. Medical to Rs. 50,000 for providing grants-in-aid to hospitals and dispensaries affording madical aid to women and children and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-C. Civil Works—Civil Buildings.

"I wish to call attention to the very inadequate provision made under this head which, the Honourable Members will see, is Rs. 20,288 for hospitals and dispensaries. If you go into details, you will see that nothing of this goes to hospitals and dispensaries for women and children. In reviewing the report of civil hospitals and dispensaries for 1910 the Government express regret that this class of medical institutions has shown no increase and they trusted that more hospitals for women and children would come in to existence. But as Honourable Members are aware, hospitals and dispensaries for women and children cannot under existing conditions come into existence without strong financial aid, and as we all know, at present besides the large hospitals in the Presidency town we have 449 hospitals and dispensaries run by local bodies, of which only 20 are hospitals affording aid to women and children. They are situated in various places, such as Bobbili, Vizagapatam, Adoni, Conjeveram, Cuddalore, Pollachi, Negapatam, Calicut and Mangalore. But most of these institutions under local bodies are in a very bad and unsatisfactory condition. Local bodies, as Honourable Members are aware, are almost always in an impecunious condition and they certainly have no funds to run these institutions. I know as regards lady doctors that

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none of the local bodies have been able to keep and pay adequately a lady doctor for any considerable length of time and they have no resources whatever. It seems to me therefore that, if the Government wish to see expansion of work under this head, one way of doing it will be to place this class of institutions run by local bodies on a more satisfactory basis. It is quite possible to assist them to pay these lady doctors. It is quite possible to improve their buildings. It is quite possible to better equip them generally and enable them to expand their work. Of course this is one way in which the expansion which the Government so much desire can be made. But the class of institutions which have taken the brunt of this kind of work on their shoulders are mission hospitals and dispensaries. Several large hospitals maintained by the missions are now in existence and I do not think any useful purpose will be served by giving an elaborate account of these institutions. It is enough to say that in certain stations like Rajahmundry, Guntur, Rayapuram, Madura and Vellore there are very good institutions run by mission bodies and in various other places like Pithapuram, Calicut, Palamcottah and Chicacole other mission societies also maintain institutions of this kind. Most of the money to run these institutions comes from either America or England and the capital cost of the buildings of these institutions it is not possible to estimate. But I feel no doubt whatever that it must be several lakhs and the recurring expenditure on establishments is also equally large. It seems to me that another way in which this work can be expanded is to assist mission societies under conditions acceptable to them. The people of this country are grateful for the medical work done by these missions and under these circumstances it seems to me worth while for Government to consider the financial condition of most of these hospitals. That they do need help is a matter on which I feel no doubt whatever. Mission work like all other work is expanding; and we feel that medical institutions run by mission societies have no money. With reference to one large hospital in the Circars it was actually closed in 1910–11 for a period of six weeks and afterwards re-opened. It seems to me the second way in which they can help the existing institutions is to give more money to mission societies, as I have already said, under conditions which will be acceptable to them. I know these societies are run by medical women who are quite capable of taking care of these institutions. If the department under the Surgeon-General interferes often with these institutions, it is clear that any expansion of these institutions would not be possible. As I have already said it is possible to give them money under conditions acceptable to them consistently with public interests. Therefore this is another way, as I have said, in which Government might help.

"In connection with the royal visit it has been suggested that a cadre of medical women should be formed in India to give medical aid on a large scale to persons who now suffer in silence, and it has been suggested that a service like the Indian Medical Service should be formed. I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything as regards the merits of that scheme. But whether that is given effect to in years to come or not, or whether the Government of this Province will be able to train more medical women to meet local needs, it seems to me in either view the expansion of work in the existing hospitals is a matter which deserves the very careful attention of Government. It may be stated that these hospitals have never asked for help. I do not know if anybody ever got money from Government for the mere asking of it. If the need is felt and if the Government feel it is necessary to expand the work it is worth while examining the whole question. When lakhs of rupees are being spent on education and sanitation the pittance of Rs. 30,000 which is proposed under this head is absolutely nothing for female medical aid. As regards the proposal made to place Rs. 12,000 in the hands of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, that will go some way in supplying the needs of medical women in this country. There are various other local institutions which are rendering medical aid like Gajapati Rao's gosha hospital, but they do not require help. It is these local fund and municipal institutions as well as mission hospitals that could turn the money to good account."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution. In municipalities we have schools for boys and schools for girls

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There is no reason why we should not have in every municipality or important town a hospital for males and a hospital for females. A greater reason I think why we should have dispensaries or hospitals in every town and every village if possible if finances permit, is, as a rule, that Indian women are very shy and they do not and will not go to male hospitals and give out symptoms to male doctors in the presence of males. We know females suffer from not getting proper aid. Moreover, we find gosha ladies, Muhammadan ladies—it is impossible for them to go to male hospitals. If there are hospitals for females in every municipality, then Muhammadan women would be able to go and have their sufferings alleviated. It may not be possible perhaps to have hospitals in every town and every municipality. We can at least have dispensaries in every municipal town and in some important stations where medicines could be dispensed by hospital assistants attached to the main hospital in a separate building. This aspect of medical aid has not, I am afraid, been much attended to by Government and I hope that Government will be pleased to direct their attention to this point and see that every municipal town or village is supplied with a hospital or dispensary."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I believe my friend has made a mistake about the Gajapati Rao gosha hospital. If I am not mistaken, that has been closed by the District Board for want of funds. In the name of the late Sir Raja Gajapati Rao, his widow gave a building and large contributions were made by the lady in support of the institution; and many Surgeons-General have expressed their approval and appreciation of the work done in the hospital. Yet it has been closed by the district board or it was converted into a dispensary for want of funds. And I believe that Government are aware that there has been a memorial or two from the Hon'ble the Raja of Kurupam praying that the Government might restore it to its old status and continue to maintain it, stating that he was prepared to contribute something towards its maintenance. I think such institutions might be helped, if the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's resolution is carried. There was a question about it by the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond some time ago."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I hope the Honourable Members will not think that the Government are not in sympathy with this request, because in spite of the resolution being not altogether in form or in accordance with budget rules, the Government are prepared to carry their sympathy so far as to accept the resolution. The fact of the matter is that the Government are very much in sympathy with the proposal to extend medical aid for women, but the evidence of their sympathy in that respect does not perhaps fully appear in the budget estimates. In addition to the money that has been given under this particular head we have within the last twelve months given or promised Rs. 44,000 to various hospitals for women and children. But in any case we will stretch the budget rules to the extent that we accept this resolution and trust that requests will come in that will enable us to make use of the provision in the budget."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution is accepted."

Political.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The next head is 'Political' which is not open to discussion."

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"On this head of 'Scientific and other Minor Departments' I have no remark to make."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to know where the veterinary hospitals are going to be started next year (paragraph 171, page 50 *)."

The Hon'ble Mr ATKINSON:—"I am sorry to say that I cannot at the moment give the information that the Honourable Member wishes. Kurnool is one."

The Hon'ble Mr RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Is that the only one?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"No, there are altogether four. I do not know where the rest are. The information can be given afterwards."

* Page 216 *infra*.

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Mr. Atkinson; Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I see there is an Imperial grant of 6·50 lakhs in paragraph 177, page 51 *, for expenditure on agriculture and allied objects. May I know how the Government propose to spend that amount?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I regret that I am unable to give the information the Honourable Member wishes. The grant, as the Honourable Member sees, is one given by the Government of India and we have not yet received their instructions as regards its allocation."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"In connection with agriculture, page 50 †, paragraph 169, the last sentence is 'the Budget for 1912–1913 'provides for a full year's charge on account of the Entomologist and his staff, for two 'new farms to be opened at Anakapalle and Tanjore, for the improvement of cotton 'cultivation, and for the normal expansion of the operations of the department'. I want to know why Anakapalle and Tanjore are chosen for the improvement of cotton cultivation."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The Honourable Member is mistaken. The improvement of cotton cultivation is one of the sub-heads for the full year's charge in addition to the farms."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Why not more farms?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"We cannot afford more farms because we have not got the men."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, the Revenue Secretary, suggested more farms to be opened."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Obviously we cannot open farms without having men to be put in charge. At present we have not got men to be in charge of more than two new farms."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"I think the Agricultural College has produced some men."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"It has produced some, but they are not enough."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Many are available for service under private men."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Why have the Ceded Districts been neglected? We produce some of the best cotton. Is it not fair to give one farm at least to the Ceded Districts?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The farm is not for the object of cotton cultivation. The improvement of cotton is quite different from the object of opening the farm. If you will read the paragraph you will find there is no connection between these two."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"My question would further clear the point. I find a provision of Rs. 55,000 for the improvement of cotton cultivation. It has nothing to do with the farms to be opened at Anakapalle and Tanjore. I have asked for information as to how these amounts are being spent and I did receive some kind of reply, but I should like to know in what districts that is being spent. I understand from the reply that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has given me that 'The 'lump sum of Rs. 55,000 includes a sum of Rs. 48,000 for the improvement of cotton 'cultivation and of Rs. 7,000 for distribution of green manuring seeds. The work in 'connection with cotton cultivation consists in (i) the purchase of *kappas* and seed 'distribution and (2) the opening of seed farms and improvement of cultivation, the 'objects aimed at being (i) increased yield of cotton per acre at a reduced cost of 'cultivation and (ii) improvement in the quality of cotton'. These are the purposes for which Rs. 55,000 is being devoted. May I know in what districts this work is going on?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I cannot give the Honourable Member the full information that he requires. If I had received the question before the meeting, I might have had time to look it up. I know we have large operations going on in Tinnevelly; but I cannot tell in what other districts the operations are going on."

* Page 217 *infra*

† Page 276 *infra*.

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(Sir Murray Hammick; Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Mr. Atkinson; the President; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

Superannuations and Pension.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I do not know if any Honourable Member wishes to know anything about 'Superannuations and Pension'."

Stationery and Printing.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"The next item is 'Stationery and Printing'. If any member wishes to know anything about Stationery and Printing, I will give him information."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"On page 52 * 'Stationery purchased in the country' is shown as 13 and 'Stationery supplied from Central Stores' is shown as 8 95. I want to know if the stationery supplied from the Central Stores is purchased outside India"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"It depends upon the tenders for the year or for three years. There are tenders for paper. The question which was considered was which was the best tender. Most of the paper, I believe, comes from the mills in Bengal"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"Can I get detailed information as to what is got from the country and what is got from England?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I think so. If you ask for it you will be able to get it."

Miscellaneous.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"Does any Honourable Member wish to ask for information as regards 'Miscellaneous'?"

Famine Relief and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"As regards 'Famine relief', the entry is *nil*; Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—it is almost entirely concerned with famine relief. We may congratulate ourselves that there will be no question on that subject."

Irrigation—Major Works.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If there are any questions on irrigation the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk will answer them."

Minor Works and Navigation.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If there are any questions, let them be asked. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has asked the question whether there is any chance of raising the bank at Polavaram. A grant of Rs. 10,000 is made in the budget on page 25 of the second edition of the detailed budget for Minor Works and Navigation, Public Works Department, the estimate for which is under preparation by local officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"It has been said that the Irrigation Commission allotted Rs. 100 lakhs for distribution among various provinces for works of protection against famine. I understand that for a long time Madras has not asked for any of these grants from the Imperial Government. Although they have been distributing 75 lakhs for various Presidencies, Madras has not asked for it. No doubt, it is true, we have had no famine in this Presidency. This is intended to protect ourselves against famine. If we had this grant we shall be able to protect ourselves against famine. I understand that some years back a committee was appointed to inquire into and report to Government upon the necessity for protective works. My information is that 97 particular works were mentioned as being possible to be undertaken. Except two works, Kistna and Tungabhadra, which have since been abandoned no attempt has been made to prepare any plans, and to spend the money on the various schemes recommended by the Special Committee. The Government of India have never been asked by the Madras Government to make an allotment."

* Page 278 *infra*.

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(Mr. Clerk; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Rao Bahadur Tiagaraiya Chettiyar; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Atkinson.)

The Hon'ble Mr. CLERK:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar is, I am afraid, in this particular respect, misinformed. I have not the figures by me, because the questions he asks do not relate to the head under discussion. I can however tell him that the Government of Madras have submitted for sanction to the Government of India several schemes under the head 35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works, and one of them was sanctioned. The work was started, and, then for reasons, too long to go into now, was stopped and is now in abeyance. I think it will be re-sanctioned before very long and the work will go on. Another work has been sanctioned and it is now in progress in Kurnool. One or two others have been submitted and returned by the Government of India for various reasons."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"May I know the amounts of grant which the Madras Government have been receiving during the last five years?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLERK:—"We have only in progress one comparatively small work, the total estimate for which is four lakhs. We get as much money for that as we can spend at the rate of about half a lakh of rupees a year."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Am I right in saying that the special committee did submit 90 schemes and that they have not been given effect to?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLERK:—"I cannot remember the special committee to which you allude."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"It was in 1897."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLERK:—"I cannot remember that there was any committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"If you cannot give me any information now, I shall ask for information."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TIAGARAIYA CHETTIYAR:—"Have Government received any representation from Madurantakam and Uttaramallur and twenty villages in Madurantakam taluk under the tank of Kalpundi?

"They complained to Government for the last thirty years and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has been bringing it to the notice of Government and nothing has been done. A petition was put into our hands and I should like to know whether anything was done to this tank."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"A printed petition on this subject was received in the tappal opened this morning."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"There have been so many petitions and memorials and questions put in this Council, and I do not think that Government can very well say that they received information only this morning. There have been memorials on this subject for two or three years and there have been so many interpellations. This is only a reminder."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLERK:—"With regard to the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar's question I may explain that there are a chain of tanks in the Chingleput district regarding which a number of petitions have been sent in. The topmost tank is the Perunagar tank and an estimate for the supply channel has reached me recently. As far as I can tell I hope to recommend it to the Government for sanction, immediately, but beyond that I cannot promise anything, because until we see what the result of the Perunagar tank supply channel will be on the tank itself, we cannot say whether there will be any water available for Kalpundi and the other tanks below it."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"There is one question. I suggested that the pay and prospects of minor irrigation overseers might be improved. The Government said that they would consider the matter and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said that a report of the Board of Revenue was awaited and that the matter would be looked into. Any prospects of it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"We are still waiting to get that report."

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(Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"I move the following resolution:—

This Council respectfully recommends that the provision of six lakhs made for repairs to minor works in charge of Civil Officers be increased by two lakhs, as also the provision of 5·50 lakhs made for tank restoration works, and which is included in 30·85 lakhs allotted for "Works in charge of the Public Works Department" under 43. Minor Works and Navigation in the Amended Draft Financial Statement, page 50,* a corresponding reduction being effected in the largely increased grants and allotments made for "Municipal Works executed by Public Works Department" and "Works in charge of the Public Works Department" respectively under 45. Civil Works, page 52,† of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

"The claims of the minor irrigation works upon the public purse for larger grants are as strong and urgent as they are well founded and, as such, must take precedence over those of other heads of expenditure.

"The total estimated receipts of the province amount to 1,253 lakhs, to which the land revenue contributes the lion's share, viz., 634 lakhs or more than 50 *per cent.* Nearly one-half of this amount represents the assessment charged on the wet area of the province. This wet area amounts to no less than six million acres and is dependent for irrigation on two classes of works—"Major and Minor." Leaving out of account the major works, I confine my remarks to the minor works of irrigation which I am concerned about. According to the Irrigation Commission's report, those minor works number about 40,000 and they irrigate over one-half of the wet area of the province, or about as much as all the major works put together. With the exception of a little over 3,000 larger works irrigating over 200 acres in charge of the Public Works Department and certain smaller tanks and springs and river channels kept up by the ryots, no less than 36,000 works are in charge of the Revenue Department. The irrigation share of the revenue alone dependent on these minor works as calculated by the Commission on an average of three years ending 1900–1901 was 81 lakhs. The account of fasli 1319, which is nine years later, also indicates the same figure. The expenditure incurred during the self-same period of three years in the maintenance and improvement of the works amounted to nearly 20 lakhs or 25 *per cent.* of the irrigation revenue or less than 20 *per cent* of the total land revenue realized from these works. Most of the local officers both in the Revenue and Public Works Departments were of opinion that the grants that had been allotted till then were insufficient for the purpose. As the importance of devoting more money to the restoration and upkeep of these works was thus recognized by both the Revenue and Public Works Department officers, and as the Board of Revenue also pointed out that within the next preceding decade 9 to 10 *per cent.* of the demand on the land irrigated from these works had been remitted on account of defective supply and that a very large part of the remission was due to these irrigation works not having been in a state of thorough repair and efficiency, the Commission have recorded their opinion that an amount of expenditure on the works of not less than 26 lakhs, which is less than one-third of the irrigation share of the revenue realized from these works, should be contemplated of which about one-half should be available for investigation and restoration works, the other half being devoted to the upkeep of the works. In other words, 13 lakhs might most usefully be expended on the tank restoration and another 13 lakhs on the maintenance and improvement of the works. So far, there could be no doubt about the propriety of the Commission's recommendation nor of the necessity and importance of giving effect to it in the interests of efficiency of the works whereon is dependent the successful cultivation of three millions of wet acres and, none the less, the realization of over 100 lakhs or a crore of public revenue. It is more than a decade since the Irrigation Commission made their recommendation. What I now submit for the consideration of the Government and the Council is whether that recommendation has been adopted in full in any one year. So far as statistics are available at hand, I find that the budget provision for tank restoration works for 1910–1911 was 5·62 lakhs and that for 1911–1912 was 5·81 lakhs.

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What the actual outlay was in those years is not known. Probably it was much short of the budget and the provision for the coming year stands reduced to 5·50 lakhs. Then, as regards the minor works in charge of civil officers, the outlay would seem to indicate a more marked retrogression. In the year 1907–1908 the outlay was 6·47 lakhs, which was steadily going down year after year till it has become reduced to 5·80 lakhs in the current year. Thus the annual expenditure under both heads during the past years has been far short of the mark showing a tendency for retrogression. I am afraid that this policy would seem to indicate a false economy. It is, at any rate, not safe to pursue.

"The urgent necessity and importance of carrying out the restoration and repair works is a recognized fact. Owing to the disrepair and inefficiency of these sources of irrigation there occur not infrequently defects and deficiences of water-supply and in consequence a vast deal of lands are laid waste or the crops raised thereon suffer either a total or partial failure which means a serious loss to the ryot and the public revenue as well. The account of fasli 1319 shows that there was a remission of revenue to the extent of over nine lakhs in that year. During the last year, in the Tinnevelly district alone, the waste and shavi remission amounted to over one lakh. If such were the loss occasioned to the public revenue, the extent of loss sustained by the ryot population might better be imagined. It must be most appalling. Thus their resources are crippled and they are being impoverished. The remarks made by General J. F. Fischer, R.E., during the Irrigation Commission enquiry on the point would seem as pertinent as they were emphatic. He said that 'if the irrigation is at all uncertain, everything is dead loss almost.' Hence the 'accumulation of capital by the ryot is impossible and accounts for a great deal of his 'poverty.'

"The causes or reasons generally put forth for the shorter expenditure year after year are (1) presence of water in the tanks consequent on the heavy rainfall, (2) insufficiency of labour. As regards the first, the explanation might be true in some cases but not in all. It is a well-known thing that, in our province, there is more often than not cry and complaint of want of seasonable rainfall and not of abnormal or excessive rainfall. In districts influenced by the south-west monsoon the rainfall generally occurs from July to September and in other districts from October to December. As may be seen from the published statistics of rainfall during last year, there was very little rainfall in most of the districts (Malabar excepted) between April and June which is the best working season. If the works be put in hand early in April, the earth portion of the work can almost be completed before July and what little might be left incomplete might be fully completed before the end of March. This was the practice generally followed before by the Revenue Department and is still followed by all other departments. There should be no difficulty in getting the estimates ready in time to admit of the works being started in the first week of April provided that the lump allotment required for each district be ascertained and provisionally sanctioned beforehand. As observed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Thagarajya Chettiyar in the course of his speech last year, so far as the tank restoration work is concerned, there are estimates ready on hand to the extent of over one hundred lakhs. Similarly the Minor Irrigation Department could get estimates made ready in one year for the works to be carried out in the next year. Then as regards the insufficiency of labour or difficulty of finding a contractor, so far as my enquiries go, I find that except during the season of harvest which generally closes by the end of March, ample labour is always available in the *mufassal*. The Railway Department as well as the proprietors of estates who have a lot of *maramat* to carry out in their estates will be able to certify to the fact. No labour need be imported from distant quarters. The secret of the difficulty is that the rates provided for the minor irrigation works are too low as compared with those allowed by the Local Fund, Public Works and Railway Departments and by the proprietors of the estates. If the Public Works Department rates or those adopted in the proprietary estates are allowed, abundant labour will be forthcoming and a lot of the well-to-do and influential men among the villagers will volunteer to take the contracts and all the difficulties in the way of executing the sanctioned works in time will surely vanish. Considering the high price of food-stuffs and the demand for labour which

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is increasing with the increase of various industriel pursuits the present low rates adopted in the Minor Irrigation Department require to be raised to the level of those prevalent elsewhere and unless and until this is done there is very little hope of expending money enough to put the irrigation works in order in the near future. Every year's delay inevitably involves a larger expenditure owing to a rapid deterioration of the works, apart from other weighty considerations of loss to be sustained both by the Government and the public."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TIAGARAIYA CHETTIYAR:—"I second this resolution My Lord, the mover of this resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai, has been for a long time a revenue officer and now is the Diwan of Ettaiyapuram. He knows much of irrigation and he has got very good information of the irrigation in the country. I am sorry I was not able to hear one word of what he said However, I would make a few remarks on the subject. If you go out of Madras to the *mufussal*, you will always hear complaints of want of repairs to the tanks. Wherever you go, you hear complaints and the complaint is intensified now as the rains are not as usual periodical. Rains are all sudden and seasons are not very good and especially for the last few years it so happens that the south-west monsoon has been almost a failure and the north-east monsoon has been sometimes a failure and the tanks which used to receive supplies two, three or four times a year do not receive even once and the cultivation under such tanks has become very precarious. Under these circumstances complaints are very great. Taking these circumstances, one would like to see that liberal grants are made for repairing all these tanks; but from the grants given for the last four years I see that the grants have not increased in any way and the grants that are given are not fully worked out. It may be due to several circumstances. It may be due sometimes to the fact that the tanks had some water and the department was not able to carry out the work, or it may be that estimates were too low and the labour has become higher. It may be that the department has not got sufficient men to supervise the works However, it makes no difference to the ryots. Whatever may be the cause for such want of repairs, the ryot is the sufferer; he is the loser and his complaint is very great. If you look at the budget receipts, out of the whole amount of 12 crores, at least 10 crores come from ryots. It is the duty of Government as well as Honourable Members to see that the ryot who pays most is looked after the best. Two years back at the budget meeting I brought to the notice of Government that very little money is being spent on tank restoration schemes. It was then said that the labour has gone up considerably and they were not able to carry out the works within the estimates they prepared But if tanks are not repaired in time and if they are delayed, what is the result? Labour which is now 50 *per cent.* higher than what it was five years back may go up cent per cent. Then would it be possible for Government to carry out all these repairs? It is a matter of very great concern; and if these tanks are not put in repair in time, it will cost them a great deal more and it will be impossible to do anything to satisfaction in course of time. I believe that several estimates, have been prepared under the tank restoration scheme, and I believe there are estimates ready to the extent of one crore, and the grant now proposed is only Rs. 4,47,150. If for a crore of rupees estimates, four lakhs are spent, how many years would it take to complete the whole works? It will take at least 25 years. But if tanks are being allowed to go on at this rate of repairs, then within 20 years perhaps the tanks that we repaired in the beginning will become bad again. And so it will be impossible for the Government to go on with these repairs unless they take time by the forelock and do it as early as possible. I think my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shanmukham Pillai has made out a very good case for showing that we do require a bigger grant for the tank restoration works and also for the minor works in charge of civil officers. I believe it includes the works that are carried out by the revenue officers. I think if the Works Department were to be a little more kind to the revenue officers they will be able to get a good deal more work under the superintendance of revenue officers, and I think any amount of money that is granted to such works can be carried out with great economy. With these remarks I should second the proposition, and I hope that the Government will find

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their way to grant the four lakhs of rupees asked for. Under Civil Works the grant has risen from 40 lakhs to 60 lakhs last year and to 62 lakhs this year, and there are several items which have been started. There are several items in which work has not been started and they may be delayed a year or two. The amount can be taken out from these items and given to the objects for which the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai wants money."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, we are told that our grants for minor irrigation works are insufficient and in that connection the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai has referred to the report of the Irrigation Commission. Now the Irrigation Commission recommended that the expenditure on minor works should be as much as 26 lakhs *per annum*. In our budget we have budgeted for more than that. We have budgeted altogether for the various descriptions of minor works for a sum of 27·45 lakhs. Therefore, it is apparent that we are doing more than what the Irrigation Commission recommended that we should set out for ourselves as the standard of work that we should carry out every year. As another proof or indication of the quantity of work that we can carry out in the year, we may refer to what has been done in the past. Two years ago the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai asked us to raise the allotment for minor irrigation works and to humour him rather than because we expected that it would be spent we did raise the allotment with the result that the amount which was left unspent at the end of the year was more than the sum by which the budget allotment had been raised. In the last year he again urged us to raise our allotment. On that occasion I promised that enquiries should be made to see whether our mode of spending our allotments is as efficient as it can possibly be made. I am sorry to say that the report we have called for has not yet been received; but I have hopes that when we get it we may be enabled to devise a more efficient way and perhaps a more expeditious way of spending the money on minor irrigation works and partly in that hope—because I have confidence that the Board of Revenue will be able to devise a better scheme than that which is now in force, whether by increasing the establishment or by better methods—we are prepared to raise the allotment for minor irrigation works in charge of revenue officers by one lakh. That will raise the total allotment under minor irrigation works to 28·45 lakhs, 2½ lakhs in advance of the figure which the Irrigation Commission set out as being the normal expenditure that we should be prepared to incur.

"As regards the works in charge of Public Works Department officers I regret I am unable to agree to any enhancement, because I am informed by the officers of that department that they cannot possibly anticipate being able to spend anything more than what they have got in their budget. To provide any larger sum would be useless. There is no good our putting money down in the budget estimate, if we do not anticipate that it will be spent. The Public Works officers tell us that they can spend nothing more than what is entered in the budget. Therefore, I am unable to accept the resolution. I am prepared, as I have stated, to enter one lakh extra in the grant for minor irrigation works in charge of revenue officers and thereby increase our allotment to a considerable sum above that which the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai approved as being a suitable allotment to be spent on minor irrigation works, namely, the sum fixed by the Irrigation Commission. But I cannot agree to enhance the amount that is allotted for expenditure by the Public Works Department officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I would just add a word to what the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has said. Speaking on behalf of the department with which I am concerned, I cannot agree to the proposal to reduce the allotment which has been made for the municipal works executed by the Public Works Department. If the Honourable Member refers to paragraph 222 of the Financial Statement he will find that there is an allotment of 10·20 lakhs for various schemes of sanitation. There are ten schemes which are actually in progress and a sum of 6·65 lakhs has been allotted to those schemes which are actually in course of construction. Another sum of 2·84 lakhs is proposed to be allotted for schemes which have not yet been put

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through, but which are as urgent as any. I cannot admit that the demands of sanitation are less urgent than the demands advocated by the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai."

The Hon'ble MR. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I wish only to say a few words about this resolution. I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai has chosen the wrong head. He really wishes to cut out sanitary works for minor irrigation works. That is the great difficulty that some of us feel. It is quite right that he should press the claims of minor irrigation. If he wanted 2·50 lakhs from building I certainly would not have the slightest objection to his proposal; but, as it is, he wishes to take it out of the grant for sanitary works, and under these circumstances I do not think it is right that the grant under that head should be cut down. I see that the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has another proposition to add something to that grant. I do not know if that will be accepted. If one cancels the other we shall be just in the position in which we are now. He proposes to add two lakhs and odd and the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai proposes to take away two lakhs and odd."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We have to deal with the motion before the house. The Government are going to provide seven lakhs. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai will withdraw his resolution, having been given half of what he wants."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"I shall be perfectly satisfied with the grant of seven lakhs. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson promised last year to make an enquiry and enlarge the programme. I thought that not being satisfied with the result of the enquiries made he has reduced the grant to six lakhs. Now I understand that enquiries have not been completed, and that after they are completed he is prepared to increase the grant if necessary in the interests of the agricultural population. In regard to one point urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, that is with reference to the Irrigation Commission, they distinctly say that the number of works in charge of revenue officers are no less than thirty thousand works, of which more than twenty thousand are tanks. Most of these are out of order. If the repairs are delayed every year, the deterioration will increase and a larger expenditure will have to be incurred. With these remarks, I am prepared to withdraw my resolution on the condition that the grant will be increased to seven lakhs and further increased as soon as the enquiry is completed and the fact ascertained that the increased allotment is necessary for the works."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

Civil Works.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The next is 'Civil Works.' Before saying anything about it, there is a resolution in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar which appears on the agenda. I may tell him that I am afraid we shall be deprived of hearing him talk about it, because the Government are able to provide for the 2·50 lakhs which he asks for in another way. As they accept the most important part of the resolution, it is impossible for him to move it."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I will withdraw the resolution and I will only say I will meekly bow to the decision."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's resolution is that the Council recommends that 2·50 lakhs be added to the supplementary grant of 19·18 lakhs allotted to the district boards and municipalities. We have allotted in all a sum of Rs. 22·64 lakhs and as to the remaining 2·50 lakhs that the Honourable Member wants to add to this allotment, we can easily allot that out of the sum of eight lakhs which the Government of India have promised to give us for sanitation purposes. There will, therefore, be no difficulty whatever in finding this sum, whenever there is a necessity for it. As a matter of fact, it is not likely that there will be any necessity for more than that. We have called for estimates

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(Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Davidson).

of works which are likely to be carried out during the year. We have received statements from the various district boards and municipalities concerned as to the extent of the works that they are likely to be able to execute. We have provided for all the works which the local bodies concerned say that they can execute. The sum of 22 lakhs which we originally provided was sufficient provision for all the schemes which were reported to us as feasible. There were certain schemes which were originally rejected and certain applications subsequently came into Government and the estimates amounted to 2·75 lakhs. We have considered them all and we shall be able to provide for the additional schemes also out of the grant of eight lakhs which the Government of India have promised to give us."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I had two objects in view in bringing forward this proposition. One object has been gained without trouble. The other object was to discuss the taking away of the money from the other heads of expenditure. The way in which the Government have dealt with my proposition is fair in a sense, but it is not altogether fair, because I wanted to discuss the other heads. Now that the Government have accepted it in a way which has made it impossible for me to bring the other matter before the Council, I do not press the proposition."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of 2·50 lakhs be added to the supplementary grant of 19·18 lakhs allotted to the district boards and municipalities for various minor sanitary works under "45. Civil Works" and included in the item "Civil Officers," the necessary funds being provided by the following reductions:—

(a) 1·50 lakhs being the lump provision made for the establishment of model high schools under "22. Education",

(b) 0·50 lakh out of the provision of one lakh allotted for the construction of the new Engineering College building at Guindy under "45. Civil Works" and included in the item "Works in charge of the Public Works Department", and

(c) 0·50 lakh out of the sum of Rs. 5,98,417 allotted under "45-C. Civil Works—In charge of Public Works officers" for temporary establishments."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Under Civil Works, paragraph 217, page 62,* there is a provision of 0·17 to the Madura district for the construction of a bridge across the Teni river. I proposed to Government last year that the river Konnur must be bridged, where the Periyar water runs for eight months. I want to know whether any provision for the construction of a bridge over it has been made."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"I cannot say whether any specific proposal for assistance for the bridge to which the Honourable Member refers has come to the Local and Municipal Department without referring actually to the currents that may have been received. On this subject however earlier in the course of the day the Hon'ble Mr. Smith put almost the same question to me, the estimates in connection with the bridge being under scrutiny in the Public Works Department. I was obliged to give him the same answer. If a specific proposal for assistance as regards this bridge comes before the Government, I imagine it will be with reference to the offer made generally to district boards of assistance from Provincial funds towards important bridge works which they cannot carry out without such assistance and which are of a nature approved by the Public Works Department after scrutiny of the detailed information given as to the probable cost and after examination of the technical aspects of the case. Whether a particular application of this description has come up or not I cannot say. If it is a piece of work which cannot be executed without the

* Page 288 *infra*.

Revised Financial Statement; amendment in rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council; conclusion.

(Mr. Davidson; Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; Sir Murray Hammick; the President; Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao.)

aid of Government, it will come up. If, however, it is a piece of work for which the district board has sufficient funds, it will be dealt with by the district board, subject to the provisions of the Local Fund Code."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU :—"If Rs. 17,000 is asked for the Teni river, the Kannur bridge is much bigger."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON :—"The district board is receiving a substantial grant during the course of the next week and it is possible that this will enable it to meet the cost of the latter bridge. I cannot say exactly what the amount of the grant is. It is about Rs. 40,000."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU :—"If the district board so desire, the Government may give them additional grant."

AMENDMENT IN RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"Item No. 5 on the agenda proposes an amendment to rule 61 in the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council. I beg to move that **the following words be added to rule 61, viz., 'such application shall be made through a member at least two days before the meeting.'** The rule relates to applications for admission to meetings of the Legislative Council. As the rule now stands it is open to any person to send in his application at the last moment which causes considerable inconvenience and there is not sufficient time to make inquiries as to the position or status of persons who make applications. It is, therefore, proposed that applications for admission should be made at least two clear days before the meeting. A rule of this kind is in force in the rules for the conduct of business in the Bengal Legislative Council and a rule of this kind is also in force in the Viceregal Legislative Council. I therefore propose that these words be added at the end of rule 61. The amendment of which I have given notice does not contain the word 'clear' between the words 'two' and 'days'. I propose an amendment **that the addition of the word 'clear' be made.** As it is not a substantial modification, with the permission of His Excellency, I beg to move that these words be added at the end of rule 61: **'Such application shall be made through a member at least two clear days before the meeting'.**"

The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick seconded the motion.

The motion, as amended, was then put to the Council and agreed to.

CONCLUSION.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is now my duty to adjourn the questions which have still to be dealt with to the next meeting. I adjourn this meeting and the questions which are not yet disposed of to the 2nd April.

"I am afraid I may not very possibly be here myself. I am sorry to say that but I cannot help it. I am sure the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick will have very great pleasure, as I should have had, in hearing the discussion which will be led by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar in dealing with the matters that he wishes to bring forward. That closes the business."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAGHUNATHA RAO:—"I am asked to express to your Lordship the feelings of the people on your departure from Madras. This is the third occasion on which I do so. On one occasion I represented a district, on another the agricultural population and on the third I represent this Council. I am asked by many of my brethren in this Council to thank your Lordship for the interest you have shown and for the care that you have taken for our welfare and

Conclusion.

(Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao; the President.)

for what we would have got if your Lordship had been allowed to remain here for some time more. However, that pleasure has been denied to us, and all that we can now do is to sufficiently offer our thanks for your good wishes for our welfare and happiness, and our wishes for your success wherever you may go."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I thank you."

The Council was adjourned to Tuesday, the 2nd of April 1912.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

ANNEXURE.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1912-1913.

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[N.B.—Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed throughout in lakhs of rupees.]

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1912-1913.

NOTE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Members of the Legislative Council were furnished on the 7th February last with copies of the Draft Financial Statement as presented to the Finance Committee, of the Report and Proceedings of that Committee, and of the first edition (revised) of the Civil Budget Estimate. On the 1st March they were furnished with copies of the second edition of the Civil Budget Estimate and of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

The Revised Financial Statement which is now presented to Honourable Members differs from the Amended Draft Financial Statement in the following respects, viz. :—(*a*) in the addition of a Memorandum explaining the general financial position in the current and ensuing years in accordance with rule 10 (2) of the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement, (*b*) in the facts and figures contained in the Statement having been brought up to date in the light of the latest information available, and (*c*) in the addition of a Memorandum detailing, in accordance with rule 10 (4), the alterations made in the Revised, as compared with the Amended Draft, Financial Statement. This Memorandum takes the place of the Appendix in the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

11th March 1912.

M. HAMMICK.

PART

Balance Statement of proposed Receipts and Charges for 1912-1913, and the Accounts

Heads of Revenue.	Accounts, 1910-1911.	Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	Revised estimate, 1911-1912.	Budget estimate, 1912-1913.
1	3	3	4	5
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
I. LAND REVENUE—				
Collections	231·38	287·10	288·82	291·42
Adjustments	+ 14·34	— 16·66	+ 29·87	+ 2·24
IV. STAMPS	60·58	63·00	63·00	65·50
V. EXCISE	138·87	145·00	150·50	159·50
VIII. ASSESSED TAXES	15·41	15·95	15·71	16·21
IX. FOREST	19·40	40·00	40·60	40·60
X. REGISTRATION	19·28	19·80	20·20	20·80
XII. INTEREST	4·19	4·14	4·36	4·45
XVI. LAW AND JUSTICE—				
A. Courts of Law	9·46	9·00	9·23	9·62
B. Jails	5·51	4·80	5·00	5·00
XVII. POLICE	4·65	4·80	4·62	4·68
XIX. EDUCATION	2·25	3·21	3·07	3·43
XX. MEDICAL	1·25	1·23	1·27	1·28
XXI. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.	6·50	6·37	6·16	6·20
XXII. RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, ETC.	·86	·83	·85	·85
XXIII. STATIONERY AND PRINTING ..	1·14	1·11	1·09	1·09
XXV. MISCELLANEOUS	3·21	2·71	3·02	2·93
XXIX. MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS—				
Direct Receipts	1·34	1·38	1·30	1·32
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	49·23	50·79	50·40	50·54
XXX. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—				
In charge of Civil Officers ..	·14	·16	·14	·15
,, of Public Works Officers.	1·95	2·50	2·15	2·00
XXXI. CIVIL WORKS—				
In charge of Civil Officers ..	·06	·06	·09	·08
,, of Public Works Officers.	2·37	2·90	2·55	2·55
Total Receipts ..	643·28	649·21	704·60	692·51
Opening Balance ..	132·74	153·98	155·90	187·42
Grand Total ..	770·02	803·19	859·90	879·93

I.

embodying also the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1911-1912 for 1910-1911.

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1910-1911.	Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	Revised estimate, 1911-1912.	Budget estimate, 1912-1913.
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1 Refunds and Drawbacks	1·88	1·59	2·08	1·59
2 Assignments and Compensations ..	2·70	2·82	2·85	2·80
3. Land Revenue	127·50	131·77	131·01	145·67
6. Stamps	2·15	2·15	2·24	2·20
7. Excise	8·87	9·35	9·08	9·24
10. Assessed Taxes	·18	·19	·18	·15
11. Forest	16·13	35·28	34·04	35·10
12. Registration	12·03	12·59	12·49	12·40
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	3·15	3·20	3·16	3·19
18. General Administration	12·56	15·38	13·50	13·11
19. Law and Justice—				
A Courts of Law	59·43	61·86	61·78	63·36
B. Jails	15·09	15·12	14·67	15·00
20. Police	80·45	86·39	83·40	82·91
21. Ports and Pilotage	·22	·19	·20	·21
23. Education	39·86	49·94	45·65	58·88
24. Medical	18·24	18·61	17·98	20·09
25. Political	·96	·99	1·05	·94
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	13·82	13·72	13·27	17·37
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	25·28	26·10	25·81	26·94
30. Stationery and Printing	14·96	15·82	15·21	14·71
32. Miscellaneous	3·78	4·24	3·88	4·34
36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50
42. Major Works—				
Working Expenses	11·79	11·65	10·75	11·24
Interest on Debt	14·02	14·10	14·14	14·25
43. Minor Works and Navigation—				
In charge of Civil Officers	5·65	6·50	5·80	6·09
„ of Public Works Officers ..	31·75	34·87	31·37	32·28
45. Civil Works—				
In charge of Civil Officers	35·36	43·33	40·45	72·31
„ of Public Works Officers ..	59·02	67·54	59·94	79·73
Total Expenditure ..	630·12	686·77	673·48	757·52
Closing Balance ..	155·90	116·42	187·42	122·41
Grand Total ..	776·02	803·19	859·90	879·93
Surplus ..	+23·16	..	+31·52	..
Deficit ..	..	—37·56	..	—65·01

PART II.

Memorandum by the Finance Member explaining the general financial position of the Presidency.

In this memorandum I present to the Legislative Council the usual general summary of the financial situation of the Presidency in the current and ensuing years.

Accounts, 1910–1911.

2. Before passing to the consideration of the revised estimates of the current year and the budget for the next year, the following brief reference may be made as to how the past year actually closed :—

	Revised estimate.	Accounts.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Opening balance	132·74	132·74
Receipts	643·39	643·28
Expenditure	622·15	620 12
Surplus	21·24	23·16
Closing balance	153·98	155·90

The variations call for no remarks.

The receipts for 1910–1911 include, as explained last year, lump grants aggregating 29·82 sanctioned by the Government of India towards the close of the year for expenditure in 1911–1912 and succeeding years on education (6·57), sanitation (4·25) and buildings in connection with the scheme for the redistribution of district, sub-divisional and other charges (18·50).

3. A complete review of the transactions of the year has already been published in the Accountant-General's appropriation report recorded in the Proceedings of Government No. 130, Financial, dated the 28th February 1912, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Revised Estimate, 1911-1912.

4. The year 1911–1912 is the first under the new permanent Provincial Settlement, the general outlines of which were explained in my memorandum of last year, and have again been briefly recapitulated in paragraph 1 of the Chief Secretary's memorandum.

5. The budget for the year was framed on the supposition of the continuance of normal seasonal conditions. I am glad to say that, in spite of considerable anxiety at one period of the year, this forecast has been realized. The general financial situation of the Presidency in the year now coming to a close may be briefly summarized as follows :—

	Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Opening balance	153·98	155·90
Receipts	649·21	704 00
Expenditure	686·77	672 48
Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	− 37·56	+ 31·52
Closing balance	116·42	187·42

It would appear at first sight as if we had very seriously underestimated our revenues. This is not, however, the case. As in last year, the Government of India have made large grants to us which at the time the budget was framed we could not have foreseen. The special features of the finance of the current year on the receipts side are—

(i) special grants amounting to 39·50 by the Government of India from their surplus revenues, and

(ii) an assignment of 6·58 from Imperial revenues to meet the expenditure on account of the Royal bonus of half a month's pay in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

The yield of Provincial revenues proper is not expected to vary greatly from budget anticipations except in regard to EXCISE. Here we expect a betterment by 5·50, which doubtless reflects the continued agricultural prosperity with which we have been blessed.

6. The grants aggregating 39·50 are made up of—

(*a*) 25 to the Madras Corporation for drainage and water-works,
(*b*) 8 for sanitation, and
(*c*) 6·50 for expenditure on agriculture and allied objects.

The whole of the grant of 8 for sanitation, 12·50 out of the assignment for the Madras Corporation and 3·50 out of the assignment for agriculture and allied objects have been entered on the expenditure side in the budget for 1912–13.

7. The salient features on the expenditure side are —

(*a*) short expenditure under the majority of heads aggregating 30·84, partly counterbalanced by

(*b*) the Royal bonus of half a month's pay to all permanent Government servants on Rs. 50 and less amounting to 6·58, and

(*c*) excess expenditure amounting to 9·97 chiefly under GENERAL ADMINISTRATION and CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL.

8. The following statement shows to what extent the outlay under each head is expected to vary from budget anticipations :—

Expenditure.

Heads of expenditure.	Budget estimate, 1911–12.	Revised estimate, 1911–12.	Difference, column 3 — column 2.	Difference, column 3 minus column 2, after excluding expenditure on account of the royal bonus and grain compensation allowance
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
3. LAND REVENUE	131·77	131·01	— ·76	— 3·07
7. EXCISE	9·35	9·08	— ·27	— ·20
11. FOREST	35·26	34·04	— 1·22	— ·82
12. REGISTRATION	12·59	12·49	— ·10	— ·20
18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION ..	15·38	18·50	+ 3·12	+ 3·10
19-A. COURTS OF LAW	61·36	61·78	+ ·42	+ ·17
19-B. JAILS	15·12	14·67	— ·45	— ·47
20. POLICE	66·39	63·40	— 2·99	— 2·75
22. EDUCATION	49·94	45·65	— 4·29	— 4·31
24. MEDICAL	18·61	17·98	— ·63	— ·63
30. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS ..	13·72	13·27	— ·45	— ·47
29 SUPERANNUATION	26·10	25·81	— ·29	— ·29
30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING ..	15·32	15·21	— ·11	— ·16
42. IRRIGATION—WORKING EXPENSES.	11·65	10·75	— ·90	— ·90
42. IRRIGATION—INTEREST ON DEBT ..	14·19	14·14	+ ·64	+ ·04
43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL.	6·50	5·80	— ·70	— ·69
43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	34·87	31·37	— 3·50	— 3·50
45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL	43·33	49·45	+ 6·12	+ 6·12
45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	67·54	59·94	— 7·60	— 7·64
OTHER HEADS	17·87	18·14	+ ·27	+ ·28
TOTAL ..	686·77	672·48	— 14·29	— 16·38

9. The expenditure on grain compensation allowances was 4·19 less than was anticipated. This item affects most of the expenditure heads.

The increase under 18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION represents chiefly the excess expenditure in connection with the Coronation Durbar which has been explained in paragraph 85 of the Chief Secretary's Memorandum. Of the excess of 6·12 under 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL, 1·25 is nominal, being due to the transfer of the grant to local bodies for the construction of school buildings from 22. EDUCATION to this head, while the remainder is due to increased grants to local bodies.

The differences under the other heads are mainly on account of lapses of grants which are due to the following causes:—

(*a*) Shortage of expenditure under the purely Provincial Public Works department heads:—In the case of public works (roads and buildings) it has not been found possible to proceed as rapidly as was anticipated with the execution of the new buildings required under the scheme for the redistribution of the district, sub-divisional and other charges. As regards irrigation works the lapse is due to the works being under water during a considerable portion of the working season.

(*b*) Under LAND REVENUE, the provision for revision of taluk establishments, for the revision of the pay of Deputy Tahsildars and a portion of the lump provision for the re-organization of the Deputy Collectors' cadre remained unutilized.

(*c*) Under FOREST, there has been a curtailment of departmental operations.

(*d*) Under POLICE, the difficulty in obtaining men of the required stamp has prevented the introduction of the revised establishments to the extent anticipated when the budget was framed.

(*e*) Under EDUCATION, besides the transfer of 1·25 from this head to 45. CIVIL WORKS for grants to local bodies for the construction of school buildings, already referred to, there has been a lapse mainly on account of the non-utilization of the lump provisions for various purposes, such as establishment of model high schools, reorganization of training schools for masters and mistresses.

The budget for the current year included 26·58 representing grants recommended by the Finance Committee and accepted by Government. This was almost fully spent, as also the increased subsidies to local boards on account of the expansion of elementary education amounting to 3·10.

10. We come to the net effect of the financial transactions of the current year, viz., the surplus or deficit with which we expect to close. In the budget, as already stated, we proposed to spend 37·56 lakhs over and above the current revenues. We actually expect to close the year with a surplus of 31·52 lakhs, *i.e.*, an improvement of 69·08 lakhs as compared with the budget anticipations. Out of this, 46·53 is due mainly to grants from the Government of India as explained in paragraph 5 above. The balance of 22·55 lakhs is the net effect of a betterment of the ordinary receipts by 8·26 lakhs and a shortage of expenditure of 14·29 lakhs.

Budget Estimate, 1912-1913.

11. As on the last occasion we have again framed the budget on the assumption of the prevalence of normal conditions in the coming year.

The totals of the expected receipts and charges for the ensuing year and of the present year are as follows:—

	Revised estimate, 1912-1913.	Budget estimate, 1912-1913.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Opening balance	155·90	187·42
Total receipts	704·00	692·51
Total assets	859·90	879·93
Total expenditure	672·48	757·52
Closing balance	187·42	122·41
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+ 31·52	—65·01

I must, however, here sound a note of caution. These broad totals by themselves mask the true financial position of the Presidency. It would appear at first sight that despite a falling revenue we are budgeting for greatly increased expenditure. Such is not, however, entirely the case. Members of the Legislative Council will remember that the receipts side of the revised estimate for the current year has been suddenly and abnormally swollen by large grants from the Imperial Government For a considerable portion of these grants, Provincial funds only serve as a conduit for the conveyance of Imperial bounty to the Madras Corporation and various urban and rural local bodies, and we have to make additional allotments in the expenditure budget of ensuing years which merely represent the passing on to the ultimate recipients of grants given for the purpose by the Imperial Government in previous years A good example of what I refer to is the Imperial grant of 25 to the Madras Corporation. This grant has been suddenly entered in our revised estimate for the current year and has of course increased the receipts side by this amount, while in the budget estimates for the next year and the year 1913–1914 it will go to swell the expenditure side of the Provincial estimates for those years. You will see, therefore, how this system tends to obscure the real facts of Provincial finance proper.

We are however budgeting for a rise in the total yield of our normal sources of revenue. This will appear more clearly from the following statement in which the expected receipts of the coming year are compared with those of the year about to close :—

Receipts.

Heads of revenue.	Revised estimate, 1911-1912.	Budget estimate, 1912-1913.	Difference between 3 — column 2.
1	2	3	4
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
I. LAND REVENUE (PROPER)	288·82	291·42	+ 2·60
IV. STAMPS	63·00	65·50	+ 2·50
V. EXCISE	150·50	159·50	+ 9·00
VIII ASSESSED TAXES	15·71	16·21	+ ·50
IX. FOREST	40·60	40·60	..
X. REGISTRATION	20·20	20·80	+ ·60
XXIX. PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION,	50·40	50·54	+ ·14
OTHER HEADS	44·00	45·70	+ ·80
TOTAL ..	674·13	690·27	+ 16·14

You will see from the last column that every item shows an increase except Forests. The total increase of revenue shown by this statement is 16·14, but 2·50 of this is due to a special addition to our land revenue which I shall explain below, and the true growth of revenue is only about 13½ lakhs. I have omitted the sub-head Adjustments under Land Revenue as that obscures the situation.

12. An important feature in connection with the revenue estimates for the coming year is the remission of taxation due to the abolition of the cess levied in proprietary estates for the payment of village servants. It is this relief to the taxpayer which is mainly responsible for the increased receipts which we expect under I. LAND REVENUE. To explain this apparent paradox, I must tell you that the cess has along with certain other receipts—chiefly quit-rents on enfranchised inams—been hitherto credited to a separate fund, which has borne the charges for the payment of village servants. This separate fund is to be abolished as from 1st April 1912 and with it the levy of the cess, while the other receipts—the rents of the enfranchised inams—will be credited to I. LAND REVENUE. This is why the abolition of this cess has meant for us an increase of receipts under I. LAND REVENUE.

13. But our share of the increase under I. LAND REVENUE will not compensate us for the additional charges which we must incur on the expenditure side under S. LAND REVENUE owing to the payment from 1st April 1912 from Provincial revenues of the establishment which has hitherto been paid from the separate cess funds. The difference is, however, to be made good to us by an assignment of funds from Imperial to Provincial under the head "Adjustments." The exact amount to be actually so transferred each year will be a matter of accounting, but for the budget purposes it has been taken at 10·80.

In connexion with these "Adjustments," I may mention another Imperial assignment which appears for the first time this year, and that is an item of 8 which will recur every year and has been given for the purpose of helping us to finance schemes for the expansion of education, mainly elementary. This is really an expenditure matter, but I mention it here as it affects that very uncertain head "Adjustments."

14. The only other head of revenue on which I shall remark is "Excise." The increase we have taken credit for represents the average growth of this revenue in recent years. It has been our experience that the development of this source of revenue is correlated with favourable economic conditions, and as practical financiers we must make allowance under this head for the continued agricultural prosperity which is the basis upon which our entire estimates, both revenue and expenditure, rest. It is hardly necessary for me to remark that there is no relaxation of the policy of restricting the growth of the consumption of liquor by making it increasingly expensive and restricting the facilities for procuring it. Meantime the proceeds resulting from the policy of a maximum of revenue derived from a minimum of consumption have very materially aided us in financing the great expansion that has and is taking place in our expenditure on education, sanitation, medical relief and aid to local bodies.

Expenditure.

15. I now turn to a consideration of the expenditure estimates for 1912–13.

According to the broad totals given in paragraph 11 above, a deficit of 65·01 is expected in the ensuing year. This does not, however, mean that our normal expenditure has been allowed to outstrip our normal revenue and that we are going down the hill to bankruptcy. I have already explained how the system of Imperial grants tends to inflate the expenditure figures of succeeding years. The so-called deficit would indeed be 69·01, but for the fact that our receipts for the coming year include 8 given by the Government of India for education, while the provision inserted by the Government of India for expenditure is only 1 in the coming year. This 69·01 excess expenditure over receipts is really made up as follows:—

(*a*) a balance of 13·82 to be expended in the ensuing year from the special non-recurring grants given by the Government of India in 1910–11, viz.—

(i) 5·82 for education and sanitation, and

(ii) 8·00 for buildings in connection with the scheme for the constitution of additional district, sub-divisional and other charges;

(*b*) 11·59 out of the special non-recurring grants (14·59) given by the Government of India in the current year, viz.—

(i) 8 for sanitation, and

(ii) 3·59 for agriculture and allied objects;

(*c*) 12·50 out of the 25 given in 1911–12 to be passed on to the Corporation of Madras in the next and succeeding years; and

(*d*) 31 approximately, for various non-recurring objects, chiefly aid to educational institutions and local bodies, from our accumulated balances.

16. So much for our deficit. We may now consider the more important special features of the expenditure for the coming year. I give here the usual statement in which are compared the figures for the ensuing year with those for the

current year. Extra columns have been added so as to show the difference between the figures after eliminating the effect of the special expenditure in this year on account of the Royal bonus of half a month's pay.

Expenditure.

Heads of expenditure.	Revised estimate, 1911-1912.		Budget estimate, 1912-1913.	Difference column (4)—column (2).	Difference column (4)—column (3).
	As in the Civil Budget Estimate	Figures in column 2 after deducting expenditure on account of the Royal bonus.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
3. LAND REVENUE	131·01	127·97	145·67	+ 14·66	+ 17·70
7. EXCISE	9·08	8·92	9·24	+ ·16	+ ·32
11. FOREST	34·04	33·87	35·10	+ 1·06	+ 1·23
12. REGISTRATION	12·49	12·28	12·50	— ·03	+ ·12
18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION ..	18·59	18·43	13·11	— 5·39	— 5·35
19-A. COURTS OF LAW	61·78	61·06	63·36	+ 1·58	+ 2·30
19-B. JAILS	14·67	14·61	15·00	+ ·33	+ ·39
20. POLICE	83·40	81·82	82·91	— ·49	+ 1·09
22. EDUCATION	45·65	45·45	58·88	+ 13·23	+ 13·43
24. MEDICAL	17·98	17·92	29·09	+ 11·11	+ 11·17
26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS	13·27	13·22	17·37	+ 4·10	+ 4·15
29. SUPERANNUATION	25·81	25·81	26·94	+ 1·13	+ 1·13
30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	15·21	15·11	14·71	— ·50	— ·40
42. IRRIGATION—WORKING EXPENSES.	10·75	10·75	11·22	+ ·47	+ ·47
42. IRRIGATION—INTEREST ..	14·14	14·14	14·25	+ ·11	+ ·11
43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL.	5·80	5·78	6·00	+ ·20	+ ·22
43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	31·37	31·37	32·28	+ ·91	+ ·91
45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL ..	49·45	49·45	72·31	+ 22·86	+ 22·86
45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	59·94	59·78	79·73	+ 19·79	+ 19·95
OTHER HEADS	18·14	18·13	17·95	— ·19	— ·18
TOTAL ..	672·48	665·90	757·52	+ 85·04	+ 91·62

17. The outstanding features are—

(*a*) the taking over of a wholly new service involving considerable recurring expenditure, viz., the payment of village service establishments in proprietary estates. In 1912–1913 this is put at 13·30. I have explained already that we are being specially compensated for the increased expenditure:

(*b*) a special development of educational expenditure chiefly with a view to securing a large expansion of elementary education, though other branches of education also receive considerable attention:

(*c*) very large subsidies to local bodies for various sanitary, medical and other objects of public utility: and

(*d*) the provision of considerable sums for the improvement of the pay in various departments.

The great bulk of our increased expenditure is non-recurring. I need scarcely say that a programme of expenditure of this character is only possible owing to the large special supplements to our resources received from the Government of India and to the absence of famine and the continuance of the generally prosperous conditions with which we have been favoured for some years past.

18. I shall now mention some of the more important items under each head and the schemes for which we are finding money in the coming year.

3. LAND REVENUE.—The increase here is due to—

(*a*) the provincialization of the village establishments hitherto paid from the Proprietary Estates' Village Service funds already referred to;

(*b*) the provision for a full year for the revision of the Deputy Collectors' cadre; and

(*c*) revision of taluk establishments and of the pay of Sub-Magistrates and Deputy Tahsildars.

11. FOREST.—The introduction of the time scale of pay in the Provincial Forest service, the formation of a fourth Forest circle and the opening of the Forest College at Coimbatore account for the increase under this head.

18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.—The decrease is due to the fact that the revised estimate for the current year includes a special item of expenditure, viz., charges in connection with the Royal visit.

18-A. COURTS OF LAW.—Here the larger allotments are on account of the full year's provision for two additional Judges recently appointed in the High Court, the regrading of District Munsifs and the transfer to this head of one-fifth of the enhanced provision made under 3. LAND REVENUE for revision of taluk establishments, etc.

22. EDUCATION.—The budget includes 4 out of the recurring assignment of 8 made by the Government of India for education to be expended on the objects referred to in paragraph 138 of the Chief Secretary's memorandum, and 5·44 for expenditure on the various objects recommended by the Finance Committee. It further contains an allotment of 5·20 against 3·10 in the current year for subsidies to local bodies to enable them to open and maintain schools in villages at present unprovided with them. Provision has also been made for the establishment of Government model high schools, and the reorganization of training schools for masters and for mistresses. The last scheme has been given effect to in the latter part of the current year.

24. MEDICAL.—Besides the 8 given by the Government of India regarding which they have promised a further communication, the budget provides 2 for contribution to the Edward VII Memorial Fund Committee, in connection with the construction of a hospital and sanatorium for consumptives.

26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS.—The increase is mainly due to the provision of 3·50 out of the special grant of 6·50 given by the Government of India for expenditure on agriculture and allied objects, one of which is the provision of a quinine reserve. A further communication from the Government of India on the subject of this grant also is awaited.

29. SUPERANNUATION.—The budget provides for the normal expansion of the pension list.

45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL.—Here provision has been made on a very liberal scale for subsidies to local bodies on the recommendation of the Finance Committee for sanitary and other public purposes. The budget, besides providing 6 to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage schemes as recommended by the Finance Committee, includes 12·50 out of the 25 sanctioned by the Government of India for the same purpose as well as a further 3 over and above the provision recommended by the Committee for grants to local bodies for the construction of roads and bridges.

45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The large increase here is mainly due to enhanced grants made for (*a*) the construction of official buildings in connection with the scheme for the redistribution of districts for which a special Imperial grant was received in 1910–1911 and (*b*) various municipal works executed by the Public Works Department, mainly water-supply and drainage schemes.

19. The recommendations of the Finance Committee which we have found it possible to accept and which have been incorporated in the provisions under each head are as follows.

Service head.	Nature of the item.	Amount.
(1) 22. EDUCATION—UNIVERSITY.	Grant to the Madras University	1·50
(2) 22-B. INSPECTION	Provision of lanterns and slides for Assistant Inspectors of Schools.	·04
(3) Do. do.	Special Officer with establishment for supervision in connection with the scheme for the improvement of elementary education.	·15
(4) 22-E. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—GENERAL.	Opening of additional elementary schools for girls (recurring).	·25
(5) 22-F. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—SPECIAL.	Provision of lanterns and slides for training schools.	·05
(6) Do. do. .	Sessional school for the training of elementary school teachers.	·45
(7) 22-G. GRANTS-IN-AID ..	Special grant to secondary schools for equipment.	2·00
(8) Do. do ..	Special grant to European schools for building and equipment.	1·00
	Total, 22. EDUCATION ..	5·44
(9) 26-B. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS—ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	Strengthening the staff of the Government Epigraphist (recurring).	·02
(10) 32. MISCELLANEOUS	Contributions in aid of municipal balances ..	·50
(11) 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL ..	Civil buildings in the Vizagapatam Agency ..	·02
(12) Do. do. ..	Miscellaneous public improvements in the Ganjam Agency.	·07
(13) Do. do. ..	Grant to the Karur municipality for the construction of a building for the manual training class in the municipal high school.	·03
(14) Do. do. ..	Grant to the Polavaram taluk board for roads and bridges.	1·05
(15) Do. do. ..	Grants to district boards and municipalities for hospitals and dispensaries.	2·00
(16) Do. do. ..	Grants to district boards and municipalities for minor sanitary works.	19·18
(17) Do. do. ..	Grants to district boards in aid of their general resources (supplementary to 14·61 lakhs).	4·00
(18) Do. do. ..	Grant to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works.	6·00
(19) Do. do. ..	Grant to the Madras Port Trust for harbour improvements.	4·00
(20) Do. do. ..	Grant to local bodies for elementary school buildings and their equipment.	1·15
	Total, 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL ..	37·50
(21) 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	(i) Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers. ·13 (ii) Grants for municipal works .. 1·80 (iii) Other works in charge of the Public Works department. 2·54	4·47
	Grand Total ..	47·93

20. Before concluding this part of my memorandum, I should like to mention that not a single local body which applied to us for aid has been sent empty away. Indeed provision for expenditure in aid of the resources of these bodies in 1912–1913 has been made on an unprecedented scale.

21. The remaining portions of the present statement which contain memoranda explanatory of the figures under each major revenue and expenditure head of account and a memorandum detailing the alterations made in the Amended Draft Financial Statement have been prepared by the Chief Secretary.

22. Finally, I may state that in the discussion on the 13th March the estimates open to discussion will be classified under the following groups of heads:—

[The Roman numerals represent Receipt heads and the Arabic figures Expenditure heads.]

Numbers of the heads of Receipts and Charges.	Heads.	Reference to paragraphs in the Financial Statement.
I & 3 & 1	LAND REVENUE and REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	3—24; 67—68.
6 & 10	STAMPS and ASSESSED TAXES (the receipt heads are excluded from discussion).	29—30; 48.
V & 7	EXCISE	31—43.
IX & 11	FOREST	49—59.
X & 12	REGISTRATION	60—66.
15	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (the statutory charges such as salaries of His Excellency the Governor and Members of Council are excluded from discussion)	74—85.
XII	INTEREST (the expenditure head is excluded from discussion).	71—72.
XVI-B & 19-A & B.	LAW AND JUSTICE (the receipt head XVI-A. COURTS OF LAW and statutory charges such as those of the Judges of the High Court are excluded from discussion).	87—93; 94—100.
XVII & 20 ..	POLICE	101—118.
21	PORTS AND PILOTAGE	119—121.
XIX & 22	EDUCATION	122—138.
XX & 24	MEDICAL	139—151.
XXI & 26	SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS ..	154—177.
XXII & 29 ..	SUPERANNUATIONS AND PENSIONS ..	178—180.
XXIII & 30 ..	STATIONERY AND PRINTING	181—187.
XXV & 32 ..	MISCELLANEOUS	188—195.
33 & 36	FAMINE RELIEF and REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT.	196—198.
XXIX & 42 ..	IRRIGATION	199—207.
XXX & 43 ..	MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION ..	208—212.
XXXI & 45 ..	CIVIL WORKS	213—223.

11th March 1912.

M. HAMMICK.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

PART III.

Detailed Memorandum by the Chief Secretary explanatory of the figures under each Major Revenue Head and under each Major Expenditure Head of Account.

Introductory.

With effect from the 1st April 1911 a very important change was made in the Provincial Settlement, the *quasi*-permanent settlement being made permanent subject to the following conditions:—

(1) it shall not be subject to revision in the future, except by way of commuting fixed assignments into growing revenue;

(2) in case of serious famine the question of assistance from Imperial revenues will be duly considered by the Government of India;

(3) in special cases where the Local Government are unable to meet their requirements from their current revenues or by drawing on their balances, they should take the necessary amount as a short interest-bearing loan from the Government of India repayable in suitable instalments; and

(4) the Government of India reserve the right to call for assistance from Provincial revenues in case of serious embarrassment in their own finances.

At the same time Forest revenue and expenditure, which had formerly been divided, were made wholly Provincial.

2. The following statement shows the several heads of revenue and expenditure which are divided between Imperial and Provincial:—

Revenue			Expenditure.		
Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.	Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Land Revenue ..	One-half.	One-half.	1. Refunds and Drawbacks.	The share in the minor heads under this major head follows that of the corresponding major heads of receipts.	
IV. Stamps	One-half.	One-half.	2. Assignments and Compensations.		
V. Excise	One-half.	One-half.	6. Stamps	One-half.	One-half.
VIII. Assessed Taxes.	One-half.	One-half.	7. Excise	One-half.	One-half.
			10. Assessed Taxes ..	One-half.	One-half.
XXIX. Major Irrigation Works.	One-half.	One-half.	42. Major Irrigation Works.	One-half.	One-half.

The remaining heads dealt with in this statement are wholly Provincial.

I & 3. Land Revenue.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Ordinary revenue	630·62	644·72	656·09	671·93	673·84	681·00
Sale of Government estates ..	2·92	..	·08	..	·02	·02
Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax	·61	1·20	1·81	·83	1·86	·41
Miscellaneous	2·86	3·23	3·24	3·03	2·73	2·50
Total shared ..	637·01	649·15	661·22	675·79	678·45	683·93
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	..	94·03	98·46	101·59	100·81	101·08
Net total shared ..	637·01	555·12	562·76	574·20	577·64	582·85
Provincial share ..	318·50	277·11	281·38	287·10	288·82	291·42
Adjustments	− 15·52	− 16·43	+ 14·34	− 18·60	+ 29·87	+ 2·24
Total ..	302·98	260·68	295·72	270·44	318·69	293·66

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Charges of District Administration.	46·22	47·40	50·14	52·72	50·97	53·14
Survey and Settlement	11·36	12·52	13·67	13·30	13·10	13·58
Land Records	22·97	23·88	24·01	24·57	25·25	24·86
Inam Commissioner	1·22	·96	·97	1·07	·98	·50
Allowances to District and Village Officers	38·40	39·30	38·71	40·11	40·71	40·29
Lump provision for Village establishments hitherto paid from the Proprietary Estates Village Service Funds	..	..	..	..	..	13·30
Total ..	120·17	124·06	127·50	131·77	131·01	145·67

Revenue.

3. *Ordinary revenue.*—The budget estimate for 1911–1912 under this minor head took credit for a sum of 3 on account of the anticipated sale-proceeds of lands under the Divi project in the Kistna district. Of this amount only ·80 is expected to be realized during the current year owing to the concession which has been granted to the ryots of paying the purchase money in instalments. This fall will, it is anticipated, be more than counterbalanced by increased receipts of ordinary revenue from other sources due to an increase in the balance outstanding at the beginning of the current year.

The budget estimate for the ensuing year has been framed on the basis of normal conditions in respect of rainfall. It includes a new item which has hitherto been credited to the separate Proprietary Estates Village Service funds, viz., quit-rents on Village Service inams, due to the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess as from the 1st April 1912. In pursuance of the policy which led to the abolition of the Ryotwari Village Service cess in 1906–1907, it had long been decided to abolish the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess also. The carrying out of this intention had, however, to be postponed until the Government of India found their finances to be in a position to admit of the necessary compensation being given to Provincial revenues on account of the additional expenditure that would be thrown on this Government by the taking over of the charges hitherto borne by the various Proprietary Estates Village Service funds. The proceeds from quit-rents on Village

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Service inams in Proprietary Estates which were hitherto credited to the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds will, as a result of the abolition of the funds, be treated in future as an item of Land Revenue. Credit has accordingly been taken for receipts amounting to 5 from this source in the Budget Estimate for 1912–1913 under the minor head "*Ordinary Revenue.*" The relief afforded to the tax-payer by the abolition of the cess is estimated to amount to nearly 13 for 1912–1913.

4 *Sale of Government estates.*—The large actuals for 1908–1909 relate to the sale-proceeds of the escheated Kende estate in the South Canara district. 6

5. *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.*—With effect from the 1st April 1909, it was decided to deduct the portion of land revenue due to Irrigation from the gross amount of land revenue before it is divided between the Imperial and Provincial Governments instead of, as formerly, from the Imperial portion of shared land revenue, and to divide the head XXIX. IRRIGATION—PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION equally between Imperial and Provincial. This change in classification did not affect the total Imperial and Provincial receipts and was adopted merely to render clearer the true distribution of receipts under the two heads. 6

6. *Adjustments.*—All adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds are effected by an addition to, or a deduction from, the Provincial share of land revenue. The details of these adjustments for the current and coming years are shown in the following statement:— 226-227

	Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
Imperial to Provincial.			
(1) Assignment to Provincial on account of the credit to Imperial revenues of a moiety of the recoveries from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds of the expenditure incurred from Provincial revenues on enfranchisement operations	·30	·11	..
(2) Assignment in connection with the Famine-relief scheme	2·50	2·50	2·50
(3) Contribution for Archæological works ..	..	·05	..
(4) Contribution towards the cost of the appointment of a Scientific officer to assist the planting industries in Southern India by the Administration of Coorg (for five years from 1909–1910)	·01	·01	·01
(5) Assignment for recurring charges in connection with the constitution of additional district and other charges	0·34	..	·73
(6) Compensation for additional Provincial expenditure consequent on certain charges formerly borne by Native States on account of the Political officers attached to them	..	·05	..
(7) Assignment towards charges incurred on the investigation of the disease known as Delhi sore	..	·04	..
(8) Assignment to Provincial on account of the grant of Royal bonus of half a month's pay in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar	..	6·58	..
(9) Special non-recurring assignment for grants to the Madras Corporation to meet expenditure on drainage and water-works	..	25·00	..
(10) Special non-recurring assignment for expenditure on sanitation	..	8·00	..
(11) Special non-recurring assignment to meet expenditure on agriculture and allied objects.	..	6·59	..
(12) Assignment to Provincial funds to meet the expenditure incurred on the release of Civil debtors in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar	..	·06	..

	Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
Imperial to Provincial—cont.			
(13) Assignment to Provincial funds to meet the expenditure incurred on the illumination of Imperial buildings in connection with the Royal Visit	..	·04	..
(14) Assignment to Provincial funds for grant to the Kistna District Board to meet the expenditure to be incurred by the latter in repairing the road from Masulipatam to the Maugina-pudi Salt factory which serves purely Imperial purposes	..	·40	..
(15) Recurring assignment for expenditure on education	..	..	8·00
(16) Recurring assignment to meet the expenditure thrown on Provincial funds by the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds	..	..	10·80
TOTAL, IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL .	3·15	49·34	22·06
Provincial to Imperial.			
227 (17) Fixed assignment under the Provincial Settlement	24·43	18·09	18·09
(18) Assignment on account of the imperialization of the Public Works Department Account staff	1·38	1·38	1·38
(19) Assignment towards the extension and improvement of the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Ootacamund	..	..	·35
TOTAL, PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL ..	25·81	19·47	19·82
Net addition to Imperial ..	16·66	..	..
Net addition to Provincial ..	..	29·87	2·24

7. *Item* (1).—Expenditure incurred on the enfranchisement of Village Service Inams in Proprietary estates is first debited wholly to Provincial. The recoveries from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds of this expenditure are treated as I. LAND REVENUE receipts, and as such are shared equally with Imperial. This arrangement imposes on Provincial funds a loss of one-half of the amount recovered and an assignment to make good this loss has been sanctioned with effect from 1909–1910. In consequence of the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds from the 1st April 1912 already referred to, the recoveries in the ensuing year will be *nil*.

226 8. *Item* (2).—The figures under this item relate to the scheme, described in paragraph 196 for the apportionment of famine expenditure between Imperial and Provincial funds.

9. *Item* (5).—An annual assignment from Imperial to Provincial revenues is made to cover the additional recurring charges thrown on Provincial revenues by the scheme for the redistribution of district and other charges, which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1908–1909 and is now being brought into operation. This assignment increases with the recurring expenditure incurred, as the scheme is carried out, on the formation of the additional district, sub-divisional and other charges and the revision of the district ministerial establishments covered by the scheme. A recurring assignment of ·76 representing the cost of (i) the revision of establishment in Collectors' and Divisional offices sanctioned by the Secretary of State in advance of the general scheme and introduced with effect from the 20th September 1908, and (ii) raising the minimum pay of clerks in the record and account sections in Collectors' offices sanctioned with effect from the 1st March 1909, which the Government of India made from 1909–1910 onwards, was, with
227 effect from 1st April 1911, included in the lump assignment of 24·43 (item 17) fixed

Reference to pages in the Civil Budget Estimate.

under the new arrangement with regard to the Settlement. The figures against item (5) represent other charges incurred in connection with the constitution of additional district, sub-divisional and other charges. The decrease in the revised estimate against this item of 6·34 is due to the fact that this amount has merged in the fixed assignment against item (17) which has been correspondingly reduced from 24·43 to 18·09. 227

It is estimated that the total extra recurring expenditure to be made good from Imperial to Provincial funds in connection with the entire scheme for the constitution of additional district, sub-divisional and other charges, which is now practically in full operation, will amount to 7·85. Allowing for (·76 + 6·34 or) 7·10 which, as already explained, has merged in the fixed assignment of 18·09 in item (17), the balance of ·75 has been provided for in the budget estimate for 1912–1913 against item (5).

10. *Item* (8).—The probable expenditure in 1911–1912 under Provincial heads on account of the Royal bonus of half a month's substantive pay to all Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 50 *per mensem* notified in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar will amount to 6·58 as follows:—

3.	Land Revenue	3·04
7.	Excise	·16
11.	Forest	·17
12.	Registration	·21
18	General Administration	·04
19-A.	Courts of Law	·72
19-B	Jails	·06
20.	Police	1·56
22.	Education	·20
24.	Medical	·06
25.	Political	·01
26	Scientific, etc., Departments	·05
30.	Stationery and Printing	·19
43.	Minor Works and Navigation—Civil	·02
45.	Civil Works—Public Works Department	·16
	Total	6·58

Credit has been taken for an assignment of this sum from Imperial to Provincial funds.

11. *Items* (9) *to* (11).—The figures under these items represent special assignments which the Government of India have made in 1911–1912 out of their surplus revenues for non-recurring expenditure in 1912–1913 and future years. Out of the grant of 25 to the Madras Corporation, a sum of 12·50 has been allotted under the head 45. Civil Works—Civil in the budget for the ensuing year for expenditure by the Corporation on its water-supply and drainage schemes. The whole of the grant of 8 for sanitation and 3·50 out of the assignment of 6·50 for agriculture, veterinary and forest purposes and the formation of a quinine reserve have been entered in the budget for 1912–1913 under the heads 24. Medical and 26. Scientific, etc., Departments, respectively. 226 215 149 and 174

12. *Item* (15).—This assignment represents the share allotted to Madras out of the annual recurring grant of 50 announced at the Delhi Coronation Durbar for expenditure on education. A sum of 4·00 representing the probable expenditure that will be incurred in the next year has been entered in the budget under the head 22. Education. 225 133

13. *Item* (16).—In consequence of the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds as from 1st April 1912 referred to in paragraph 3, the charges on account of the village establishments hitherto paid by those funds will be borne by Provincial revenues. The *net* cost of the village establishments after deducting the Provincial share of the quit-rents credited under the head 1. Land Revenue will be made good to Provincial funds from Imperial revenues in the shape of an assignment. The amount for the year 1912–1913 is estimated at 10·80.

14. *Item* (17).—This item is due to the fact that the revenues assigned to this province exceeded the Provincial expenditure estimated at the time of the Settlement. The fixed assignment payable from Provincial to Imperial funds, according to the terms of the Provincial Settlement of 1908, stood at 22·57. The changes introduced in connection with the Provincial Settlement with effect from the 1st April

1911, viz., (i) the provincialization of the entire Forest revenue and expenditure, which were formerly equally divided between Imperial and Provincial, and (ii) the treatment of the realizations of income-tax from Public Works Department officers, formerly a wholly Imperial asset, as an item of revenue equally divided between Imperial and Provincial, resulted in the payment of an annual fixed assignment from Provincial to Imperial funds of 3·51, representing the additional net revenues by which Provincial funds were augmented. In the budget estimate for 1911–1912, the
227 fixed assignment from Provincial to Imperial was accordingly placed at 24·43 calculated as follows :—

		Lakhs.
(*a*) Fixed assignment payable to Imperial under the Provincial Settlement of 1908		22·57
(*b*) Assignment to Imperial on account of the changes referred to *ante*		3·51
(*c*) Net assignment to Provincial on account of the consolidation of the following recurring assignments :—		
Assignments to Provincial.	Lakhs.	
(i) For improvement of sanitation	— 3·50	
(ii) For transfer to the Civil department of the payment of Military pensioners	— ·10	
(iii) For revision of establishments in Collectors' and Divisional offices	— ·70	
(iv) For compensation for additional Provincial expenditure consequent on certain charges formerly borne by Native States on account of Political officers attached to them	— ·33	
(v) For revised financial arrangements for the administration of the Laccadive islands	— ·20	
Assignments to Imperial.		
(vi) For transfer of certain Minor Irrigation works to the class "Major works"	+ 2·03	
(vii) Compensation payment on account of the Provincial share of the extra Stamp and Excise revenues accruing from additional taxation	+ 1·21	
Total ..		— 1·65
Total Assignment payable to Imperial ..		24·43

The decrease in the figures for the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for the ensuing year is due, as explained against item (5), to the fact that a further assignment of 6·34 payable from Imperial to Provincial funds has merged in the fixed assignment.

Expenditure

15 Under this head, as under other expenditure heads throughout the budget, provision has again been made for the payment of grain compensation allowance. The amounts included under the present major head are as shown below :—

—	Accounts, 1910–1911.	Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
Grain compensation allowance ..	1·78	1·73	1·00	1·60

16. The revised estimate for the current year under this major head includes a sum of 3·04, being the probable expenditure on account of the grant of the Royal bonus of half a month's pay to all Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem notified in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar. This special item of expenditure contributes to the excess in the revised over the budget estimate for the current year under the minor heads "Land Records" and "Allowances to District and Village Officers."

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

17. *Charges of District Administration.*—Under "Laccadive Islands Establishment" which is a new item, are recorded the charges on account of the administration of the Laccadive Islands in regard to which it has been decided to assimilate the financial administration with that of the Presidency of Fort St. George with effect from the 1st April 1910, as a result of the cession of the sovereignty of these islands to the British Government by the Sultan Adi Raja Imbichi Bibi of Cannanore. 32-41 29

18. The fall in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year under the minor head *Charges of District Administration* is due mainly to the lump provisions of ·75 and of ·30 for the re-organization of taluk establishments and the revision of pay of Deputy Tahsildars having lapsed. There was also a saving under *Salaries* owing chiefly to the lump provision of ·58 for the re-organization of the Deputy Collector service not having been fully utilized. This scheme which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced with effect from 1st October 1911 contemplates the reconstitution of the service on a self-contained basis. To this end the strength of the Deputy Collectors' cadre, which formerly stood at 96, has been raised to 137 so as to include, in addition to its own leave reserve, provision for appointments outside the regular line which are normally held by members of the executive branch of the Provincial Service. Under the new scale, the periods of acting service which officers appointed to officiate as Deputy Collectors have to undergo and the period to be spent in the last grade on Rs. 250 by permanent Deputy Collectors will be reduced. 32 36-37 33

19. In the budget estimate for 1912–1913 the following lump allotments have been made :—

(*a*) ·09 being the cost of the officers and establishments required for the new taluks to be formed in the Ganjām district in connection with the scheme for the re-distribution of district, sub-divisional and taluk charges. 35

(*b*) 1·00 being a portion of the cost of the proposed revision of taluk establishments in this Presidency. This scheme comprises— 37

(i) the raising of the pay of taluk sarishtadars and taluk head accountants from Rs. 60 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 and Rs. 70, respectively;

(ii) the raising of the minimum pay of clerks to Rs. 20 *per mensem*, as in the case of Collectors' and Divisional offices;

(iii) the re-organization of the clerical staff in Tahsildars', Deputy Tahsildars' and Sub Magistrates' offices generally, by an increase in the numerical strength of the establishment and by an enhancement of the scale of pay; and

(iv) the raising of the minimum pay of dufferbands to Rs. 8 *per mensem* and that of peons to Rs. 7 *per mensem*.

It is estimated that the total cost of this scheme, which requires the sanction of the Secretary of State, will amount to 3·60. The scheme is now with the Government of India, and it is expected that it will be introduced before the close of 1912–1913.

(*c*) ·55 being a full year's charges on account of the re-organization of the pay of Deputy Tahsildars. 34

20. *Survey and Settlement.*—The increase in expenditure under this minor head in 1909–1910 and 1910–1911 is on account of large temporary establishments employed in survey parties in order to realize the prescribed outturn of work and resettlement parties to accelerate the introduction of re-settlement rates in certain districts. One of the six survey parties was employed since the middle of 1910–1911 on the survey of the Parlākunedi estate in the Ganjām district, the cost of which is chargeable to that estate. This partly counterbalanced the increased expenditure in that year. 40-43 44

The fall in the figures for 1911–1912 as compared with the expenditure in the previous year is due to the fact that only five parties are to be employed on the survey of Government villages during the current year, the sixth party being engaged throughout the year on estates' survey, the cost of which is chargeable to the

estates concerned. The budget estimate for the ensuing year provides, as in
42 1911–1912, for the employment of five survey parties in Government villages and
for the grant of travelling allowance to survey establishments for ordinary journeys
43 performed in them within jurisdiction—a concession to which they were hitherto not
entitled. A lump sum of 13 has also been made in the budget to provide for about
41 six months' charges on account of the strengthening of the cadre of survey officers
so as to allow two gazetted officers for each party. This scheme is the subject of
correspondence with the Government of India.

46–50 21. *Land Records.*—This minor head includes the cost of statistical establishment in the office of the Board of Revenue and of the Director of Land Records and his establishment, charges on account of Land Records Superintendents, Land Records Tahsildars, Land Records Inspectors and Land Revenue Inspectors and karnams, and the expenditure on the checking of field sketches and the maintenance of surveys of
50 municipal towns. The surveyors and chainmen employed on the maintenance of municipal surveys are treated as Government servants and their service qualifies for pension from general revenues. The cost of this establishment is met in the first instance from Provincial funds, two-thirds of the cost of the establishment in mufassal municipalities and one-fourth of the cost in the case of Madras town being subsequently recovered from the local bodies concerned. These recoveries are taken by deduction from charges.

The budget estimate for 1912–1913 contains a lump provision of ·15 for the
48 revision of village establishments (karnams and assistant karnams) and an allot-
50 ment of 1·12 for the checking of field sketches. The budget for the ensuing year
also provides for a full year's charges on account of the two additional Revenue
48 Inspectors for each district who have been appointed in connection with the scheme for the division of the subordinate grades of the Revenue department into two divisions, upper and lower, with separate recruitment for each which was introduced
51–52 during the current year.

22. *Inam Commissioner.*—For the enfranchisement of village service, personal and other miscellaneous inams in proprietary estates, temporary establishments are employed in the Inam Commissioner's office, and temporary Deputy Collectors and establishments in the mufassal. The whole cost of these operations was formerly debited to Provincial revenues in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the Proprietary Estates' Village Service funds as money became available from the balance to the credit of the fund of each district. It was decided in 1910–1911 that the cost of the enfranchisement of personal and other miscellaneous inams should not be recovered from the Proprietary Estates' Village Service funds and that in respect of the temporary establishments employed in the Inam Commissioner's office the recovery to be made from the Proprietary Estates' Village Service funds should be only one-third of the cost instead of the whole as formerly. In consequence of the remission of the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess already referred to, the special funds will cease to exist as from the 1st April 1912, and the entire cost of such
52 charges will be met from Provincial revenues.

The budget estimate for 1911–1912 contained a lump provision of ·30 for an Indian Civil Service officer and his establishment placed on special duty for dealing with the question of presettlement inams in the Jeypore and other zamindaris in the Vizagapatam district, of which only ·18 is expected to be spent during the current year. The budget estimate for the ensuing year provides a sum of ·25 for this
52 purpose. This reduced provision and the fact that no establishments will be employed on the enfranchisement of village service inams and that only one Deputy Collector and his establishment will be employed on the enfranchisement of personal and other
62–63 inams account for the fall in the budget estimate for 1912–1913.

23. *Allowances to District and Village Officers.*—To this minor head is debited the expenditure on account of village establishments other than karnams and assistant karnams.

The accounts for 1909–1910 include charges on account of the Royal bonus of one week's pay granted in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, the greater part of which was disbursed to village officers in that year.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate

The budget estimates for 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 contain lump provisions for revisions of village establishments amounting in the latter year to ·50 49

24. The lump provision of 13·30 in the budget estimate for 1912–1913 under the major head represents the charges on account of the village establishments hitherto met from the various Proprietary Estates Village Service funds which will in future have to be borne by Provincial revenues as a result of the abolition of the special funds as from 1st April 1912. 31

IV. & 6 Stamps.

* *Revenue.* 7-9

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Sale of general stamps	40·80	40·91	42·14	42·75	43·75	45·25
Sale of court-fee stamps	65·88	72·37	77·88	81·60	80·52	84·02
Duty on impressing documents ..	·82	·85	·88	·90	·92	·92
Fines and penalties	·70	·77	·75	·72	·78	·78
Miscellaneous	·02	·02	·03	·03	·03	·03
Total ..	108·22	114·92	122·16	126·00	126·00	131·00
Provincial share (one-half) ..	54·11	57·46	60·58	63·00	63·00	65·50

* This head is not open to discussion.

Expenditure. 54-55

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Superintendence	·25	·23	·24	·23	·31	·25
Charges for the sale of general stamps	1·72	1·73	1·73	1·77	1·82	1·75
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps.	·65	·70	·73	·70	·75	·75
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	1·42	1·61	1·60	1·60	1·60	1·62
Total ..	4·04	4·27	4·30	4·30	4·48	4·40
Provincial share (one-half) ..	2·02	2·13	2·15	2·15	2·24	2·20

Revenue.

25. The receipts comprise the share credited to this major head of the sale-proceeds of the unified postal and revenue stamps, the sale-proceeds of bills of exchange and other general stamps, of court-fee stamps and of stamped papers for copies of documents, the duty for embossing one-anna receipt and cheque stamps, the duty levied under the Stamp Act on documents brought for adjudication and on documents unstamped or insufficiently stamped, and fines and penalties levied by Judicial and Revenue officers under the Stamp Act on insufficiently stamped instruments.

26. The revenue from the unified postal and revenue stamps is credited to the Imperial head POST OFFICE. The Government of India have sanctioned the credit to the head STAMPS of a sum of 3·50 *per annum* as representing the share of the revenue from unified stamps, the amount being included under the minor head *Sale of general stamps.*

27. The receipts under STAMPS show a progressive increase; and the budget estimate for 1912–1913 has been framed on the assumption that the revenue will continue to increase as in the past few years.

28. The additional taxation imposed by the Government of India with effect from the 25th February 1910 solely to meet Imperial needs is estimated to yield 1·62, and as the whole of this amount is claimed for Imperial revenues, a sum of ·81, representing the Provincial half of the receipts from the additional taxation, is yearly
127 transferred from Provincial to Imperial revenues under LAND REVENUE—ADJUSTMENTS.

Expenditure.

44 29. The expenditure under this major head relates to the Central Stamp office and to charges connected with the sale of general stamps and court-fee stamps and to the cost of stamp paper.

54 & 194 30. *Superintendence.*—The clerical establishments of the Stationery and Stamp offices at Madras were placed on a single list with effect from the 1st January 1908. The scale of establishments for the combined offices was also revised, and the total cost of the combined establishment distributed between the heads 6 STAMPS and 30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING in the proportion of 4 to 5.

6–9 **V. & 7 Excise.**

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs	245·55	258 12	264·95	276·00	285·81	304·31
Transit duty on excise opium ..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium	5·68	7 99	9·68	10·00	10·50	10·50
Duty on ganja	2·23	2·27	2·05	3·00	3·50	3·00
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	·80	·97	1·03	1·00	1·19	1·19
Total ..	254·43	269·35	277 74	290·00	301·00	319·00
Provincial share (one-half) ..	127·21	134·68	138·87	145·00	150·50	159·50

68 *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
District Executive establishment ..	·01	·03	·04	·03	·04	·04
Loss by dryage and wastage of opium	·04	..	..	..	..	..
Portion of the combined Salt, Excise and Customs establishments	18·14	18·12	17·70	18·08	18·12	18·45
Total ..	18 19	18·15	17·74	18·11	18·16	18·49
Provincial share (one-half) ..	9·10	9·08	8·87	9·05	9·08	9·24

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue.

31. About 90 *per cent.* of the receipts are derived from country spirits and toddy, the revenue from which is shown under the first minor head, the balance representing the revenue from foreign liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs.

32. The main items of the receipts under "country spirits" are "still-head duty" and "vend rents."

33. The excise system was extended to the Gumapur Agency, excluding the Konds and Savara hills, with effect from the 1st April 1910. In 1910–1911 the rate of still-head duty on country spirits was raised in Madras and in eleven adjoining villages of the Saidapet taluk, in South Canara, and in the excise tracts of Malabar excluding the Wynaad taluk, and in the Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris of the Kistna district. The rates of excise duty on country spirits were raised still further in 1911–1912 in Madras and in the eleven villages of the Saidapet taluk and in the districts of Chingleput (excluding the high-duty area), North Arcot, Chittoor, South Arcot (excluding frontier tracts), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rámnád, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem, the Nilgiris and the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district.

In 1910–1911 the number of arrack shops sold in the excise tracts was 199 less than that in 1909–1910. This reduction was followed by a decrease of nearly 2 lakhs in vend rents.

In 1911–1912 the number of shops sold in the excise tracts of the Presidency was 176 less than in 1910–1911, but the vend rents realized in the current year exceeded those of the previous year by ·98.

The bulk of the increase in the receipts under country spirits has arisen from the higher rates of duty levied, as already noticed, and also from a slight increase in consumption and enhanced rentals.

34. With effect from the 1st April 1912 the excise duty on country spirits has been enhanced in Madras and the adjoining eleven villages of the Saidapet taluk, in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, South Canara and Malabar, excluding the Wynaad taluk, and in the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of the new Chittoor district and the contract distillery system has been extended to the Palkonda Agency in the Vizagapatam district.

35. The main items under "toddy revenue" are "vend rents" and "tree-tax." The rates of tree-tax were raised by 33⅓ *per cent.* in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool from the 1st October 1910. The rentals obtained for toddy shops in the last toddy lease nevertheless exceeded those of the previous toddy lease by 4·50.

The rates of tree-tax were raised on the 1st October 1911 by 50 per cent. in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts (tree-tax areas), by 12½ *per cent.* in the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of the Chittoor district and by 10 *per cent.* in the 115 villages newly added to the Saidapet taluk. The rentals secured for the current toddy lease exceeded those of 1910–1911 by 6·78.

36. The foregoing paragraphs show that active measures have been and are being taken to check consumption.

37. In 1911–1912 the number of opium shops sold was 73 less than in 1910–1911, but the rents realized were over half a lakh in excess of the preceding year.

With a view to restrict the consumption of opium in the Presidency the issue price was raised by Rs. 5 a seer from April 1910 and has been raised further by Rs. 5 a seer from 1st April 1912 and the number of shops has been further reduced.

38. The excise revenue shows a progressive increase year after year. Enhanced rates of excise duty, a slight increase in consumption of country spirits, increased rentals from toddy shops owing to prospects of a favourable season, and larger collections under tree-tax due to enhancement of rate, account for the increase in the actuals for 1910–1911 over those of the preceding year. The budget estimate of the revenue in the current year provided for an increase of 12·26, but the accounts for the first eleven months indicate that this will be largely exceeded and the revised estimate puts the increase at 23·26.

8 39. In the budget estimate for 1912–1913, credit has been taken for an increase in receipts under the major head V. Excise over the revised estimate of 18·00. The estimate of increase is based on the normal growth of this revenue.

3 40. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 also takes account, as in 1910–1911 and 1911–1912, of enhanced receipts, estimated at ·80 a year, from the additional taxation imposed by the Government of India with effect from the 25th February 1910 solely to meet Imperial needs. Provincial funds make an assignment of ·40 a year, representing the Provincial share of the enhanced receipts, to Imperial funds through the head LAND REVENUE—ADJUSTMENTS, which has merged in the fixed assignment determined under the terms of the new Provincial Settlement.

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Expenditure.

41. Under the head *District Executive Establishment* are recorded the charges for registration of agreements of renters of vend areas and of holders of independent shops the annual rental of which exceeds Rs. 1,000, and expenditure on rewards and contingencies.

42. Under the present system of direct supply of Government (Bengal) opium no special wastage allowance is necessary and no charge has therefore been incurred under the second minor head from 1909–1910 onwards.

61 43. *Portion of the combined Salt, Excise and Customs Establishment.*—Formerly 5 *per cent.* of the cost of the combined departments of Salt, Customs and Excise (excepting charges on account of Salt Excise licensees' works and of *Salt purchase and freight*) was debited to the head 9. CUSTOMS, which is wholly Imperial, while of the remainder three-fifths were debited to 5. SALT, which is also wholly Imperial, and two-fifths to 7. EXCISE, which is shared between Imperial and Provincial. This distribution of expenditure was readjusted in 1908–1909 so as to make it conform more closely to the facts. Ninety-five *per cent.* of the expenditure on the conjoint establishments (after deduction of charges on account of Salt Excise licensees' works and *Salt purchase and freight*) was distributed between the heads 5. SALT and 7. EXCISE in the ratio of 1 to 2, the remaining 5 *per cent.* being debited to 9. CUSTOMS. Further, in the Settlement of 1908 the head 7. EXCISE is shared equally between Imperial and Provincial, while the previous distribution was in the proportion of 3 to 1.

65

A further modification made with effect from 1st April 1910 is the debiting of the actual cost of Customs establishments, which have now been separated off from the rest, to 9. CUSTOMS, while retaining the existing proportional distribution between 5. SALT and 7. EXCISE.

VIII. & 10. Assessed Taxes.

—10 * *Revenue.*

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
REVENUE	30·30	31·16	31·24	31·93	31·43	32·43
Provincial share ..	(a) 14·95	(a) 15·37	(a) 15·41	(b) 15·96	(b) 15·71	(b) 16·21

* This head is not open to discussion.
(a) One-half of the realisations under Civil officers only.
(b) One-half of receipts including realisations in the Public Works department.

14–47 *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
EXPENDITURE	·38	·39	·35	·39	36	·37
Provincial share (one-half) ..	·19	·19	·18	·19	18	·18

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue.

44. Income-tax realizations in the Public Works department were formerly wholly Imperial but with effect from the year 1911–1912, they are exhibited under the Civil head VIII. ASSESSED TAXES, though under a distinct minor head. 9–39 9

45. Since the 1st April 1908 the Provincial share of the revenue under the head VIII. ASSESSED TAXES has been one-half. As a set-off to the addition to Provincial revenues produced by the change in the treatment of realizations in the Public Works Department mentioned above, the Government of India have included in the fixed assignment a payment from Provincial to Imperial of 20 with effect from 1911–1912. This is included in the amount of 9 51 explained in paragraph 14 *ante*. 8

46. Owing to the transfer of the head-quarters of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company from Dharwar to Madras, the income-tax on the profits earned by that Company now accrues in this Presidency; the figures for 1909–1910 and the following years include this item.

47. The revised estimate for 1911–1912 and the budget estimate for 1912–1913 have been based on previous actuals.

Expenditure. 56–67

48 The decrease in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 is mainly under District charges establishment. The budget for 1912–1913 includes provision for raising the minimum pay of all income-tax clerks in mufussal offices to Rs. 20.

IX. & 11. Forest.

Revenue. 10–11

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	13 53	15 52	14 41	15·04	15 30	14·60
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	23 29	24 20	21·37	22·54	22·09	23 30
Confiscated drift and waif wood ..	·14	·15	·14	·14	·15	·15
Miscellaneous	1·25	1·91	2 88	2·28	2·55	2 55
Total ..	38·01	41·78	38 80	40·00	40·09	40·60
Provincial share ..	(a)19·46	(a)20 89	(a)19 40	(b) 40·00	(b)40 09	(b)40·60

(a) One half. (b) The whole.

Expenditure. 54–55

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Conservancy and works	17·45	20·75	19 20	21 21	20·09	20 11
Establishment	11·72	12·05	13 06	14·05	14 04	14 99
Total ..	29·17	33·40	32 26	35·26	34 04	35 10
Provincial share ..	(a)14·59	(a)16·70	(a)16·13	(b)35·26	(b)34·04	(b)35·10

(a) One-half. (b) The whole.

Revenue.

49. Under the revision of the Provincial Settlement which came into force on the 1st April 1908, the revenue under this head was divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, but from the 1st April 1911 the whole of the revenue has been credited to Provincial funds.

50. The fall in the actuals for 1910–1911 as compared with those of the previous year was due mainly to a depressed market for timber in the western districts and to the discontinuance of the sale of babul pods on unreserved lands. Part of the revenue from compounding fees previously credited to the second minor head is shown under the last minor head with effect from 1910–1911.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 under the minor head *Miscellaneous* occurs under fines and forfeitures.

51. In fixing the budget estimate for 1912–1913 the total of the revised estimate has been repeated as there is little prospect of an early increase of revenue.

Expenditure.

52. The whole of the expenditure is now a Provincial charge.

53. To the minor head *Conservancy and works* are debited the outlay on the improvement, extension and protection of forests generally, and on communications and buildings under the charge of the Forest department, the cost of the extraction and transport to sale depots of timber and other forest produce exploited departmentally and of the supervision of the removal of such produce by private agency, charges for the survey and demarcation of forests, and the cost of cattle, stores, tools and plant.

54. The second minor head *Establishment* includes the salaries of the staff of Forest officers, and of their establishments, their travelling and other allowances and contingencies.

55. The decrease in the actuals for 1910–1911 under the first minor head as compared with those of the preceding year was chiefly under "Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency—Firewood and charcoal" and occurred in the closing months of the year. The excess expenditure in the same year under the second minor head was due to the entertainment of additional establishments, to the introduction of the revised scale of pay to the range clerical establishments, to annual increments to Imperial officers and District Forest office establishments, to raising the pay of the last clerks in District Forest offices from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 and to the increased touring of officers. This increase was partly counterbalanced by a decrease under grain compensation allowance and a saving on account of the pay of the larger number of Imperial officers on leave.

56. Omitting the charge (·17) on account of the bonus in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, the revised estimate under the second minor head shows a small lapse which is due to savings in the lump provision of ·50 for the introduction of the time-scale of pay for the Provincial service and for strengthening the controlling staff, to subordinate establishments not having been employed to the extent contemplated in the budget, and to the provision for grain compensation allowance being in excess of requirements.

57. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 under the first minor head takes into account some contraction of departmental operations, and provides for the extension of cultural and fire protection operations, for the demarcation and survey of the boundary line between zamindari dupati lands and the unreserved jungles in the Bhadrachalam taluk and for the construction of new roads, range offices and rest-houses.

58. Under the second minor head the budget includes provision for two supernumerary Assistant Conservators, for increased salaries to Imperial and Provincial officers under the time-scale of pay, for additional temporary establishments, for stipends for a larger number of subordinates to be deputed to the Forest college, for annual increments to the pay of clerical staff, for additional charges in connection with the

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

reconstitution of the several circles which was brought into effect from the 10th October 1913 and for the opening of the Forest college at Coimbatore. Under the reconstitution there are four forest circles instead of three as heretofore.

59. The reorganization of the controlling staff was introduced with effect from the 29th January 1911 and the time-scale of pay was extended to Provincial Forest officers with effect from 1st April 1911. Arrangements are in contemplation to open the Forest college at Coimbatore in 1912–1913.

X. & 12. Registration.

Revenue.

12

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Fees for registering documents	16·62	16·55	16·35	16·65	17·15	17·75
Fees for copies of registered documents	·47	·45	·47	·50	·48	·48
Miscellaneous	2·12	2·38	2·46	2·65	2·57	2·57
Total ..	19·48	19·38	19·28	19·80	20·20	20·80

Expenditure.

86-C3

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Superintendence	·50	·51	·58	·62	·54	·51
District charges	10·74	11·22	11·45	12·67	11·95	11·89
Total ..	11·24	11·73	12·03	12·59	12·49	12·40

Revenue.

12

60. With effect from the 1st April 1909 a new scale of registration fees was introduced which reduced the fees for registering documents relating to transactions of small value. This accounts for the fall in the receipts under the first minor head in 1909–1910.

61. In 1910–1911 there was a further fall in the receipts owing to a decline in the number of registrations. This decline was, however, temporary, and it is anticipated that the usual progressive tendency of this head of revenue will be resumed and maintained. The revised estimate has been framed on the latest actuals available.

62. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 has been framed on the basis of a normal growth of revenue.

Expenditure.

63. The minor head *Superintendence* comprises charges on account of the Inspector-General of Registration, his office establishment and contingencies, whilst *District charges* represents the salary of district registrars, sub-registrars and their establishments, and their contingent charges.

64. *District Charges.*—During 1908–1909, (*a*) the number of probationary sub-registrars was raised by 32 so as to provide a sufficient number of men trained in the routine work of the department; (*b*) the clerical establishments in the offices

of district registrars were strengthened at an annual cost of ·25; and (*c*) additions were made to the menial establishments in registration offices and the pay of these establishments was raised at a cost of ·19 *per annum*, the minimum pay of a peon being fixed at Rs. 7 and of a night watchman at Rs. 5. Since 1909–1910 allotments have been made *annually* for the employment of temporary sub-registrars for certain months in each year to work jointly with permanent sub-registrars in heavy offices, while most district registrars have been given the assistance of a permanent joint sub-registrar at head-quarters so as to give them more time for inspection and other duties.

65. The revised estimate for 1911–1912 includes ·21 on account of the bonus of half a month's pay in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Leaving this out of account, the decrease in the revised estimate for 1911–1912, as compared with the budget estimate of that year, is due to the provision for grain compensation allowance being in excess of requirements, and to the allotments for new sub-registry offices and for revision of clerical establishments in sub-registry offices not being likely to be fully utilized.

66. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 contains the usual provision for the employment of temporary sub-registrars. It also provides for the revision of clerical establishments in sub-registry offices. The main features of this scheme are (1) a general strengthening of the *permanent* clerical staff consequent on the adoption of a standard scale for determining the number of clerks to be employed in each office to deal expeditiously with the work and (2) a reduction in the existing disproportionately large number of *temporary* clerks known as "section-writers." The net extra cost involved is about ·70 *per annum* and a provision of ·35 has been entered in the budget for 1912–1913 on the assumption that the scheme will be sanctioned and brought into force in the course of the ensuing year.

*1. Refunds and Drawbacks †.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Land Revenue	·33	·31	·75	·35	·73	·35
Stamps	·56	·66	·67	·61	·69	·69
Excise	·14	·18	·14	·17	·23	·15
Assessed taxes	·15	·30	·12	·15	·13	·13
Forest	·12	·14	·14	·26	·25	·22
Registration	05	·05	·06	·05	·05	·05
Total ..	1·35	1·64	1·88	1·59	2·08	1·59

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.
† Drawbacks occur under Customs only and are wholly Imperial.

67. The amounts shown above represent the debits to Provincial funds of the expenditure under *Refunds* in proportion to the Provincial shares of the revenues under the respective heads in connection with which refunds are made. In the Provincial Settlement of 1908 the expenditure was shared in equal proportion under all the heads except REGISTRATION which remained wholly Provincial. From 1911–1912 the whole of the Forest refunds is debited to Provincial in consequence of the provincialization of the revenue under IX. FOREST.

68. The charges under the head are of a fluctuating character and are not subject to any departmental control.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

*2. Assignments and Compensations.

Expenditure.

30–31

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Inamdars and other grantees ..	·09	·07	·06	·06	·06	·06
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands ..	2·15	2·21	2·05	2·15	2·16	2·15
Malikana	3·52	3·03	2·93	2·97	3·04	2·97
Miscellaneous Land Revenue compensations	·05	·001	·002	·002	·002	·002
Excise compensations .. .	·38	·35	·35	·47	·42	·42
Total ..	6·19	5·66	5·39	5·65	5·70	5·60
Provincial share (one-half) ..	3·09	2·83	2·70	2·82	2·85	2·80

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here. This head is not open to discussion.

69. The minor heads here are treated as wholly Imperial, wholly Provincial or divided between Imperial and Provincial, according to the classification of the corresponding heads of revenue.

70. The charges consist chiefly of pensions paid to landholders as compensation for lands resumed by Government, malikana allowances and other special compensations. *Excise compensations* represent mainly the compensation paid by Government in lieu of abkari and opium privileges which have been either leased or resumed in Native States. The main items under this head are the annual payment of ·28 to the Nawab of Banganapalle for the lease to Government of the abkari and opium revenue of that State and a compensation of ·07 to the Travancore State for the suppression of ganja cultivation. 31

† XII. & 13. Interest.

Revenue.

13–15

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
REVENUE	3·33	3·58	4·19	4·14	4·36	4·45

† Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government have been left out.

69 74

‡ *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
EXPENDITURE	2·88	3·05	3·15	3·20	3·16	3·19

‡ This head is not open to discussion.

Revenue.

13–15

71. The revenue represents mainly the interest received by the Local Government on advances and loans made from the Provincial advance and loan account. This account, the capital transactions of which are outside the current budget figures, provides for the grant of loans to agriculturists, local bodies, etc. The monies

required are furnished by the Government of India and the Local Government pay interest thereon at the rate of 3½ *per cent. per annum* and bear losses on account of bad debts, charging a higher rate of interest, as a rule, to the persons and bodies to whom they lend the money, in order to cover risks and cost of management. It also includes the interest on Government securities belonging to institutions taken over by Government along with the endowments for the upkeep of such institutions.

The increase in the actuals for 1910–1911 was mainly due to larger realizations of interest on advances to cultivators.

72. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 counts on a sum of ·01 for interest on loans aggregating ·36 disbursed to 38 rural co-operative credit societies which were registered in the years 1904–1905 to 1908–1909, loans to these societies being free of interest for a period of three years from the date of registration. Under interest on loans to local bodies the budget estimates take account of interest for a whole year on loans taken up or expected to be taken up in 1911–1912 and for one half-year on half the amount of new loans provided in the budget estimate for 1912–1913.

Expenditure.

73. The interest at 3½ *per cent.* which is paid to the Government of India by the Local Government on sums placed at their disposal from which to make advances and loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., is shown as expenditure under this head, this interest being calculated on the mean between the outstanding balance of the Provincial advance and loan account at the beginning and at the end of each year. As, however, no interest is recovered in respect of the loans advanced to co-operative credit societies during the first three years following the registration of such societies, the Local Government are relieved of the payment of interest charges on account of these interest-free loans.

*18. General Administration.

† *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Commissioners	..	..	·01	..	·03	..
Salary of the Governor	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20
Staff and household of the Governor	82	·71	·67	·69	·65	·66
Expenditure from contract allowance	·88	1·36	·94	·94	·94	·94
Tour expenses	— 01	·03	·08	·06	·24	·07
Executive Council	1·49	1·39	1·99	2·05	2·05	2·06
Legislative Council	06	·09	·15	·24	·19	·18
Civil Secretariats	4 45	4 43	4·58	4 83	5·00	5·11
Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Establishments ..	1·81	1·91	1 92	1·79	1·84	1·81
Civil Offices of Account and Audit.	·81	·97	1·04	1·08	1·09	1 08
Royal Visit—Delhi Coronation Durbar	..	..	..	2·50	5·27	..
Total ..	11·51	12·09	12 56	15 38	18 50	13·11

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.
† Statutory charges under this head are not open to discussion.

74. To the head *Tour expenses* are debited certain travelling expenses of His Excellency the Governor and the charges in connection with the camp equipment of His Excellency. The remaining minor heads sufficiently indicate the nature of the expenditure debited to them.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

75. The actuals for 1910–1911 and the revised estimate for 1911–1912 under *Commissioners* represent the leave allowances paid to the Superintendent of the Pegu Commissioner's office, Burma, who is residing on the Nilgiris during leave. The charge has under the rules to be finally borne by the revenues of the Madras Government. 74

78. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 under *Staff and Household of the Governor* is mainly due to the transfer of the provision in the budget for rents, rates and taxes to the head 45. CIVIL WORKS—*Public Works Department.* 78–80

77. Under *Expenditure from contract allowance* an overpayment made in 1906–1907 was deducted from the amount due in 1908–1909. The increase in the accounts for 1909–1910 was due to arrears not previously drawn and to a special addition in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit in December 1909 and to cover previous overdrafts. 80

78. The *minus* entry in the accounts for 1908–1909 under *Tour expenses* was due to the sale-proceeds of tents of His Excellency the Governor having been taken by deduction from charges under this head. The revised estimate for 1911–1912 under this minor head includes additional allotments aggregating ·18 made to meet the charges for the repair and renewal of His Excellency the Governor's Camp, equipment in connection with the Delhi Durbar and the purchase of two dining tents for the use of His Excellency the Governor. 80

79. The actuals for 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 under the minor heads *Executive Council* and *Civil Secretariats* were affected by the debit to a new sub-head "Charges common to all Secretariats" under the minor head *Civil Secretariats* of telegraphic charges incurred by the Civil Secretariats, which were formerly shown separately against each department, the expenditure on the maintenance of the electric installation for the Secretariat buildings at Fort St George, which was shown under *Executive Council*, and other expenditure common to all Secretariat departments. But with effect from 1910–1911 the telegram charges have been retransferred to the several departments concerned and the electric installation charges to the Public Works department. 81 & 86 86

80 The actuals for 1910–1911 under *Executive Council* include the charges on account of the third Member of the Executive Council under the new India Councils Act. 81

81. The budget for 1912–1913 includes under *Civil Secretariats* provision for a whole year on account of the temporary Deputy Secretary in the Chief Secretariat, and under the Madras Record office provision has been made for the Curator, additions to the establishment of the Record office and for travelling allowances of the Curator and his establishment. 82 83

82. *Legislative Council.*—The increase in the actuals for 1909–1910 and 1910–1911 was due to the enlargement of the Legislative Council under the new Council Reform scheme. The revised estimate for 1911–1912 shows that the provision for travelling allowance of non-official members and non-official voting delegates was over-pitched. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 follows the revised estimate for 1911–1912. 81

83. Service in the Court of Wards branch of the office of the Board of Revenue did not previously qualify for pension except in the case of subordinates transferred from Government service. In view of the difficulties experienced in recruiting the staff and in order to make the service more attractive, it was decided to treat the service as foreign service of the third kind, which is practically the same as Government service. Under this arrangement the cost of the establishment is met from Provincial revenues in the first instance and is subsequently recovered, together with the necessary pensionary contribution, from the estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The figures from 1908–1909 onwards under the minor head *Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Establishments* include the cost of this provincialization, credit being taken under XXV. MISCELLANEOUS—*Contributions* for the recovery from the estates under the management of the Court of Wards. 87 87 88

76-77 84. *Civil Offices of Account and Audit.*—The amalgamation of the Estate Audit branch with the Local Fund section of the Accountant-General's office and the consequent revision of the establishment account for the increase in the actuals for 1909–1910 and 1910–1911. The higher rate of salary drawn by the Examiner 76 of Local Fund Accounts has led to further increase in 1911–1912 and 1912–1913.

74 85. The budget for 1911–1912 provided for expenditure in connection with the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 a lump sum of 2·50. The gross estimate in connection with the Madras camps at the Delhi Coronation Durbar sanctioned by the Secretary of State stands at 5·51 and recoveries to the extent of ·78 are anticipated. The net expenditure is consequently 4·73. The balance (*viz.*, ·54) of the expenditure shown under the minor head *Royal Visit* represents the charges incurred on local Durbars, supply of medallions to educational institutions, the payment by Government of the debts of poor civil debtors released on the Durbar day, illuminations and other local celebrations.

15-16 **XVI-A. & 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.**

* *Revenue.*

	Accounts,			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	·26	·13	·17	·16	·17	·14
Court-fees realised in cash	·20	·20	·24	·22	·24	·22
General fees, fines and forfeitures ..	6·91	7·72	8·48	8·28	8·34	8·80
Pleadership examination fees ..	·10	·13	·19	·12	·10	·10
Miscellaneous fees and fines ..	·12	·16	·17	·15	·17	·16
Miscellaneous	·11	·12	20	·12	·21	·20
Total ..	7·70	8·45	9·45	9·00	9·23	9·62

* This head is not open to discussion.

† *Expenditure.*

88-103

	Accounts,			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
High Court	6·71	6·82	7·63	7·62	7·72	7·75
Law Officers	2·44	2·30	2·04	2·34	2·31	2·35
Administrator-General	·02	·03	·02	·02	..	·02
Presidency Magistrates' Court ..	·66	·65	·69	·67	·77	·68
Civil and Sessions Courts ..	29·92	30·86	31·75	32·38	33·42	32·75
Court of Small Causes	1·04	1·04	1·02	1·04	·98	1·04
Criminal Courts	13·88	14·12	14·84	15·94	15·36	16·43
Pleadership Examination charges ..	·09	·01	·07	·08	·10	·07
Refunds	1·26	1·16	1·17	1·14	1·12	1·17
Lump provision for the constitution of additional districts.	..	..	..	·13	..	..
Lump provision for High Court Judges.	..	..	..	..	..	1·10
Total .	56·02	56·99	59·23	61·36	61·78	63·36

† Statutory charges under this head are not open to discussion.

Revenue.

14-16 86. The revenue depends mainly on the receipts under the minor head *General* 15 *fees, fines and forfeitures*, which is liable to fluctuations as it depends largely on the amount of judicial fines inflicted.

Reference to pages in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Expenditure.

87. The total figures under this major head include expenditure on account of grain compensation allowance as shown below :— 86–106

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Grain compensation allowance ..	2·12	1·73	1·16	1·54	1·07	1·07

88. The revised estimate for the current year under the major head includes a sum of ·72, being the probable expenditure on account of the grant of the Royal bonus, notified in connection with the Delhi Coronation Darbar, of half a month's substantive pay to all Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 50 *per mensem*. 88–91

89. *High Court.*—Under this minor head are shown the salaries of the Judges and the officers and establishments of the High Court, and the connected contingent charges. The gradual increase in the figures is chiefly caused by the appointment of a sixth Puisne Judge in the High Court in November 1907, and of a seventh 89
Puisne Judge in October 1909 and the revision of the establishment of Bench Clerks, and Translators and of the clerical establishment in the High Court which have been sanctioned in 1909–1910 and 1910–1911. The increase in the revised estimate for 91
1911–1912 is due to the recent appointment of two additional Judges in the High Court and the establishments required for them. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 contains a lump provision of 1·10 under the major head to meet the expenditure to be 88
incurred next year on this account.

90. *Law Officers.*—This minor head comprises the charges on account of the 92
Advocate-General, the Government Solicitor, and the Government Pleaders at Madras and in the mufassal, as well as the fees paid by Government to pleaders in civil and criminal cases.

91. *Civil and Sessions Courts.*—To this minor head are debited the charges in 93–97
connection with the City Civil Court, the Courts of District and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, the establishments of the Government Agents in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, and process-serving and copyist establishment.

The charges under this minor head from 1907–1908 onwards have been affected by the grant with effect from August 1908 of a local allowance of Re 1 *per mensem* 97
to all process-service peons in the mufassal at an annual cost of ·64. The increase in 1909–1910 as compared with the previous year is due mainly to the payment of leave allowances to District Judges and also to the raising of the minimum pay of clerks in District and Sessions Courts and in Courts of Sub-Judges to Rs 20 *per* 54–56
mensem which was sanctioned in that year. With effect from the 1st April 1910 the minimum pay of clerks in District Munsif Courts was raised to Rs. 20 and this scheme and the regrading of the pay of District Judges and the constitution of additional courts which were sanctioned along with the scheme for the redistribution of district, sub-divisional and other charges, have contributed to the increased expenditure since 1910–1911. The increase in the revised estimate for the current year under this minor head is mainly on account of the grant of the Royal bonus already referred to. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 provides for the continuance 95
throughout the whole of next year of (*a*) the four temporary sub-courts in Guntur, Ramnad, Masulipatam and Godavari and of (*b*) the temporary District Munsif Courts in Kistna (two courts), Guntur, Godavari and Ganjam. It also contains provision for the following permanent additional charges—

(*a*) three District Munsif Courts, one each in the Salem, South Arcot and Madura districts, the court in the Madura district having been on a temporary basis till the end of November 1911,

(*b*) the recently sanctioned regrading of the District Munsifs, and

(*c*) additional process-service establishments sanctioned during the current 96–97
year.

98–104 92–93 92. *Criminal Courts.*—Under this minor head, the revised and the budget estimates follow the corresponding estimates under the minor head 3-A. LAND REVENUE—*Charges of District Administration*, one-fifth of most of the charges thereunder being transferred to it.

101 The figures for 1911–1912 include charges on account of the additional Sub-Magistrates and their establishments appointed in connection with the scheme for the constitution of additional district, divisional and other charges. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 contains the following lump allotments:—

(*a*) ·04 being the cost of additional Sub-Magistrates and their establishments for two taluks to be formed in Ganjám,

(*b*) ·45 representing the cost of the revision of pay of Sub-Magistrates,

(*c*) ·09 being a portion of the cost of revision of Sub-Magistrate's establishments.

Schemes (*b*) and (*c*) form parts of those referred to in paragraph 19 *ante*.

105 93. *Refunds.*—The higher actuals for 1908–1909 under this minor head were caused by the refund of a sum of ·38 being the dividends remaining unclaimed in the hands of the Administrator-General for more than fifteen years and credited to Provincial funds in 1898–1899, but which it was subsequently decided should be credited to the estates concerned.

XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

15 *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Jails	·28	·31	·66	·06	·06	·06
Jail manufactures	5·88	4·75	5·45	4·74	4·94	4·94
Total ..	6·16	5·06	5·51	4·80	5·00	5·00

101–111 *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909	1909–1910	1910–1911.			
Jails	11·12	10·97	10·86	11·12	10·37	11·00
Jail manufactures	4·01	3·90	4·23	4·00	4·30	4·00
Total ..	15·13	14·87	15·09	15·12	14·67	15·00

Remarks.

16 94. The main sources of receipts of the jail department are the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in jails and supplied to public departments.

95. The high figure in 1908–1909 under *Jail manufactures* was chiefly due to larger outturn and sale of jail-made articles owing to increase in prison population and to the adjustment in the accounts of that year of the value of tents supplied to public departments in 1907–1908. Subsequent figures do not include this abnormal item.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

96. *Jails.*—The fall in the figures from 1910–1911 onwards under this minor head is due to the discontinuance, with effect from 1st April 1910, of book adjustments to the credit of the jail department on account of the hire of convicts employed in the jail presses and for house-rent on account of the Branch Press at the Penitentiary. 19

97. *Jail manufactures.*—The abolition of the tent industry in the Coimbatore Central Jail accounts for the decrease in the budget estimate for 1911–1912 under this minor head. The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is due to large orders for the Delhi Coronation Darbar.

Expenditure.

98. Under this head are shown (*a*) expenditure connected with the staff employed in the supervision of jails, (*b*) the charges for the maintenance of convicts and (*c*) the cost of the purchase of raw materials for jail manufactures. Items (*b*) and (*c*) are fluctuating, being dependent on the strength of the jail population and on the demands for jail industries. Variations in the prices of food-grains and outbreaks of epidemic diseases in jails also effect the charges for the maintenance of prisoners. 104-111

99. *Jails.*—The high figures for 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 were mainly due to increased dietary charges necessitated by the large prison population and by the prevailing high prices of food-grains and to an outbreak of cholera in certain jails. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 as compared with the budget of that year occurs mainly under "Dietary charges." 104

The figures from 1910–1911 onwards include charges for the warder establishment which has been reorganized and for the staff of the Vizagapatam jail which has been raised to the status of a central jail. 107

The budget estimate for 1912–1913 contains provision for raising the status of the Cannanore jail to a first-class central jail. 108

100. *Jail manufactures.*—The estimates have been framed with reference to the actuals of previous years and to the probabilities of demands for jail manufactures. 111

XVII. & 20, Police.

16-17

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town funds ..	·004	·003	·003	·01	·003	·003
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons	1·45	·43	·37	·36	·35	·36
Presidency Police	·60	·66	·64	·64	·61	·60
Fees, fines and forfeitures	3·56	3·53	3·42	3·61	3·48	3·53
Superannuation receipts	·02	·02	·02	·02	·02	·02
Miscellaneous	·21	·22	·20	·16	·16	·15
Total ..	5·93	4·92	4·65	4·80	4·62	4·66

111–139 *Expenditure*

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Presidency Police	5·79	5·68	5·53	5·85	5·61	5·62
Superintendence	2·03	2·01	2·03	1·95	1·82	2·04
District Executive Force	59·97	61·20	66·91	72·31	69·78	68·53
Village Police	·85	·84	·80	·87	·75	·71
Criminal Investigation Department	1·06	1·20	1·24	1·17	1·42	1·43
Railway Police	1·40	·62	1·49	1·59	1·56	1·57
Cattle Pounds	2·02	2·58	2·45	2·64	2·45	2·61
Refunds	·01	·02	·01	·01	·01	·004
Lump provision for reorganization schemes	..	..	..	..	..	·40
Total ..	73·73	74·13	80·45	85·39	83·40	82·91

Revenue.

16–17 101. The receipts under this head consist mainly of (*a*) fees and fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act, (*b*) the recovery of the cost of police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, and (*c*) fees levied under the Hackney Carriage Act and the Motor-vehicles Act.

16 102. The high actuals of 1908–1909 under the minor head *Police supplied to public departments, etc.*, are due to final recoveries made on account of the additional police force stationed in Cocanada and to further recoveries on account of the Madura and Tinnevelly additional forces.

16 103. The decrease under the third head from 1910–1911 onwards is due to the abolition of the guard at the Harness and Saddlery workshops.

17 104. The fall in the figures from 1910–1911 onwards as compared with the accounts of previous years under the last head is due to recoveries on account of lost articles which have to be replaced being taken in abatement of charges instead of as receipts. The estimates under the other minor heads have been fixed with reference to past actuals.

Expenditure.

11–139) 222 105. The cost of the establishments maintained in connection with cattle pounds is debited to this head, but the bulk of the expenditure relates to the Police department and includes the cost of the schemes of police reorganization introduced on the recommendation of the Police Commission.

188 106. The charges relating to the establishments for the inspection of steam-boilers have, with effect from the 1st April 1908, been transferred from this major head to the head 26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS.

107. The total cost of the schemes of police reorganization as finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State amounts to 29·39 after deducting the share of the cost of the Railway Police to be borne by Railway Companies, or to about 37 inclusive of the concomitant charges under "Allowances," "Supplies and Services" and "Contingencies" on account of the additional establishments. The several constituent items of the reorganization are—

(*a*) Revision of the superior grades.
(*b*) Establishment of a Provincial Training school at Vellore.
(*c*) Formation of the Criminal Investigation department.
(*d*) Reorganization of the City Police.
(*e*) Increase of the minimum pay of the constabulary to Rs. 9 in the Presidency town and to Rs. 8 in the mufussal (including the grant of first, second and third increments to constables of three, ten and seventeen years' approved service, respectively, and of local allowances in special localities).

Reference to pages in the Civil Budget Estimate.

(*f*) Improvement in the pay of Inspectors.
(*g*) Revision of the pay of head constables.
(*h*) Reorganization of the Railway Police.
(*i*) Strengthening of the armed reserves including the creation of the grade of Sergeant.
(*j*) Creation of the new grade of Deputy Superintendent.
(*k*) Creation of the grade of Sub-Inspector.
(*l*) Establishment of training schools for constables and sub-inspectors.
(*m*) Reallocation of the District Police.

The final sanction of the Secretary of State to all these schemes was received in the middle of 1909–1910. Schemes (*a*) to (*i*) and (*k*) have been already given full effect to. Schemes (*j*) and (*m*) are being introduced gradually. As regards (*l*), there will ultimately be four training schools for constables at Vellore, Vizianagram, Coimbatore and Anantapur. The schools at Vellore and Vizianagram were opened on 1st April 1908 and 1st May 1909 respectively; and it is hoped that the school at Coimbatore for which buildings are being constructed will be opened before the close of the current year. The school for sub-inspectors has been established in the old Police Training school at Vellore.

108. The total figures under the major head include charges on account of grain compensation allowance, as shown below :—

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Grain compensation allowance	4 18	3·11	2 62	3·45	1 68	1 63

The fall in the figures is due to an improvement in prices in several districts.

109. The figures in the revised estimate for the current year under this major head include 1·58 on account of the grant of the Royal bonus of half a month's pay to all Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 50 *per mensem* notified in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

110. The expenditure under the minor head *Presidency Police* includes the cost of scheme (*d*), reorganization of the City Police, which was introduced in 1907. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 as compared with the budget for the same year under this minor head is due to savings anticipated in the charges for the town and suburban police including the police attached to the Intelligence department and the prosecuting agency. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 provides as usual for the sanctioned strength of the police force. 113–116 113

A lump provision of ·04 has also been entered under this head mainly in order to provide for an addition to the Sergeants' cadre as a reserve against casualties.

111. *Superintendence.*—The salaries of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspectors-General and of their establishments are accounted for under this minor head. The lower figures for the budget and the revised estimates for the current year are due to the permanent Inspector-General having been on leave. 116–117

112. *District Executive Force.*—The salaries of District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents and of their establishments and the cost of the District Police force and of the provincial training school at Vellore and the recruit schools for constables are included under this minor head. The expenditure under this head represents about 80 *per cent.* of the expenditure under the whole major head. 117–123

The increase in expenditure in 1909–1910 is on account of the introduction of the revised scale of pay of Inspectors for which the sanction of the Secretary of State was received in the course of that year, the Central Recruits' school at Vizianagram, which was opened in May 1909, and the additional Sub-Inspectors who

passed out of the Police Training school at Vellore during the year. The accounts for 1910–1911 include charges for the reorganization of the establishment in the head-quarter and sub-divisional police offices in the Presidency which was introduced on 1st August 1910.

The fall in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 as compared with the budget for that year is due partly to savings amounting to about 1·60 in the provision for grain compensation allowance owing to causes already referred to, and partly to short recruitment owing to difficulty in obtaining men of the required stamp. The shortage at the end of 1910 was over 2,500 and this had not been made good during the current year.

The budget for 1912–1913 provides, as in 1910–1911 and 1911–1912, for the full sanctioned strength required under the reorganization of Inspectors, Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables of the District Police force, less probable savings representing the cost of so much of the force as is not likely to be recruited in 1912–1913. A full year's provision has been made in the budget for 1912–1913 for the training school for constables to be opened at Coimbatore. No provision has been entered for the fourth school which is to be opened at Anantapur as no charges are likely to be incurred in the ensuing year

121–122

124 ..

113. The expenditure in connection with police talaiyaris, which was formerly exhibited under the head 8. LAND REVENUE, has, with effect from the 1st April 1908, been transferred to the minor head *Village Police*.

124–125

114. The charges of the *Criminal Investigation Department* are shown under the fifth minor head. The finger-print establishment, which previously formed part of the Inspector-General's establishment and was shown under the minor head *Superintendence*, has been transferred to this branch which is controlled by a Deputy Inspector-General who also supervises the Railway Police The enhanced rates of pay given to Inspectors and the strengthening of the establishment of the department have contributed to increased expenditure under this head from 1909–1910.

125–131

115. The minor head *Railway Police* includes the cost of the police staff employed on railways, and one-fourth of the salary of the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Intelligence and Railways and of his office establishment. The cost of supervision and of the police executive staff is distributed among the Railways concerned in proportion to mileage. Seven-tenths of the aggregate cost is recoverable from the Railways, the recovery being shown in deduction of the charges. The fact that arrear recoveries relating to the preceding year 1908–1909 were adjusted in the accounts for 1909–1910 accounts for the decreased figure in the latter year.

132

116. Under the next minor head is shown the expenditure on account of cattle pounds in the mufassal districts, the charges on account of the pounds in Madras being debited to the minor head *Presidency Police*.

117. The lump provision of ·40 under the major head is partly to meet the charges in connection with the reallocation of divisions in the Tinnevelly and Malabar districts and partly for strengthening the armed reserve.

215
111

118. The additional outlay on schemes of police reorganization, as compared with the previous normal charges, is estimated roughly at 28·50 in 1912–1913 and 27·33 in 1911–1912 as against 24·81 in 1910–1911, 18 in 1909–1910, 16 in 1908–1909, 12·22 in 1907–1908 and 6·66 in 1906–1907. The total additional grant for this purpose allowed for by the Government of India in the settlement of 1908 amounts to 27·92.

21. Ports and Pilotage.

181

Expenditure.

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909	1909–1910	1910–1911.			
Marine establishments	·18	·18	·22	·19	·20	·21

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

119. The charges under this head relate to the office of the Agent for Government Consignments.

120. The actuals for 1910–1911 include a sum of ·03 for the purchase of a motor-launch for the Agent for Government Consignments.

121. The increase in the expenditure under this head since the year 1908–1909 is mainly due to "Landing and Shipping charges." 131

XIX. & 22. Education.

Revenue.

37-39

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Fees—Government Colleges—General	·69	·72	·72	·74	·89	·90
Fees—Government Colleges—Professional	·69	·45	·74	·71	·88	·84
Fees—Schools—General	·29	·31	·30	·30	·31	1·31
Fees—Schools—Special	·13	·10	·13	·10	·13	·11
Contributions	·003	·002	·004	·003	·003	·003
Miscellaneous	·23	·22	·36	·85	·85	·27
Total ..	2·03	1·80	2·25	3·21	3·07	3·43

Expenditure.

133-149

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
University	1·46	·17	·22	·75	·33	1·51
Direction	·72	·69	·75	·77	·78	·78
Inspection	5·42	7·02	7·12	7·70	7·43	7·70
Government Colleges—General ..	2·17	2·57	2·73	3·59	3·11	3·29
Government Colleges—Professional	2·04	1·98	2·29	2·27	2·35	2·18
Government Schools—General ..	6·28	2·57	2·61	2·97	2·73	3·05
Government Schools—Special ..	3·61	3·71	3·88	4·83	4·24	5·57
Grants-in-aid	6·25	16·06	17·20	18·15	18·74	22·23
Scholarships	·73	·79	·84	·67	·76	·89
Miscellaneous	3·37	2·35	2·16	3·36	3·42	5·48
Refunds	·04	..	·004	·01	·01	·005
Lump provision for the establishment of Model High Schools	..	..	..	1·20	..	1·50
Lump provision for reorganization of Training Schools for Masters	..	..	..	·25	..	·45
Lump provision for reorganization of Training Schools for Mistresses	..	..	..	·20	..	·30
Lump grant made by the Government of India for non-recurring expenditure on educational objects	..	..	..	3·09	1·75	..
Lump grant for education, chiefly elementary	..	..	..	..	..	4·00
Total ..	37·39	37·90	39·86	49·94	45·65	58·88

122. The figures from 1910–1911 under XIX. and 22. EDUCATION include the receipts and charges of the late Department of Industries formerly shown under the heads XXI. and 26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS.

In accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State, the Department of Industries as a separate department with an independent Director ceased to exist with effect from the 1st January 1911, and the administration of industrial education has been transferred to the Educational Department. The receipts and charges on account of industrial development from and after the 1st January 1911 are accordingly exhibited under the heads XIX. and 22. EDUCATION.

17-18 *Revenue.*

123. *Fees—Government Colleges—General.*—The higher figures in the revised estimate for 1911–1912, and in the budget for 1912–1913 as compared with previous

17 years are due to anticipated increase in the strength of Government Arts Colleges.

17 124. The decrease in the second minor head, *Fees—Government Colleges—Professional*, in the accounts for 1909–1910 as compared with the preceding year's figure was due to the F.L. and B.L. classes not having been held in the spring term of 1910. The improvement in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 is due to an increase in the strength of the Law College.

18 125. The budget estimate for 1911–1912 under *Fees—Schools—General* took credit for a sum of 50 as fees from Government Model Secondary schools. It is not, however, expected that this sum will be realised, as the sanction of the Secretary of State to the scheme has not yet been received. On the assumption that it will be sanctioned and introduced in the course of next year a sum of 1·00 has been entered in the budget estimate for 1912–1913.

18 126. *Miscellaneous.*—As already stated, the figures from 1910–1911 under this head include receipts relating to industrial development. The increase in 1911–1912 is due to the fact that the second instalment of the purchase money and the balance of the value of stock payable by the Rawah Darbar on account of the chrome tannery at Sembium, which has been sold to the Darbar, are credited under this minor head, the instalments which have been already paid by them having been shown in the

22 accounts for 1910–1911 under the head XXI. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS—*Miscellaneous*

Expenditure.

133—148 127. The expenditure under this major head represents the cost incurred by Government directly on education, including establishments maintained in Government colleges and schools, the staff for the inspection and supervision of institutions, both public and aided, grants-in-aid to educational institutions under the management of private bodies, and subsidies to district boards and municipalities for educational purposes. The cost of the construction of school buildings, and all charges incurred by the Public Works Department on educational institutions as well as other indirect charges, such as pensions to officers of the department and stationery supplied to Government institutions, are not shown here, but under the general heads of account to which such charges are debitable.

134–135, 140–143, 144–147 & 148. 128. The following changes affect the figures under the minor heads "*Inspection*," "*Government Schools—General*," "*Government Schools—Special*," "*Grants-in-aid*," "*Scholarships*" and "*Miscellaneous*":—

(i) With effect from the 1st April 1909, teaching grants on behalf of aided elementary schools are being paid direct from Provincial funds instead of through local bodies, as was the practice up to that date. This change in the method of payment has necessitated a rearrangement of figures from 1909–1910 onwards under the minor heads "*Government Schools—General*," "*Grants-in-aid*" and "*Miscellaneous*."

(ii) The cost of supervisors of elementary schools, who were employed under District Boards and Municipalities, is being borne from Provincial funds with effect from the 1st March 1909. The scale of pay of the supervisors was revised, and these subordinates have now been placed under the direct control of the Provincial inspecting agency. The appointments have also been made pensionable. The cost of the scheme amounts to 1·40 *per annum* approximately, which is about ·07 in excess of the amount spent by local bodies previous to 1st March 1909. The greater part (about 1·26) of the charge on Provincial funds on account of these supervisors is, however, met by a reduction of the subsidies to local bodies from Provincial funds. The expenditure relating to the supervisors is shown under the minor head *Inspection* with effect from the year 1909–1910, while the figures under the detailed head "*Miscellaneous*—Subsidies" are from that date reduced by 1·26.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

(iii) In consequence of the abolition of the Department of Industries referred to in paragraph 122 and of the transfer with effect from the 1st January 1911 of all work conducted by that department to the control of the Educational Department, the charges relating to the Department of Industries which were formerly exhibited under the head "26 SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS" are from that date shown under the minor heads "*Inspection*," "*Government Schools—Special*," "*Grants-in-aid*" and "*Scholarships*."

129. *University*.—This minor head includes expenditure on account of— 132

(*a*) grants made to colleges in order to render them more efficient in those respects in which an inspection by the University shows them to be defective;

(*b*) travelling expenses of Fellows proceeding on the inspection of colleges and other duties immediately connected with University business; and

(*c*) special schemes of University building and equipment or University lectures.

The expenditure incurred up to the end of 1910–1911 has been—

(1) Purchase of mathematical instruments	·18
(2) Inspection of colleges and travelling allowance to Fellows of the University	·68
(3) Establishment of a University library	1·00
(4) Grants to private Arts Colleges (first and second grade)	3·23
(5) University vacation lectures	·60
(6) Expenditure on the maintenance of scholarship	·02
	5·71

The expenditure to be incurred in 1911–1912 will amount to ·35 against a budget grant of ·75.

The budget for 1912–1913 contains, with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee, a provision of 1·50 for grant to the Madras University for the promotion of study and research.

130. *Inspection*.—The appointment of two additional Inspectors was sanctioned towards the close of the year 1907–1908, and the persons selected for these appointments arrived at the end of 1908–1909. The number of Inspectors, excluding the Inspector of European and Training Schools, has thus been increased from six to eight, and the redistribution of the Inspectors' territorial charges was brought into force from the 1st March 1909. The figures from 1909–1910 onwards include, as already stated, the charges on account of the provincialization of the agency of Supervisors of Elementary Schools; and charges relating to the Superintendent of Industrial Education, formerly styled Director of Industries, and his establishment are being shown under this head from the 1st January 1911. 134–135

The decrease in the Revised as compared with the budget for 1911–1912 occurs mainly under *Salaries* of officers and under travelling allowance and grain compensation allowance. The budget for 1912–1913 contains provision for an Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools and his establishment. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, allotments of ·04 for lanterns and slides for Assistant Inspectors and of ·15 for the appointment of a special officer with establishment in connection with the scheme for the improvement of elementary education, have been made in the budget for 1912–1913. 136 136 137 136–137

131. *Government Colleges—General*.—In order to meet the requirements of the new University regulations the staff of the first-grade Government colleges was, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, increased in 1909 by the addition of four appointments in the Indian Educational Service, three in the Provincial Educational Service and eight in the Subordinate Educational Service. The lapse in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 is due mainly to savings under *Salaries* of officers.

132. *Government Schools—General*.—The decrease in the revised for 1911–1912 is due to savings under "Allowances" and "Supplies and Services" of elementary schools. 140–143 143

The budget for 1912–1913 contains a provision of ·25 recommended by the Finance Committee for the opening of additional elementary schools for girls.

133. *Government Schools—Special*.—Savings are expected in 1911–1912 chiefly under *Salaries* of teachers and under *Stipends* in training schools for masters and to a smaller extent in the provision made for the technical institute and weaving and leather experts. 144–147

247 The budget estimate for 1912–1913, besides containing a full year's provision for weaving, dyeing and leather experts, includes allotments of 20 for machinery and apparatus required for the tinctorial laboratory and for industrial experiments and ·06 for the opening of a leather trade school. It also includes, as recommended 144 by the Finance Committee, allotments of (*a*) ·05 for providing lanterns and slides for training schools and (*b*) ·45 for opening sessional schools for the training of elementary school teachers

145 134. *Grants-in-aid.*—The figures for the three years 1908–1909 to 1910–1911 each include a grant of ·50 to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.

The increased provision in the revised for 1911–1912 and in the budget for 1912–1913 is chiefly due to the expansion of elementary education.

148 In accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, provision has been made in the budget for 1912–1913 for special grants of 2·00 to secondary schools for equipment and of 1·00 to European schools for buildings and equipment.

14 135. *Miscellaneous.*—The budget estimate of 3·10 for the current year under "Contributions to Local Boards (Subsidies)" includes a special grant of 1 for the payment of increased subsidies to local bodies to enable them to open schools in villages unprovided with them. The special grant for this purpose has been raised by 2·10 in the budget for 1912–1913.

136. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 contains the following lump allotments:—

(i) 1·50 for the establishment of Government model high schools—a scheme estimated to involve a recurring charge of 4·17 *per annum*;

(ii) ·40 for the organization of training schools for the training of higher elementary teachers and also for the reorganization of the existing training institutions. It is estimated that the scheme will cost ·80 *per annum*; and

(iii) ·30 for the reorganization of training schools for female teachers.

Scheme (iii) has been sanctioned by the Government of India; and schemes (i) and (ii) await the sanction of the higher authorities.

137. Out of the special grant of 6·57 sanctioned by the Government of India towards the close of 1910–1911 for non-recurring expenditure on education, a lump allotment of 3 was made in the budget for 1911–1912 and this was distributed as follows:—

(1) Grants to secondary schools for the purpose of increasing the appliances and apparatus	1·00
(2) Grants to secondary schools for teaching technical subjects ..	30
(3) Grants for science apparatus to aided schools and colleges ..	03
(4) Building and furniture grants to European schools	·30
(5) Grants for furniture, apparatus, etc., for the Presidency and other Government colleges	22
(6) Contribution to local boards for the construction and equipment of elementary school buildings	1·25
	3·00

215 The expenditure (1·25) on account of the last-mentioned item is shown in the revised for 1911–1912 under the head "45. CIVIL WORKS—*In charge of Civil Officers.*"

The balance (3·57) of the special grant has been taken into account in the provision made in the budget for 1912–1913 for (*a*) the construction of hostels (1·50), (*b*) the contribution to local bodies for the construction and equipment of elementary school buildings (1·15) and (*c*) the grant to secondary schools for equipment (2·00)—*vide* paragraphs 223, 219 and 134.

138. Out of the annual recurring grant of 50 for expenditure on education announced at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, the portion assigned to this Presidency is, as explained in paragraph 12 *ante*, 8 for expenditure approximately as follows:—

(*a*) Elementary education of boys	5·53
(*b*) Education of *girls*	·87
(*c*) Hostels	·96
(*d*) Technical and industrial education	·12
(*e*) Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians	·52
Total ..	8·00

148 The budget for 1912–1913 under this major head contains a provision of 4 which represents the probable expenditure which will be incurred next year.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

XX. & 24. Medical.

15-19

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	Revised estimate, 1911-1912.	Budget estimate, 1912-1913.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.			
Medical School and College fees ..	·36	·37	·38	·38	·40	·39
Hospital receipts	·29	·32	·34	·33	·37	·36
Lunatic Asylum receipts	·17	·22	·22	·22	·21	·21
Contributions	·21	·20	·20	·20	·20	·20
Miscellaneous	·16	·11	·11	·10	·11	·12
Total ..	1·19	1·22	1·25	1·23	1·27	1·28

Expenditure.

149-159

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	Revised estimate, 1911-1912.	Budget estimate, 1912-1913.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.			
Medical establishment ..	4·69	4·75	4·83	4·85	4·91	4·95
Hospitals and dispensaries ..	5·78	6·03	6·05	5·85	5·89	8·01
Sanitation and vaccination ..	5·27	1·77	1·75	2·35	1·92	2·59
Grants for medical purposes	1·40	1·34	1·07	1·18	1·00	1·18
Medical School and College.	2·53	2·41	2·53	2·65	2·58	2·71
Lunatic Asylums	1·24	1·24	1·30	1·37	1·40	1·39
Chemical Examiner	·27	·29	·32	·34	·26	·25
Refunds	·01	·02	·01	·01	·02	·01
Lump grant sanctioned by the Government of India for sanitation	..	..	..	..	..	8·00
Total ..	21·19	17·85	18·22	18·61	17·98	29·09

Revenue.

139. The minor head *Lunatic Asylum receipts* comprises payments by private persons for the maintenance of non-pauper lunatics and the sale-proceeds of work executed by patients in lunatic asylums. 18

140. Recoveries from municipalities on account of medical services are shown under the minor head *Contributions*, which also includes after the 1st April 1908 similar recoveries from district boards previously credited under the head ADJUSTING HEADS. From the same date the contributions from municipalities and district boards towards the cost of the Vaccine section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine have been taken in deduction of expenditure under the minor head 24. MEDICAL — *Sanitation and Vaccination* instead of being credited as a receipt under *Contributions* as was formerly done. The amount to be contributed by each local body on account of the cost of buildings and apparatus of this section of the Institute is calculated with reference to the receipts of the local body for the preceding year. The remaining charges, viz., the cost of the staff and of calves, are recovered in proportion to the quantity of lymph supplied to each body, after exclusion from the total recoverable expenditure of the cost of lymph supplied to Government officers, to private individuals and to customers outside the Presidency. 19 151

141. From the 1st April 1908 an alteration was introduced in the method of calculating the contributions between Provincial and Local and Municipal funds in connection with medical services. The contribution from Provincial funds towards the salaries of medical subordinates in the employ of local bodies originally stood at one-fourth of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates and was reduced to one-eighth in 1888. It was not granted in the case of medical

subordinates in local employ, but was restricted to subordinates attached to hospitals and dispensaries who performed, in addition to their ordinary duties, work which appertains to general rather than to local administration. Further, no contribution was granted in respect of a subordinate attached to a hospital at a station where a medical officer in Government employ was available. The system under which this contribution was given was defective for the reason that the grant was primarily dependent on an application from the local body concerned, and because it was obviously impossible to fix a standard by which to judge the amount of work performed for Government by a medical subordinate in local employ. It was accordingly decided to base the contribution from Provincial funds to local bodies for medical services rendered to Government on a fixed percentage of the pay and allowances disbursed by each local body to medical subordinates in its employ. It was also decided to apply the principle of a contribution based on a fixed percentage to the recoveries from local bodies on account of the reserve staff of medical subordinates maintained by Government, and the opportunity was taken to arrive at a net percentage by setting off the recoveries on the latter account against the contributions to local bodies for medical services referred to above. An examination of the figures for a series of years showed that local bodies would be treated with liberality if district boards were granted a net contribution of 10 *per cent.* and municipalities a contribution of 5 *per cent.* of the amount disbursed by them as pay and allowances to medical subordinates in their employ whether in charge of medical institutions or on plague or other duty. This net contribution has, since the 1st April 1908, taken the place of the one-eighth contribution to local bodies previously shown under the heads 24. MEDICAL—*Hospitals and Dispensaries* and ADJUSTING HEADS and of the recovery from those bodies on account of the cost of the reserve medical staff shown under the heads XX. MEDICAL—*Contributions* and ADJUSTING HEADS.

142. As a result of the foregoing changes, the only item that appears from 1908–1909 onwards under the minor head *Contributions* is the annual payment of ·20 by the Madras Corporation towards the maintenance of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the city.

143. Fees for chemical analyses at the King Institute and the sale-proceeds of calves are credited to the minor head *Miscellaneous*.

Expenditure.

144. The increase in the revised estimate for the current year under the minor head *Medical Establishment* is due to savings in the salaries of medical officers being less than was anticipated.

145. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The figures from 1908–1909 onwards include a new item, viz., contribution to district boards towards the upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries and pay of medical subordinates.

The increase in the actuals for 1910–1911 over those of the preceding year was caused by a special grant of ·50 to the St. Bartholomew's hospital, Ootacamund. The excess would have been larger but for the fact that the charges on account of electric installation were transferred from this head to 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The revised estimate under this minor head shows a lapse of over half of the lump grant of ·21 for the revision of nursing establishments, and savings under "Contributions to Local Funds for Hospitals and Dispensaries and pay of medical subordinates," but these lapses have been more than counterbalanced by increased expenditure upon medicines supplied by the Military department and other hospital necessaries to the Government General Hospital. The reorganization of the nursing establishment was sanctioned in July 1911. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 contains a provision of 2 for payment of the contribution promised by Government to the Edward VII Memorial Fund Committee in connection with the proposed hospital and sanatorium for consumptives.

146. *Sanitation and Vaccination.*—The staff of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, the charges on account of whom are shown under this minor head, which was increased in 1906–1907, was further strengthened in 1907–1908. Provincial funds assumed the liability for the pay and local allowances of those Deputy Inspectors with effect from the 1st April 1904, and for their travelling allowances and contingencies as well

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

as for the cost of the minor establishments attached to them with effect from the 1st April 1908. The cost of Deputy Inspectors serving in the non-regulation tracts of the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts has always been borne by Provincial funds. Local bodies have thus been relieved of the entire cost of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and their establishments. In 1905 five out of the six appointments of Assistant Superintendent in the Vaccine section of the King Institute at Guindy were, on administrative grounds, transferred to the staff of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. The pay of these men is, however, taken into calculation in arriving at the cost of lymph manufactured at the Institute for which local bodies are charged, and is thus recovered. 152

The high actuals in 1908–1909 under this minor head were due to the inclusion of an expenditure of 3·42 from the special assignment of 3·50 made by the Government of India from that year onwards for the improvement of sanitation, and the large decrease in subsequent years is mainly due to the transfer from this head to 45. CIVIL WORKS – CIVIL of the contributions to local bodies for sanitary purposes. 215

The decrease in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 is due to the lapse of the lump provision of ·25 entered for two additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments in the budget for 1911–1912, the absence of the Sanitary Commissioner on other duty, savings under travelling allowance and contingencies under the sanitary branch, lapses in the allotments for the purchase and feeding of calves under the King Institute of Preventive Medicine and the deputation of the Assistant Director as acting Director. The decrease would have been more but for the fact that to some extent it has been counterbalanced by charges on account of the malaria board and the investigation as to the causes of the prevalence of malaria in and about Ennur for which the budget for 1911–1912 did not provide. 160 162 169

The budget for 1912–1913 provides a sum of ·28 for charges in connection with the special malaria board constituted for this Presidency and a sum of ·18 to meet the charges in connection with the investigation of the causes of the prevalence of malaria in Ennur and the vicinity. The lump provision of ·25 for two additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments made in 1910–1911 and 1911–1912 has been reduced in view of the uncertainty as to when the appointments will be made. 169 168 160

Out of the annual grant of 3·50 from the Government of India for sanitary improvements, a provision of ·03 was made under this head in the budget for 1911–1912 for the annual contribution to some of the local bodies on account of enhanced local allowances to their sanitary officers and the remainder has been provided under 46. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL. The amount of contribution now stands at ·04. 169 218

147. *Grants for Medical Purposes.* – Charges incurred on preventive measures in connection with the bubonic plague and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor are exhibited under this head. 153–164

Provincial funds meet the salary of the Director of the Pasteur Institute and the grade pay of the Assistant Director, both of whom are officers of the Indian Medical Service appointed by the Government. The staff salary of the Assistant Director and the cost of the subordinate staff are met from Provincial funds in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the Institute. In addition to the charges on account of the Director and Assistant Director, the Government make an annual contribution of Rs. 3,500 from Provincial funds to supplement the grant of Rs. 3,500 from Imperial funds. 164 164 164

In 1910–1911 there was less expenditure on plague preventive measures and in connection with the Pasteur Institute than in the preceding year. Further there was a special charge of ·06 for grants to district medical libraries in 1909–1910. Hence the lower actuals for 1910–1911 as compared with the preceding year.

The budget for 1912–1913 includes a provision of ·12 to meet an annual grant, sanctioned by Government, to the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's fund from the 1st April 1912 to enable the Committee to meet expenditure in connection with the encouragement of female medical education and a lump provision of ·10 for the investigation of kala azar. 163 169

148. *Medical School and College.*—The increase in the actuals for 1910–1911 over those of the preceding year occurred mainly under *Salaries* in the Medical College. The revised estimate for 1911–1912 shows a saving under *Salaries* of Medical College Professors and under stipends in Medical Schools. 164 165

184 The budget estimate for 1912–1913 does not count on savings under *Salaries* in the Medical College to the same extent as in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 and
185 includes larger provision for instruments and chemicals for the Medical College.

187–188 149. *Lunatic Asylums.*—The increase in the actuals for 1910–1911 occurred mainly in the Madras Lunatic Asylum.

150. *Chemical Examiner.*—The increase in the actuals for 1910–1911 over those of the previous year occurred under *Salaries*. The lower rate of salary drawn by the
189 present Chemical Examiner accounts for the decrease in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 and in the budget estimate for 1912–1913.

148 151. The lump provision of 8 in the budget for 1912–1913 represents the expenditure from the special non-recurring assignment made by the Government of India in the current year from their surplus revenues for expenditure on sanitation.

25. Political.

169–173 * *Expenditure*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Political Agents	·80	1·12	·98	·99	1·05	·94

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here. This head is not open to discussion

169–170 171–173 171 152. To this head is debited the expenditure on account of Political officers serving under the Madras Government and their establishments and also a moiety of the cost of the Consul at Pondicherry. The charges in connection with the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, the Government Agent, Tanjore, the Stipend Pay offices, Kurnool and Vellore, and the Special Agent, South Arcot, are shown in full, but the expenditure connected with the Political establishments in Pudukkóttai and Sandur is recovered together with pensionary contribution from the Native States concerned, the recoveries being taken in abatement of charges.

153. The accounts for 1909–1910 include a special charge incurred on the purchase of furniture required for the Travancore and Cochin Residencies, due to the assumption by Government of charges for maintenance formerly borne by the Native States concerned. The cost of the establishments necessary for the upkeep of the Residencies appears in the figures for 1910–1911 and subsequent years. The figures
179 for 1911–1912 include the cost of a motor boat purchased for the Resident. Charges on account of the maintenance of the boat and of annual repairs to the furniture in the Residencies are included in the figures from 1911–1912 onwards.

XXI. & 26. Scientific, etc., Departments.

19–21 *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Botanical and other public garden receipts	·05	·07	·06	·06	·06	·06
Veterinary and stallion receipts ..	·13	·17	·15	·17	·16	·15
Cinchona plantations	3·67	2·44	2·37	2·31	3·00	3·00
Agriculture receipts including receipts on account of experimental cultivation	·47	·57	·59	·68	·71	·79
Emigration fees	·03	·09	·10	·02	·15	·02
Inland labour transport fees ..	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Examination fees	·74	·85	1·84	1·81	1·72	1·91
Fees for inspection of boilers ..	·24	·22	·23	·24	·24	·24
Miscellaneous	1·21	·09	1·09	·09	·11	·11
Total ..	6·55	5·41	6·50	5·87	6·16	6·29

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

* *Expenditure.* 174-198

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	Revised estimate, 1911-1912	Budget estimate, 1912-1913.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.			
Archæological department	·33	·36	·37	·44	·45	·52
Provincial Museums	38	·32	·34	·36	·38	·37
Imperial Institute	..	..	..	·01	..	·01
Steam-boiler inspection establishment	·22	·25	·26	·27	·27	·28
Donations to scientific societies ..	·03	·53	·28	·02	·92	·02
Bacteriology	·30	·42	·36	·46	·39	·46
Agriculture	2·59	2·73	3·26	3·50	3·29	3·88
Cinchona plantations	2·29	3·30	3·73	3·71	3·65	3·96
Public exhibitions and fairs ..	·05	·03	·04	·05	·04	·04
Veterinary and stallion charges ..	·66	·84	·88	1·18	1·02	1·20
Botanical and other public gardens	·37	·37	·38	·39	·36	·38
Emigration	·15	·15	·16	·15	·15	·15
Inspector of Factories	·08	·08	·09	·09	·12	·12
Registration of railway traffic ..	·09	·09	·09	·09	·09	·10
Provincial statistics	·15	·15	·17	·18	·18	·18
Examinations	·70	·64	·80	1·43	1·30	1·51
Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies	·42	·52	·62	·69	·77	·83
Miscellaneous	2·48	2·56	1·96	·69	·73	·75
Refunds	·01	·03	·01	·01	·04	·02
Lump provision made by Government of India for Agriculture and allied objects	..	..	..	..	..	3·50
Total ..	12·06	13·37	13·82	13·72	13·27	17·37

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here

Revenue. 19-21

154. The receipts under *Botanical and other public gardens* represent the sale-proceeds of seeds, plants, fruit and grass at the Government gardens in the Nilgiris and at the Old College Park, Madras. 19

155. The head *Veterinary and Stallion receipts* comprises the fees for the treatment of horses and cattle at Veterinary hospitals. 19

156. Under *Cinchona plantations* appear the sale-proceeds of febrifuge, quinine, bark, seeds, plants and jalap from the Government plantations on the Nilgiris and of manufactures from cinchona bark. The sales of quinine have been steadily rising and they are expected to increase still further. The bulk of the increase in 1908-1909 has resulted from an exceptionally large supply of quinine chiefly to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and to the Medical Stores, Bombay. On the other hand, the receipts from sale of cinchona febrifuge have decreased as a result of the reduction in the price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 *per lb.* with effect from November 1908. From 1st October 1909 the price of quinine supplied to Government institutions, Native States, Local Fund hospitals and Municipal dispensaries has been reduced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 8 *per lb.* and from 15th October 1910 the contents of quinine pice-packets have been increased from 7 to 10 grains without altering the price of the packets. Government have also sanctioned an increase in the commission payable to postmasters, viz., from 1 anna 6 pies to 4 annas per packet of 100 powders, for sales of pice-packets through their agency. 20

The demand from Rangoon for quinine in the current year has been far larger than was anticipated and increased supplies had also to be made to the Bombay and Madras Medical Stores. This, and the higher rate which is being charged from the beginning of the current year for quinine supplied in small quantities, account for the rise in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for 1911-1912. The budget estimate for the ensuing year has been based on forecasts received from the Medical Stores and other provinces.

20 157. *Agricultural receipts including receipts on account of experimental cultivation* include mainly sale-proceeds of farm produce at the Central Farm at Coimbatore and at the district farms, and of cotton seed distributed by the Agricultural department. The revised estimate for 1911–1912 and the budget estimate for 1912–1913 have been based on the latest actuals.

20 158. *Emigration fees* represent the fees levied on emigrants to the British colonies. The large increase in 1910–1911 under this head, as compared with previous years' actuals, is due to special shipments of coolies to Fiji and Trinidad. In consequence of the prohibition of indentured emigration to Natal with effect from the 1st July 1911, it was anticipated that the receipts under this minor head would fall considerably. Emigration to Natal has ceased from the 1st July last, but the actual receipts up to that date, which amount to 06, and the fees expected to be realized during the current year from emigrants to Fiji and Trinidad, account for the rise in the revised estimate. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 is based on the expectation of shipments of coolies to Fiji.

18 159. The receipts under *Inland Labour Transport fees* comprise fees for licenses from contractors, recruiters and local agents and fees for registering emigrants in Ganjām and Vizagapatam under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act.

20 160. Under *Examination fees* are credited the fees levied from candidates appearing for the various Government examinations and for reward examinations in the vernaculars. The increase in the receipts since 1910–1911 is due to the fees paid by candidates for the examinations held from March 1911 under the new scheme for the award of Secondary school leaving certificates. The fall in the revised as compared with the budget for the current year mainly occurs under fees from the secondary school leaving certificate examination.

The budget estimate for 1912–1913 follows the revised estimate allowing for progressive increases in the fees.

28 161. *Fees for inspection of boilers*.—These fees which are levied under the Steam-boilers and Prime movers Act, and which were formerly credited to the major head XVII. POLICE, have, with effect from 1st April 1908, been shown under the present major head.

21 162. The principal items comprised under the minor head *Miscellaneous* were receipts from the Weaving and Chrome-tanning departments of the late Department of Industries and from industrial institutes. The chrome tannery at Sembium was sold to the Rewah Durbar in October 1910, and after that date there have been no receipts from the sale of manufactured articles of the Chrome-tanning department. The only receipts from this department included in the accounts for 1910–1911 under this minor head are—(1) receipts from the sale of articles manufactured prior to the transfer of the tannery to the Rewah Durbar, (2) net collections of outstanding arrears, and (3) the first instalment of the purchase money and of the value of stock in the Sembium tannery paid by the Rewah Durbar.

As explained under EDUCATION, the receipts accruing from the 1st January 1911 from industrial development including the further instalment payable by the 19 Rewah Durbar on account of the Sembium tannery are shown in the estimates under the head XIX. EDUCATION. This accounts for the fall in the receipts since 1911–1912.

The principal items comprised in the estimates for 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 22 under XXI. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS—*Miscellaneous* are receipts from the Fishery department and the Marine Aquarium.

Expenditure.

174–196 163. The increase in the figures for 1911–1912 under the minor head *Archæological Department* is due to the revision of the Superintendent's office establishment 179 and to the appointment in August 1911 of a temporary additional Superintendent. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 includes provision for a full year's charge on account of the additional Superintendent. A provision of ·02 has also been made on the recommendation of the Finance Committee for strengthening the staff of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate

164. The charges in connection with the Government Central Museum, the Connemara Public Library and the Marine Aquarium at Madras are shown under the minor head *Provincial Museums*. The decrease in the actuals for 1909–1910 and 1910–1911 as compared with those of the year 1908–1909 is due to the absence on leave of the former incumbent of the post of Superintendent, Government Museum, Mr. Thurston. This officer retired in July 1910 and his successor draws a lower rate of salary. 180–181 180

165. The provision made under the minor head *Imperial Institute* is for any expenditure which may be incurred on the purchase of specimens and other similar objects for the Institute. 174

166. *Steam-boiler Inspection Establishment.*—The charges on account of this establishment, formerly included under the head 20. POLICE, have, with effect from 1st April 1908, been transferred to the present major head. 182

167. The minor head *Donations to Scientific Societies* comprises the grant of ·01 usually made to the Madras Fine Arts Society towards the expenses of the annual exhibition held by it, and the subvention of ·015 made to the funds of the Madras Literary Society with effect from the 1st January 1905 in consequence of the vacation by the society of the space it formerly occupied in the Connemara Public Library. The accounts for 1909–1910 include a grant of ·50 made to the Victoria Technical Institute for the completion of the buildings of the Institute and for the development of the art industries of Southern India; and those for 1910–1911 include a further grant of ·25 made with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee of 1909 to enable the Institute to employ an officer specially to travel among the art workers and instruct them as to the class of goods wanted, etc. 182 182

168. The charges relating to the serum and bacteriological sections of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Guindy are shown under the minor head *Bacteriology*, the expenditure on the vaccine section of the Institute being debited to the head 24. MEDICAL—*Sanitation and Vaccination*. The fall in the revised estimate for the current year as compared with the budget is due partly to the absence on leave of the Director out of India and the lower rate of salary drawn by the acting incumbent and partly to smaller expenditure under *Supplies and Services*. 183 182 182

169. *Agriculture.*—The charges on account of pumping experiments, which include boring operations to discover subterranean supplies of water, have, with effect from the 1st April 1908, been transferred from this head to the head 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. 184–185 224

In 1906–1907 long contemplated additions were made to the expert staff of the Agricultural department, a commencement was made with the building of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore, and the work of the department was developed in various directions. The College of Agriculture at Saidapet, which was transferred from the control of the Educational department to that of the Board of Revenue from the 1st April 1906, was closed at the end of 1907 and the new college was opened at Coimbatore in June 1908. The Agricultural department now comprises the following principal officers:—(*a*) a Director of Agriculture, (*b*) a Superintendent of the Central Farm and Principal of the Agricultural College, (*c*) an Agricultural Chemist, (*d*) a Government Botanist, (*e*) two Deputy Directors of Agriculture with an assistant under each for the northern and southern circles respectively, (*f*) a planting expert and (*g*) a Mycologist. The Secretary of State has recently sanctioned the appointment of an Entomologist, and the officer selected is expected to join in 1912. The appointments of the planting expert and the Entomologist have been sanctioned for five years. Fixed annual contributions towards the cost of the former are obtained from the Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States and from the United Planters' Association of Southern India. The department is under the immediate control of the Director, who, subject to the general supervision and control of the Board of Revenue, regulates the work of the several agricultural experts and deals with all matters relating to agriculture proper, including agricultural education. 184–189

Larger expenditure on the central farm at Coimbatore, on experimental farms at other stations and on account of the Mycologist, who was appointed in January 1910, accounts for the increase in the actuals of 1910–1911 over those of previous years. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 is due chiefly to the absence on leave in Europe of the permanent Director of Agriculture and to savings in the Central Farm and Teaching and Research Institute at Coimbatore. 187

187 & 189

The budget for 1912–1913 provides for a full year's charge on account of the Entomologist and his staff, for two new farms to be opened at Anakāpalle and Tanjore, for the improvement of cotton cultivation, and for the normal expansion of the operations of the department.

190

170. The charges of the Government cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris are recorded under the minor head *Cinchona Plantations*. The increase of expenditure since 1909–1910 is due to the decision to purchase bark to supplement the yield of the plantations and to accumulate at the factory a reserve of bark or quinine. It was also considered necessary to extend the area of cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris by taking up fresh land in the Moyar valley.

190

The decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget estimate for 1911–1912 is due to the fact that no suitable candidate has yet been found for the post of manufacturing chemist to be in charge of the factory section of the department whose appointment was sanctioned by the Secretary of State during 1910–1911, and to the consequent lapse of the provisions made for this officer and for equipping the laboratory at Nedivattam.

190

With reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee of last year, a sum of 50 was entered in the budget for the current year for the purchase of cheap cinchona bark of high quinine-yielding quality. The budget for the ensuing year contains no such special allotment as the stock on hand is sufficient for about three years' requirements.

274–278

171. The minor head *Veterinary and Stallion charges* includes the expenditure on the Veterinary College, Veterinary Assistants, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and cattle and pony-breeding operations, as well as the amount debitable to Provincial funds on account of the office establishment of the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary department and on account of the house-rent allowance of the Principal of the Veterinary College and of the Superintendent. The salary and exchange compensation allowance of both the Superintendent and the Principal, who are on the cadre of the Civil Veterinary department, as well as the local allowance of the Principal, are borne on Imperial, but all other expenditure connected with the offices is debited to Provincial funds. A comprehensive scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the reorganization of the Veterinary department. This contemplates the establishment of veterinary dispensaries at eighty-two selected stations in the Presidency and the formation of a Provincial Veterinary Service, which will consist ultimately of three Deputy Superintendents, fifteen Veterinary Inspectors, and one hundred and thirty-two Veterinary Assistants. By this means it is hoped that veterinary aid will be available to the agricultural population both at dispensaries and also in their villages. The scheme can, however, be brought into operation only gradually as the staff is trained at the local Veterinary College.

278

The fall in the revised estimate is due partly to the fact that the full number of Veterinary Inspectors and Assistants for which the budget provided have not been entertained and partly to savings under *Supplies and Services*. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 provides for the probable expansion of the department during the year.

274 and

193

172. Under *Inspector of Factories* are recorded fees paid to the *ex-officio* Medical Inspectors who are Inspectors or Joint Inspectors of Factories and whose duties are to ensure that the requirements of the Indian Factories Act are complied with. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 contains a lump provision of 94 for a full-time Inspector of Factories with his establishment whom it is proposed to appoint with reference to the recommendations of the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908. The increase in the revised estimate for the current and in the budget for the coming year is due to the opening of a large number of new factories.

19

194–1 6

173. The charges under the minor head *Examinations* appertain to Government examinations, such as the technical examinations and the special tests and departmental examinations. The increase in 1910–1911 as compared with the preceding years' accounts is due mainly to expenditure on account of the grant of rewards to examiners of technical examinations and special tests in consequence of the gradual increase in the number of candidates, and to a small portion of the charges connected

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

with the new scheme for the award of Secondary School-leaving certificates, the first public examination under which was held in March 1911. In the budget estimate for 1912–1913 full provision on account of this scheme has been made, as also for the compensation payable to the University of Madras for the loss of income occasioned to that body by the substitution of the new examination for the Matriculation examination. 195

174. The increase under the head *Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies* in the figures for 1909–1910 and 1910–1911 is due to the appointment of an extra special Deputy Collector and of additional Inspectors necessitated by the large increase in the number of Co-operative societies and to more frequent travelling on the part of the touring staff. 196

The Secretary of State has recently sanctioned the continuance for a further period of five years from the 1st April 1911 of the arrangement under which the ultimate control of the co-operative movement in Madras and in other Provinces is in the hands of officials. The budget for 1912–1913 accordingly provides for the continuance throughout that year of all existing establishments, for further additions to the Inspecting staff, and for extra expenditure on establishment, travelling and other charges for the second Deputy Collector whom it is proposed to place in charge of a group of districts in consequence of the development of the co-operative movement in the Presidency.

175. The large decrease in the accounts for 1910–1911 as compared with previous years under the minor head *Miscellaneous* is due partly to the Government Chrome Tannery at Sembium, having been sold to the Rewah Darbar and partly to the charges relating to industrial development from the 1st January 1911 having been transferred to the head 22. EDUCATION as explained in paragraph 122 *ante*. 196–197

The figures from 1911–1912 onwards under this minor head do not contain any charges on account of industrial development and relate only to the Fishery Department of which Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., continues to be Honorary Director. 197

The Director is assisted by a Piscicultural Expert in matters relating to the inland waters of the Presidency, to experiments on the culture of fresh-water fish and in practical pisciculture, and by a Marine assistant in connection with the development of marine fisheries including the pearl and chank fisheries.

The budget estimate for 1912–1913 includes a lump allotment (·15) for the following purposes :— 197

(i) stocking with fish the Kanigiri reservoir and connected tanks in the Nellore district; and

(ii) deputation to Europe of the Personal Assistant to the Honorary Director in connection with the investigation of fisheries.

176. *Refunds.*—The increase in the actuals for 1909–1910 represents a special repayment of ·02 out of the sale-proceeds of flat and cotton seed purchased with the allotments made by the British Cotton Growing Association. The revised estimate for 1911–1912 provides for refunds of fees to certain candidates who were not admitted to the Secondary School-leaving certificate and Medical Entrance examinations. 198

177. Out of the special non-recurring grant of 6·50 made by the Government of India in the current year from their surplus revenues for expenditure on Agriculture and allied objects, a sum of 3·50 has been entered in the budget for 1912–1913 under this major head. 174

XXII & 29. Superannuations.

* *Revenue.* 91

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910	1910–1911.			
REVENUE	77	·79	·86	·83	85	·85

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

* *Expenditure*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
EXPENDITURE	23·21	24·21	25·28	26·10	25·81	26·94

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

21 178. The receipts under this head consist chiefly of contributions for pensions and gratuities on account of officers of Government lent to foreign service for employment under the Court of Wards, Municipalities and other local bodies, Native States and landholders.

179. The revised estimate for 1911–1912 has been framed with reference to the latest available actuals and the budget estimate for 1912–1913 is based on the revised estimate.

Expenditure

186 180. This head comprises charges for pensions and for gratuities and compassionate allowances to Government servants. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 provides for the normal expansion of the pension list. The estimates under this head are framed by deducting the lapsed pensions (including pensions transferred to other presidencies or provinces) from, and adding the new pensions to, the estimate for 1911–1912, a lump deduction based on past actuals being made on account of probable savings.

XXIII & 30. Stationery and Printing.

22–23 † *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Stationery receipts	·10	·09	·05	·09	·08	·08
Sales of gazettes and other publications	·62	·58	·61	·61	·57	·61
Other press receipts	·42	·43	·48	·41	·44	·40
Total ..	1·14	1·10	1·14	1·11	1·09	1·09

199–205 † *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Stationery office at the Presidency ..	·46	·47	·67	·64	·64	·63
Stationery purchased in the country ..	·08	·10	·12	·12	·13	·13
Government Presses	5·21	4·71	4·44	5·43	5·12	4·69
Printing at private Presses	·27	·27	·30	·35	·31	·39
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	8·31	10·09	9·43	8·77	9·00	8·95
Refunds	·01	·02	·003	·01	·01	·01
Total ..	14·34	15·66	14·96	15·32	15·21	14·71

† Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate

Revenue.

181. The cost of printing proceedings of Government in connection with the affairs of district boards and municipalities was from 1886 onwards recovered from the local bodies concerned, but this recovery was waived with effect from the 1st April 1903. The minor head *Other press receipts* previously included the receipts from municipalities on this account. The receipts under this minor head include from 1910–1911 the earnings in jail presses, previously included in the accounts under jail receipts. The receipts depend upon the work turned out for private bodies and parties and are fluctuating. 91–93 94

Expenditure.

182. The chief items of expenditure debited to this head are charges on account of the Stationery office at Madras, of the Government presses at Madras and Ootacamund and of the Collectorate presses, the cost of printing work performed for Government departments at private presses, and the cost of stationery supplied to departments of Government from the Stationery office at Madras. The charges incurred on the transmission of stationery and printed forms from head-quarter offices to subordinate offices are included in the minor head *Stationery purchased in the country* 199–200 199

183. The increase in the actuals for 1910–1911 under *Stationery office at the Presidency* was due to the further retention of the special officer deputed for the standardization of forms, etc., and to increased expenditure under carriage of stationery. In 1911–1912 there has been a slight decrease under carriage of stationery. 199

Part of the lump provision of ·05 for increase of establishment included in the budget for 1911–1912 was utilised to meet the extra charge consequent on the continuance of the special officer and his establishment throughout the year. A lump provision of ·03 has been made for 1912–1913 for increase of establishment in the Stationery office consequent on the revision of units of supply of stationery and the introduction of the Forms Committee's proposals. 199

184. Under *Stationery purchased in the country* the despatch of a large quantity of stationery, forms, etc., to Revenue subordinate offices and the formation of new divisional and taluk offices account for the increase from 1910–1911.

185. The decrease in the actuals for 1910–1911 under the minor head *Government Presses* occurred chiefly under "Supplies and Services—Printing and binding at Jail Presses" owing to the discontinuance of adjustments for hire of convicts, etc., from the 1st April 1910 in the Government Press. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 is due to savings chiefly under supplies and services and contingencies under Secretariat Press and to savings due to the debit of the cost of materials and stock to the Secretariat Press and to smaller expenditure under contingencies under Collectorate Presses. 200–201

The budget for 1912–1913 contains as in 1911–1912 provision for a new press for the Ramnad district and for the transfer of the work of the Coimbatore District Press to the Coimbatore Central Jail effected from 1st January 1911 and for the transfer of the printing work of the North Arcot district to the Vellore Jail Press from the 1st April 1912. The budget for 1911–1912 contained a special allotment of ·67, made at the instance of the Finance Committee, for replacing the old machinery at the Government Presses with new and up-to-date apparatus of the latest type with a view to more economical working and greater expedition in the outturn of work. No such special allotment is contained in the budget for 1912–1913. 202 202

186. Additional expenditure in connection with the public examination under the scheme for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates, the printing of a larger number of copies of the Madras Bulletin of Co-operation to meet the increased demand for the publication and the transfer of the work of the South Canara District Press to private agency from the 1st January 1911 account for the increase in the accounts for 1910–1911 under the minor head *Printing at Private Presses.* 204

The budget estimate for 1911–1912 under Courts of Law was overpitched; hence the decrease in the revised estimate for the year. 204

204 In the budget for 1912–1913 under Land Revenue there is a decrease owing to the transfer of the printing work of the North Arcot district to the Vellore Jail Press.

205 187. The expenditure in 1909–1910 and 1910–1911 under *Stationery supplied from Central Stores* was abnormal owing to large issues to clear off the balances of indents. The revised estimate for 1911–1912 has been framed with reference to actual requirements and the budget for 1912–1913 provides only for normal expansion.

XXV & 32. Miscellaneous.

215–23 * *Revenue.*

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers ..	..	..	61	·01	·01	·01
Unclaimed deposits	1·21	1·14	1·66	1·04	1·34	1 34
Treasure trove	·01	·01	·004	·01	·01	01
Sale of old stores and materials ..	·03	·03	02	·03	·03	·03
Fees for Government audits ..	·17	·23	·23	·20	·30	30
Contributions	·61	·69	·56	·62	·58	61
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	·22	·25	·22	·23	·21	22
Pearl-fishery receipts	·20	·40	·38	·40	·32	·35
Miscellaneous	09	·10	·03	08	12	06
Total ..	2·54	2·85	3·11	2·71	3·02	2 93

225–230 * *Expenditure.*

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations	·06	·05	·07	05	·06	06
Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages, etc.	·05	·07	·06	·06	·06	·06
Subscriptions to periodicals ..	·40	·37	·35	·37	·37	·37
Cost of books and publications ..	·02	·02	·01	·03	·03	·03
Donations for charitable purposes ..	·73	·67	·51	53	·50	53
Charges on account of European vagrants	001	·003	·004	·002	·02	·003
Rewards for the destruction of wild animals	·17	·19	·19	·20	·19	19
Petty establishments	·21	·20	·19	·22	·21	·21
Special commissions of enquiry ..	·07	·05	·001	..	..	..
Charges on account of pearl fishery.	·26	·18	·17	·24	·16	76
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	·03	01	·01	·02	·07	02
Rents, rates and taxes	·08	·08	·08	·08	·09	08
Contributions	1·82	1·76	2·09	1·89	1·86	1 77
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	·06	02	·02	03	·23	23
Miscellaneous refunds	·19	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Miscellaneous charges for the treatment of patients at the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor .	·01	·01	·02	·01	·02	·02
Total ..	4·16	3·69	3·78	4·24	3·88	4 84

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue.

188. The receipts recorded under the first minor head *Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers* represent a 5 *per cent.* charge recovered as rent from the Resident and the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin on the capital value of furniture supplied at the cost of Government. The other minor heads are for the most part self-explanatory. The budget estimates for 1912–1913 are based generally on the average of the actuals for the past three years. 23-25 23

Expenditure.

189. The minor heads under this major head are for the most part self-explanatory. 205-210

190. The head *Donations for charitable purposes* comprises mainly grants to orphanages and charitable institutions. 206

191. Under the head *Special commissions of enquiry* the sum of ·07 shown in the actuals for 1908–1909 is on account of expenditure incurred in connection with the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund and the sum of ·05 in 1909–1910 relates to charges in connection with the Chemical Industries Committee, Bangalore, and for inquiries into the conduct of certain officers. The figure (·001) appearing in 1910–1911 represents an arrear payment relating to the Irrigation Commission. 208

192. *Charges on account of Pearl Fishery.*—The pearl fishery steamer "Margarita" was sold in 1909–1910 and it has been decided to purchase instead a motor Inspection Schooner which would be suitable alike for general and pearl fishery work. The cost of this vessel was estimated at ·85, of which ·35 was expected to be paid in 1910–1911 and the balance of ·50 was provided in the budget estimate for 1911–1912. No expenditure was, however, incurred last year nor is it likely that any will be incurred in the current year. This largely accounts for the fall in the revised estimate. 208-209

The cost of the vessel is now estimated at ·90 and the budget for 1912–1913 provides a sum of ·50, representing the probable amount of the purchase money payable in 1912–1913. 209

193. The head *Rents, rates and taxes* represents such charges incurred on that account as are not included under "Supplies and services" or "Contingencies" in the accounts of individual offices. 205

194. The minor head *Contributions* includes grants for general purposes to municipalities, such as grants to cover deficits. The actuals include grants to the extent of ·50 in 1908–1909, of ·44 in 1909–1910 and of ·77 in 1910–1911 in aid of municipalities for general purposes. In the budget estimate for 1911–1912 a provision of ·68 was entered for this purpose on the recommendations of the Finance Committee. This amount will, it is anticipated, be fully utilized. In the budget for 1912–1913 a provision of ·50 on this account has been entered on the recommendations of the Finance Committee. 210

The budget estimate for 1912–1913 also includes provision, as in previous years, for contributions to the district boards of the Nilgiris and of Koraput. The grant to the Nilgiris is made in consequence of the small income which it derives from general sources. This grant which formerly stood at ·09 has, with effect from 1st April 1911, been reduced to ·97 in consequence of the transfer from the District Board to the Ootacamund municipality of the service of maintaining the roads within the municipal area. The grant to Koraput (·23) is based upon the fact that the revenue of that District Board, which was created on the 1st April 1905, falls short of the expenditure on the services to be maintained by it. 210

195. *Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.*—The increase in the expenditure since 1911–1912 is due to the fact that Collectors of districts have been empowered, with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, to make discretionary grants for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their districts up to an annual aggregate maximum of Rs. 1,000. The expenditure so incurred is budgeted for under this head. 213

36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1912–1913	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913
	1908–1909.	1909–1910	1910–1911			
Reduction or avoidance of debt ..	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50

196. The entries under this head relate to the scheme introduced in 1907 for the apportionment of famine expenditure between Imperial and Provincial funds. Under this scheme Provincial funds are credited annually with a fixed sum of 2·50 subject to a maximum reserve of 25. After this limit has been reached, the annual assignment will cease until the credit balance is reduced by actual famine expenditure. The scheme does not contemplate the creation of any actual fund. The annual assignment is added to the resources of the Presidency by a contribution through the head I. LAND REVENUE—ADJUSTMENTS and is debited in the Provincial account against the head 36. REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT. An administrative or *pro formâ* account is maintained showing on its credit side the amount charged each year to Provincial under 36. REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT and on the debit side the charges incurred for famine relief. When famine occurs, the expenditure on famine relief will be wholly Imperial up to the limit of the balance standing to the credit of the Local Government in the *pro formâ* account. Should the expenditure exceed this latter amount, the excess will be charged to Imperial and Provincial in equal shares. If, during a prolonged famine, the Provincial share of expenditure thus limited should be so great as to reduce the Provincial balance below one-half of the prescribed minimum of 20, the treatment of further famine expenditure will be a subject for special arrangement at the time. In order to meet the case of a famine occurring at an early stage before the Presidency has accumulated a substantial credit balance in its *pro formâ* account, expenditure on famine relief incurred during the first five years after the introduction of the scheme will be treated as wholly Imperial up to a limit equal to five years' assumed credits in the accounts.

197. In 1907–1908 there was a small charge of Rs. 171 for famine relief. In 1908–1909 the charge amounted to Rs. 14,881 and was due to famine-relief measures in Ganjām and Bellary, while the small charge of Rs. 48 debited in the accounts of 1909–1910 appertained to the year 1908–1909. There was an entry of Rs. — 9 made in the accounts of 1910–1911 and it represented an adjustment made in that year on account of the year 1908–1909. The entry for 1911–1912 represents the cost of replenishing the stock of famine tools in the Public Works Stores.

198. The *pro formâ* account referred to above stands at present as follows:—

Credits	Rs.	Debits.	Rs.
Opening balance	..	Expenditure on famine relief during 1907–1908 (actuals)..	171
Assignments during 1907–1908.	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1908–1909 (actuals)..	14,881
" " 1908–1909	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1909–1910 (actuals)..	48
" " 1909–1910.	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1910–1911 (actuals)..	— 9
" " 1910–1911.	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1911–1912 (revised estimate)	15,000
" " 1911–1912.	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief in 1912–1913 (budget estimate)	..
" " 1912–1913.	2,50,000	Closing balance	14,69,909
Total ..	15,00,000	Total ..	15,00,000

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

XXIX & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	Revised estimate, 1911-1912.	Budget estimate, 1912-1913.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.			
Direct receipts	4·74	4·21	2·63	2·75	2·50	2·54
Provincial share (one-half) ..	2·37	2·10	1·34	1·38	1·30	1·32
Portion of land revenue due to irrigation	95·76	94·93	98·46	101·39	100·81	101·09
Provincial share (one-half) ..	..	47·47	49·23	50·70	50·40	50·54

* *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	Revised estimate, 1911-1912.	Budget estimate, 1912-1913.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.			
Working expenses	21·24	21·65	23·57	23·80	21·50	22·43
Interest on debt	27·49	27·61	28·04	28·20	28·28	28·51
Total ..	48·70	49·26	51·61	51·50	49·78	50·94
Provincial share (one-half) ..	24·35	24·63	25·81	25·75	24·89	25·47

* The minor head *Interest on debt* is not open to discussion.

199. For purposes of classification in the accounts, irrigation works are divided into (*a*) Productive works, (*b*) Protective works and (*c*) Minor Works and Navigation.

200. *Productive works* are works of a remunerative character undertaken for the improvement of the country, of which the first cost is usually met from borrowed money; the interest and the cost of maintenance and working is provided out of current revenues, the income being credited thereto. Capital outlay on such irrigation works is recorded under the major head 49. IRRIGATION WORKS—a wholly Imperial head. The revenue from these works is credited under XXIX. IRRIGATION —MAJOR WORKS and the interest and working expenses are debited to the head 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS. To admit of an irrigation work being classed as Productive, the following conditions must be satisfied:—

(*a*) There must be good reason to believe that the revenue derived from it will, within ten years after the probable date of its completion, repay the annual interest calculated at 4 *per cent.* on the capital invested which includes (1) direct charges, (2) indirect charges such as the capitalised value of the revenue of the land taken up for works in the execution of the project and of leave allowances and pensions of the staff employed on construction, and (3) all arrears of simple interest, if any, *i.e.*, balance of total interest over total net revenue.

(*b*) It must be such that clear capital and revenue accounts can be kept with respect to it.

(*c*) Its classification as a Productive work must be authorised by the Government of India or by the Secretary of State.

201. *Protective works* are those which, although not directly remunerative to the extent which would justify their inclusion in the class of Productive works, are calculated to diminish future expenditure on famine relief. The cost of the construction of Protective irrigation projects is paid out of the annual grants under famine

relief and insurance, and is chargeable to the major head 35. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS—a wholly Imperial head. The receipts and the interest and working expenses are, as in the case of Productive works, classed under the heads
210-213 & 211-214 XXIX and 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

214 202. The head *Minor Works and Navigation* includes all classes of irrigation works other than the above and is sub-divided into—

(*a*) Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept;

(*b*) Works for which only a continuous record of revenue and expenditure is kept;

(*c*) Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept; and

(*d*) Agricultural works, consisting of the conservancy or training of the beds of rivers and the maintenance of their embankments.

Revenue.

215-16 203. The receipts from Major Irrigation Works are classified into *Direct Receipts* and *Indirect Receipts.*

The *Direct Receipts* are realized in the Public Works Department and are derived from the following sources:—(*a*) sale-proceeds of water supplied for irrigation purposes, (*b*) rates imposed on owners of canal-irrigated lands in respect of the benefit which they derive from such irrigation, (*c*) sale-proceeds of water supplied for purposes other than irrigation or town consumption, (*d*) sale-proceeds of water supplied to towns, (*e*) sale-proceeds of produce from canal plantations, (*f*) sale-proceeds of wood and grass from canal banks other than regular plantations, (*g*) charges for water supplied to mills, etc., (*h*) receipts from navigation, and (*i*) rent of buildings, etc.

The *Indirect Receipts* consist of land revenue due to, or dependent on, major Productive and Protective works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained. Prior to 1909–1910 these receipts were first credited, along with land
28 revenue proper, to the head I. LAND REVENUE and then transferred from the Imperial share of that head to the head XXIX. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS as an Imperial item. With effect, however, from the 1st April 1909, it has been decided that these indirect receipts should be divided equally between Imperial and Provincial and that the total amount of revenue credited under this head should be deducted
6 from the gross amount of land revenue before the latter is divided between Imperial and Provincial under the head I. LAND REVENUE. The effect of this procedure is to remedy the defect of the old method which obscured the true distribution of receipts under the two heads.

204. The decrease from 1910–1911 under *Direct Receipts* is due to the irrigation revenue from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal formerly credited under this head being
26 shown from 1st April 1910 under LAND REVENUE and treated as *portion of land revenue due to irrigation.*

The Revised for 1911–1912 and the Budget for 1912–1913 under "Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation" take into account the revision of the revenue due to old irrigation in the case of some of the irrigation systems.

Expenditure.

211-212 205. *Working expenses.*—The "Working expenses" of each system are classified under the four sub-heads—(*a*) Extensions and improvements, (*b*) Maintenance and repairs, (*c*) Establishment charges and (*d*) Tools and plant.

213 The expenditure under (*a*) "Extensions and improvements" relates to minor works costing less than Rs. 1,000, such as the construction of dams across channels and excavation of small distributaries.

211 Sub-head (*b*) "Maintenance and repairs" relates to head-works, main canals and branches, distributaries and drainages, and partakes of the nature of repairing and strengthening canal banks, clearing silt in canals, repairing locks, lock weirs and masonry works.

214 The charges on account of (*c*) "Establishment" consist of fixed percentages on expenditure and on direct and indirect receipts; and those relating to the maintenance
213 and construction of floating plant are exhibited under the sub-head (*d*) Tools and plant.

Reference to page 1 in the Civil Budget Estimates.

206. In 1910–1911 large expenditure was incurred on the canals in the Kistna delta system owing to cheap labour being obtainable. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 as compared with the budget for that year occurs mainly under the Gōdāvari delta system where the progress of work has, it is reported, been considerably retarded on account of rain. 210

207. *Interest on debt.*—Interest on the irrigation debt is calculated at the average rate of interest paid during the year on the total public debt of the Government of India, and the capital outlay upon which interest is calculated in 1912–1913 is that incurred up to the end of 1911–1912 *plus* half the estimated outlay in 1912–1913. 211

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

Revenue. 87

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Civil officers	·18	·16	·14	·16	·14	·15
Public Works officers	1·91	2·32	1·95	2·50	2·15	2·00
Total ..	2·09	2·48	2·09	2·66	2·29	2·15

Expenditure. 213–214

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Civil officers	6·03	5·85	5·66	6·50	5·80	6·00
Public Works officers—						
Minor works, Revenue department	1·12	·71	·72	·86	·76	·68
Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers	·48	·44	·33	·80	·56	·75
Works in charge of the Public Works department	30·49	34·08	30·70	33·21	30·05	30·85
	32·09	35·23	31·75	34·87	31·37	32·28
Total ..	38·12	41·08	37·41	41·37	37·17	38·28

Revenue. 87

208. *Civil Officers.*—The receipts, which consist chiefly of fines under section 8 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, are fluctuating in character. 87

209. *Public Works Officers.*—The revenue comprises receipts from water-rates, sale of water, canal produce, navigation and rent of buildings, and is derived mainly from the Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project, the Buckingham Canal and other similar projects, and from ordinary and agricultural works. The increase in 1909–1910 was due to (1) larger receipts from the sale of rellu grass in the River Conservancy sub-division of the Kistna Central division and the Gōdāvari Conservancy division, (2) the recovery by sale of water to the Pāpanāsam Mill Company for an extension of the mill and (3) to an exceptional credit to revenue by value of materials transferred to stock from the Pālār Anicut Works. 87

27 The revised estimate for 1911–1912 is based on the latest actuals available and the budget estimate for 1912–1913 mainly follows the revised estimate for 1911–1912.

213–214 *Expenditure.*

213 210. *Civil Officers.*—The expenditure represents the cost of minor irrigation works, chiefly repairs to tanks, costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each, which are executed under the supervision of the Revenue department. Voluntary contributions towards repairs received from private persons and bodies are taken in abatement of the charges. The outlay depends to a large extent on the character of the season, since 214 it is impossible to carry out repairs when heavy rains bring a large amount of water into tanks. The presence of water in tanks has retarded expenditure in 1909–1910 218 and 1910–1911 and also accounts for the lapse in the budget grant for 1911–1912. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 has been framed with reference to the actuals of past years and takes credit for a contribution of ·20 from private persons and bodies.

214 211. *Public Works Officers.*—Expenditure on minor irrigation works other than those mentioned under *Civil Officers* is shown under this head under the following sub-divisions:—

(*a*) "Minor works, Revenue department," relating to works of the Revenue department, the execution of which requires technical skill and which are entrusted to the Public Works department;

(*b*) "Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers" under which is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each executed by the officers of the Revenue department; and

(*c*) "Works in charge of the Public Works department."

212. The accounts for 1909–1910 under the last sub-head, "Works in charge of the Public Works department," include (*a*) the cost of the investigation during the year of the Kistna and Cauvery Reservoir projects, and (*b*) the outlay incurred on the Siddhapur Tank project first from Imperial funds in 1908–1909 and 1909–1910 and subsequently written back by debit to Provincial under this head in consequence of this project having been transferred from the class of "Productive" (Imperial) works to the class of "Minor Works and Navigation" (Provincial) since the revised estimates for it failed to satisfy the tests prescribed for "Productive" works. This fact and the larger outlay incurred on agricultural works, *i.e.*, works appertaining to protective embankments, etc., in the Gödävari and Kistna deltas, account for the high figures in 1909–1910 as compared with the previous year's accounts. The decrease in 214 the actuals for 1910–1911 and in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 is mainly due to progress on some of the works having been retarded by rain.

XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.

Revenue.

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913.
	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.			
Civil officers	·09	·13	·08	·08	·09	·08
Public Works officers	2·06	2·49	2·37	2·90	2·55	2·55
Total ..	2·15	2·62	2·45	2·98	2·64	2·63

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

Expenditure.

214-220

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1911–1912.	Revised estimate, 1911–1912.	Budget estimate, 1912–1913
	1908–1909	1909–1910	1910–1911.			
Civil officers	14 97	23 85	36 36	43 33	49 45	72 31
Public Works officers—						
Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers	1·21	1·21	1·21	2·08	1 28	3·24
Grants for municipal works executed by Public Works department ..	5·07	4 60	1·45	3·81	4·10	10·20
Works in charge of Public Works department	41 03	44 31	56 30	61 02	53·36	56·29
	47 81	50·12	59·02	67·54	58 64	79·73
Total ..	62·48	73·97	95·38	110·87	109·39	152 04

Revenue.

213. *Civil Officers.*—The receipts comprise the sale-proceeds of grass and fruit in Government cemeteries and tolls levied under the Indian Tolls Act in the Agency tracts of Ganjām. 33

214. *Public Works Officers.*—The receipts are derived mainly from rents of buildings in charge of the Public Works department, from the sale-proceeds of buildings and materials, from tolls on roads, from the net profits in Public Works Workshops and from fines levied from contractors for failure in the execution of works. Fees collected from private individuals for work done by the Director of Industries, now styled Superintendent of Industrial Education, and his establishment in connection with boring operations and inspection of pumping installations are shown under this head from 1909–1910. 33

215. The revised estimate for 1911–1912 has been framed with reference to the latest actuals available. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 follows the revised estimate. 33

Expenditure.

216. *Civil Officers.*—Under the head *Civil Officers* the expenditure relates mainly to (i) public works in the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each executed by officers other than those of the Public Works department, (ii) grants to municipalities in aid of sanitary improvements, communications and miscellaneous public improvements, when these works are not carried out through the agency of the Public Works department, and (iii) special grants to local bodies. 214-220 219

217. Grants to local bodies for expenditure on works of sanitary improvement to be executed by their own agency are, with effect from 1909–1910, debited to 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL instead of to the head 23. MEDICAL. 214

The following are the principal items of expenditure during the three years 1909–1910 to 1911–1912 :—

Number.	Particulars.	1909–1910, Accounts.	1910–1911, Accounts.	1911–1912, Revised.
1	Grants to district boards to supplement their resources, of which 14 has been specially provided by the Government of India ..	14 23	14 70	19·33
2	Grants to local bodies for sanitary works ..	4·93	7 21	11 34
3	Grants to local bodies for the construction of medical buildings	·34	·80	3·40
4	Grant to the Madras Corporation for improvements to the water supply and drainage works	3 00	7 01	5 00
5	Grant to the Madras Port Trust for Madras Harbour improvements	*Nil.*	5·00	6·00
6	Grant to the Polavaram Taluk Board for roads and bridges	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	·85
7	Grants to district boards for the construction of elementary school buildings	*Nil.*	*Nil*	1·25
	Total ..	22 52	34 71	47·53

216 The revised estimate for 1911–1912 includes the following grants which were not provided in the budget estimate:—

(*a*) ·20 to the United Free Church Mission, Madras, for the construction of a women and children's dispensary;

(*b*) ·17 to the Madura district board for the construction of a bridge across the Teni river; and

(*c*) 1·53 to district boards for the construction of elementary school buildings, transferred to this head from the budget grant under 22. EDUCATION;

(*d*) ·30 to the Kistna district board for improvements and repairs to the road from Masulipatam to the Mangimpudi salt factory. This grant is covered by a corresponding assignment from Imperial to Provincial as the road serves purely Imperial purposes; and

(*e*) 4·00 to local bodies for the construction of roads and bridges

218. The budget estimate for 1912–1913 provides for the following grants:—

(*a*) 17·61 to district boards to supplement their resources; and

(*b*) 3·46 to local boards and municipalities on account of minor sanitary works.

216 219. The following further special grants to local bodies for other purposes have also been made in the budget for 1912–1913 on the recommendations of the Finance Committee:—

(1) to district boards and municipalities for various minor sanitary works	19·18
(2) to district boards and municipalities for medical buildings ..	2·00
(3) to district boards in aid of their resources	4·00
(4) to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works	6·00
(5) to the Madras Port Trust for harbour improvements	4·00
(6) for outlay on roads and bridges in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Agencies	1·14
(7) to the Karur municipality for the construction of a building for the Manual Training class in the Municipal High school ..	·03
(8) to district boards and municipalities for elementary school buildings	1·15
Total ..	37·50

Out of the special non-recurring assignment of 25 sanctioned by the Government of India in the current year from their surplus revenues for the Madras Corporation for water-works and drainage schemes, a grant of 12·50 being the amount which it is expected the Corporation will be able to spend in the ensuing year has been entered in the Budget for 1912–1913.

216-218 220. *Public Works Officers.*—Under this head is recorded the expenditure incurred in the Public Works department on the construction of roads and buildings, on schemes of water-supply and drainage in municipalities, which are executed by the Public Works department, on establishments and on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each carried out by officers of the Civil department acting in the capacity of Public Works disbursers except in the case of the Forest and Salt departments which are exempt from the limit of Rs. 2,500. Works costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each which are executed by officers of the Civil department are debited as contingent charges of the department concerned. In the case of a work carried out for a municipality, such as a water-supply or a drainage scheme, such portion of the cost as is contributed by the municipality is shown as a deposit and the expenditure therefrom is kept out of the estimates and accounts of the Public Works department and charged against the deposit in the suspense accounts of that department.

221. Civil Officers acting as Public Works Disbursers.—The decrease in the expenditure under this head in 1909–1910 and 1910–1911 is mainly due to the fact that the execution of all police works has been entrusted to Public Works officers.

Charges on account of the rent payable to the Travancore and Cochin Darbars for the Residencies and of their annual maintenance and repairs are included in the figures from 1910–1911 onwards. Large allotments have been made for jail works in 1912–1913.

226 The budget estimate for 1912–1913 contains increased provision on account of the officer in charge of the pumping and boring operations and his establishment.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Under this head a sum of ·13 has been provided for road improvements in the Vizagapatam agency with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

222. Grants for municipal works.—The increase in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 as compared with the budget allotment for that year is mainly caused by additional expenditure for Vizianagram water-supply works.

The budget estimate of 10·20 for 1912–1913, which includes a provision of 1·80 recommended by the Finance Committee, represents mainly grants for the following schemes :—

Works in progress.	Provision in the budget. LAKHS.	New works.	Provision in the budget. LAKHS.
(1) Berhampur water-supply ..	·12	(a) Madura drainage	1·60
(2) Negapatam „ ..	3·41	(b) Provision of an additional engine and boiler to Tanjore water-works ..	·17
(3) Kodaikanal „ ..	·40	(c) Improvements to Kurnool water-supply	·18
(4) Improvements to the sanitation of Cuddapah	·30	(d) Extension of the Vizagapatam water-supply to Waltair	·40
(5) Ootacamund drainage	·12	(e) Nellore water-supply	·50
(6) Additions and improvements to the Vellore municipal hospital ..	·32	(f) Ellore water-supply	·50
(7) Chidambaram water-supply ..	1·73	(g) Acquisition of additional land for the Vizagapatam water-works ..	·09
(8) Bellary water-supply investigation.	·05		
(9) Salem municipal hospital ..	·32		
(10) Extension of the Victoria College, Palghat	·08		
Total ..	6·65	Total ..	2·84

223. Works in charge of Public Works Department.—The lapse in the revised estimate for 1911–1912 is due to the failure to utilize fully the grants placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department and to its not having been found possible to proceed as rapidly as was anticipated with the execution of the new buildings required under the scheme for the re-distribution of district, sub-divisional and other charges for which a lump grant was made in the budget for 1911–1912. A provision of 8 has been made in the Budget for 1912–1913 for this scheme.

The following is a list of works in progress and new works costing 1 lakh or more for which provision has been made in the budget estimate for 1912–1913 :—

Item.	Total estimated cost.	Provision made in the budget estimate for 1912–1913.
	LAKHS	LAKHS
Works in progress		
(1) Collector's office, Vizagapatam	3·42	·97
(2) Combined taluk office, Palghat	1·02	·31
(3) Collector's office, Madura	3·52	1·50
(4) Additions and improvements to the Government Maternity Hospital	3·70	1·05
(5) Additions and alterations to the King Institute, Guindy	1·60	·40
(6) New hospital with out-houses at Mangalagiri Choultry, Royapuram	1·19	1·00
(7) Improvements to the Ophthalmic Hospital	1·03	·53
(8) New Municipal Hospital at Salem	1·00	·32
(9) Buildings for the Central Farm, Agricultural College, and Research Institute, Coimbatore	8·84	·44
(10) Bridge over the Indravati river	3·67	1·00
(11) Bridge over the Bhavani	1·00	·62
(12) Constructing a road to connect Kodaikanal with the plains on Law's trace	5·87	1·88
(13) Collector's office, Guntur (Sir William Meyer's scheme)	2·26	·12
(14) Combined courthouse for the District Judge and the District Munsif, Guntur (Sir William Meyer's scheme)	1·41	·40
Total ..	39·33	10·63

Item.	Total estimated cost.	Provision made in the budget estimate for 1912–1913
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
New Works.		
(a) Forest College at Coimbatore	5·83	1·00
(b) New Engineering College, Guindy	12·69	1·00
(c) Police Recruits' School, Anantapur	2·29	·20
(d) New building for the Government Press	8·43	1·00
(e) Collector's office, Vellore (Sir William Meyar's scheme).	2·12	·50
Total ..	39·76	3·70

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee allotments of 1·50 for hostel accommodation in Georgetown for students attending the Law, Christian and Pachaiyappa's Colleges, and of 1·04 on account of a number of minor new works have been made in the Budget for 1912–1913.

Provincial Advance and Loan Account.

66–78 224. The annexed statement shows the accounts and estimates under Provincial loans and advances.

68–70 225. Class I. Loans include advances to cultivators made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and advances to Co-operative Credit Societies.

70–73 As explained in paragraphs 71 and 73 *ante* the interest on loans advanced by this Government is credited to XII. INTEREST, while the payment by this Government to the Government of India of the interest at 3½ *per cent.* on the mean between the outstanding balance at the beginning and at the end of each year is debited to 13. INTEREST. No profit is, however, made by the Madras Government as the expenditure incurred by it in the payment of interest together with the charges incidental to management is greater than the revenue derived by it in the shape of interest.

70–71 226. The loans to municipalities are in connection with drainage and water-supply schemes, the construction of markets and other public works undertaken by those bodies, and plague preventive measures, while the loans to district boards are mainly for the construction of railways.

227. The budget estimate for 1911–1912 for advances to cultivators was fixed at 7·50. For 1912–1913 the budget estimate has been placed at 8·16.

228. Loans to co-operative credit societies are free of interest for a period of three years after the date of their registration. Some of the loans granted in the past to such societies became liable to interest for the first time in 1908–1909. A sum of ·01 representing the first instalment of the principal of such loans was recovered from these societies in 1909–1910, ·02 as the second instalment in 1909–1910, and ·05 as the third instalment in 1910–1911. A sum of ·05 will be recovered in 1911–1912 as the fourth instalment, and credit is taken in the budget estimate for 1912–1913 for the recovery of the same amount as the fifth instalment of the principal of these loans. A small provision of Rs. 500 has been made for advances to these societies in 1912–1913

72–73 229. The allotment of 2·31 made in the budget estimate for 1911–1912 for class IV. Loans is likely to be almost fully utilized. The allotment of 2·25 for 1912–1913 for class IV. Loans is intended for works which are actually in progress or which will be taken up for execution at an early date and represents the minimum necessary to meet actual requirements

230. The loan to the district board of Kistna in connection with the outlay on the Masulipatam-Bezwada Railway, which is the property of that board, closed with the year 1907–1908. The loan which amounts to 18·53 is repayable in forty half-yearly equalized instalments of ·68 each commencing from 1908–1909. The loan, which was included in the Provincial advance and loan account, has, under instructions from the Comptroller-General, been shown separately from 1908–1909 under a separate head, viz., "Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction."